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THIRD SESSION  
Punta del Este, Uruguay  
April 8-14, 1967

THIRD SESSION - OFFICERS

V. THIRD SESSION  
Punta del Este, Uruguay  
April 8-14, 1967

A. OFFICERS 1/

PRESIDENT  
OF THE THIRD SESSION:

Héctor Luisi  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay

MEMBERS:

[During the Third Session the accredited members were the Ministers and Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and Special Delegates who, together with their Counselors and Advisers, appear in the corresponding list of participants, page 93.]

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Emilio Arenales  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of  
Guatemala

Rapporteur:

Raúl Sapena Pastor  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of  
Paraguay

Members:

All the Delegations

Working Group I:  
(Topics I, II and III)

Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador  
and the United States

Working Group II:  
(Preamble)

Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and  
Peru

Working Group III:  
(Topics IV and V)

Costa Rica, Dominican Republic,  
Haiti, Paraguay and Venezuela

Note: Topic VI was discussed by the General Committee as a whole.

1. A revised version of the document published during the Third Session of the Meeting under the title "Officers" and classified as OEA/Ser.F/II.11/Doc. 49.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Members: Guatemala  
Mexico  
Paraguay

COORDINATING AND DRAFTING COMMITTEE

Members: Brazil  
Colombia  
Haiti  
United States

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Secretary General of the OAS José A. Mora  
Assistant Secretary General William Sanders  
of the OAS:

SECRETARIAT OF THE THIRD SESSION

Note: The Government of Uruguay requested that, in view of its special responsibility for organizing and holding the meeting in Uruguay, in other words, the Special Committee of Presidential Representatives, the Third Session of the Meeting of Consultation and the Meeting of American Chiefs of State, the Secretary General of the OAS take the necessary measures to organize, the Secretariat for those meetings, in the manner he deemed appropriate.

V. THIRD SESSION  
Punta del Este, Uruguay  
April 8-14, 1967

B. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS 1/

ARGENTINA

Member

Nicanor Costa Méndez  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship

Counselors and Technical Advisers

Alberto Sola  
Secretary of State of Industry and Commerce

Héctor Blas González  
Press Secretary with the Office of the President

José María Alvarez de Toledo  
Ambassador of Argentina in Uruguay

Raúl Alberto J. Quijano  
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship

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Aníbal Silva Garretón  
Ambassador Representative of Argentina to LAFTA

Enrique Gastón Valente  
Deputy Secretary for Foreign Trade

Enrique Peltzer  
Minister Plenipotentiary, Director General for  
Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship

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1. Published during the Third Session of the Meeting under classification OEA/Ser.F/II.11/Doc. 6-C Rev. 2.

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Jorge Augusto Arizaga  
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BRAZIL

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Mauro Sergio da Fonseca Costa Couto  
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Marcos Henrique Camillo Cortes  
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Paulo Sérgio Nery  
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Carlos Alberto Leite Barbosa  
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Orlando Soares Carbonar  
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Fernando Guimarães Reis  
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Benedito Fonseca Moreira

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Patricio Rodríguez  
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Secretary General of the General Treaty on  
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Juan Felipe Yriart  
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Héctor Gros Espiell  
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Emilio Oribe  
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León Cestau  
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Adolfo Folle Martínez  
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Juan A. Decillis  
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Rivera Arcos  
Air Force Chief of Staff

Guillermo Fernández Barbieri  
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Federico Grundwalt Ramasso  
Minister

Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga

Hugo Fernández Artucio

Carlos Frick Davie

Santiago Antuña

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General Secretary

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First Secretary of the  
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GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE  
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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Secretary General

William Sanders  
Assistant Secretary General

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Walter J. Sedwitz  
Arturo Morales Carrión  
Luis Raúl Betances  
Santiago Ortiz  
Juan B. Schroeder  
Alejandro Orfila  
Edward P. Davis

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Armando Cassorla  
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Eiba Gómez del Rey de Kybal  
Jack Skelly

Secretariat:

Luis Mathó  
Assistant

María Luisa Barker  
Secretary

Lía Onega  
Secretary

Third Session

4. MINUTES OF THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION 1/  
(CLOSING)

(Verbatim Minutes)

Date: April 14, 1967  
Time: 9:30  
Place: Hall of the Américas, Hotel San Rafael  
Punta del Este, Uruguay

President: His Excellency Emilio Arenales  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala

Present: Their Excellencies

Gabriel Valdés S. (Chile)  
Sol Linowitz (United States)  
Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador)  
Alfonso Ortega Urbina (Nicaragua)  
Roberto Barillas Izaguirre (Guatemala)  
Raúl Sapena Pastor (Paraguay)  
Germán Zea (Colombia)  
Ellis Clarke (Trinidad and Tobago)  
Luis A. Quijano (Argentina)  
Fernando Lara B. (Costa Rica)  
Fernando Eleta Almarán (Panama)  
Fernando Amiana-Tiό (Dominican Republic)  
Paulo Nogueira Baptista (Brazil)  
Jorge Vázquez Salas (Peru)  
Roberto Eugenio Quirós (El Salvador)  
Tiburcio Carías Castillo (Honduras)  
Marcel Antoine (Haiti)  
Rafael de la Colina (Mexico)  
Ignacio Iribarren Borges (Venezuela)  
Julio A. Lacarte Muró (Uruguay)  
José A. Mora (Secretary General of the  
Organization of American States)

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1. Published during the Third Session of the Meeting, classified as  
OEA/Ser.F/II.11/Doc. 56.

Business

1. Summary minutes of the Meeting of American Chiefs of State
2. Final Report of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation
3. Reservations and declarations from delegations
4. Expressions of appreciation
5. Closing of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation

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1. Summary minutes of the Meeting of American Chiefs of State 1/

The PRESIDENT: The third plenary session of the Third Session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs is hereby called to order.

I owe the Honorable Foreign Ministers and Representatives an explanation concerning the presidency of this particular session. Due to the temporary absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, who is the President of this Session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation, the appropriate course of action under the Regulations was to follow the order of precedence; however, owing to the absence of the foreign ministers of the delegations that were next in the order of precedence, it fell to the Delegation of Guatemala to open this session, since Guatemala's Minister is the only one present in the chamber at this time.

Before introducing the subject of this session, the Chair wishes to bring to the attention of the Ministers and Representatives a matter that has been raised by the foreign ministers of Chile and the United States. It concerns a matter that the Meeting of American Chiefs of State should consider. However, since that Meeting has virtually completed its work--all that remains being the ceremony for the signing of the Declaration of Presidents--, this Session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation is the only opportunity to discuss this matter. It is a question of approving a brief text, which I shall submit to Your Excellencies for consideration, to place on record two important facts that developed during the Meeting of Chiefs of State. I refer to the message received from His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, and to the Latin American countries' desire to see the terms of loans made to these countries with funds from the Alliance for Progress liberalized.

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1. The complete text of the Summary Minutes of the Meeting of American Chiefs of State appears as Appendix 14 (page 162) of these minutes.

The Secretariat will now distribute the brief document to which I refer.

The document that you have in your hands, Mr. Representatives, is the "Summary minutes of the Meeting of American Chiefs of State - (Tentative preliminary draft)". In the last paragraph on the first page, the document states: "His Holiness Pope Paul VI sent a message to the Meeting, a reply to which was sent, on behalf of the American governments and peoples, by the President of Uruguay."

The next text refers to the second point I mentioned and reads as follows: "The Latin American Presidents endorsed the aspiration expressed during the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation in connection with the need to liberalize the terms of the external aid Latin America receives. That aspiration had been expressed in the following terms: To encourage the use of Alliance for Progress funds, as well as of those granted by international financing agencies, for the purchase of goods and services originating in the member countries of the inter-American system. The President of the United States, for his part, made the following statement: "I have been informed of the great importance which you attach to the use of Alliance for Progress funds to finance procurement in other Alliance for Progress countries as well as in the United States. I know that you are all aware of the United States balance-of-payments problems and we deeply appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet them. The cooperative nature of our Alliance is very important to me. I want you to know that we shall undertake consultations on this matter. We shall try to establish whether we can agree that aid funds for capital projects and related technical assistance can be used in Alliance for Progress countries in ways which will protect the United States balance of payments."

This last point was the subject of an agreement reached among the delegations concerned. It is suggested that this session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation--which precedes the signing of the document by the Chiefs of State--can decide to include this reference in our minutes.

The DELEGATE OF PARAGUAY: My Delegation is in agreement. To put the delegates' minds at rest, I should say that my original report has been changed. The Report of the Rapporteur, which would be Document 51 rev. 2, will read as follows: "With regard to this chapter, the Delegation of Chile proposed a new paragraph that would read as follows: 'To encourage the use. . .'" You know the rest.

The text continues: "The United States said that it could not accept that text unless the following statement were added. . . ." You know the text.

What I now bring to your attention is the following: "In the General Committee, the Latin American countries unanimously approved the Chilean

text, but the United States insisted upon its point of view. After lengthy discussion, it was decided to leave its inclusion in the document pending, in the hope that the presidents themselves would consider this topic. Moreover, it was decided that if no agreement was reached by the presidents, the text that had been unanimously approved by the Latin Americans would be included in the final report merely as a Latin American aspiration."

That is the text that now appears in the Rapporteur's Report.

The PRESIDENT: The Secretariat will take note of the change in the report.

The DELEGATE OF MEXICO: The summary minutes of the Chiefs of State would remain exactly as they appear in this document. Is that not so?

The PRESIDENT: Yes. This is precisely what I was going to put to the plenary for approval. I am asking whether or not you are willing to approve the summary minutes as they appear in the provisional preliminary draft.

The DELEGATE OF MEXICO: I see that the fifth paragraph of the summary minutes uses the expression: "by the Eleventh Meeting." Since this is perhaps the document that will be distributed to the public, I do not feel this point should be given so much emphasis, because it might appear as if it were the only important point discussed. I would ask that it read: "at one of the informal meetings" or "during the Meeting."

The PRESIDENT: As always, the suggestion made by Ambassador de la Colina is excellent.

If there are no objections, it will be drafted that way and the Secretariat will make the proper changes. (Appendix - Summary Minutes)

## 2. Final Act of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation

With the Third Session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation, the terms of reference established during the Second Session held in Buenos Aires have been fulfilled, i.e., to consider the drafts presented by the Special Committee of Presidential Representatives that met in Montevideo last March and to present them to the Meeting of American Chiefs of State.

The Chair would like to point out that at the first plenary session, it was decided that because there would not be sufficient time to prepare the final act of the Meeting of Consultation required under Article 28 of the Regulations, the Secretary General of the Organization was authorized,

once the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation had ended, to publish a collection of the documents from its three sessions, as well as a chronological account of its proceedings.

I should like to raise a procedural question. The Meeting of Consultation gave the Secretary General authorization to publish, once the Meeting of Consultation had ended, all of the documents, minutes, etc. It is the Secretariat's interpretation that authorization has thus been given to forego the final act and thus disregard Article 28 of the Regulations, on the grounds that there is another article, Article 32, that states: "These regulations may be amended at any time, following the same procedure as that use when they were approved."

The Chair has some reservations concerning this interpretation and is therefore consulting the Plenary as to whether or not it concurs with the Secretariat's interpretation, in which case we shall proceed to close the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation without a final act.

The decision that was taken and to which I just made references, reads as follows: "Because this session is extremely brief and very special in nature, the Chair takes the liberty to suggest that the Secretary General of the Organization be authorized to publish, once the Meeting of Consultation has ended, a collection of the public documents from the three sessions of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, as well as a chronological account of its proceedings."

The Chair has a very clear recollection of this authorization, but never interpreted it to mean that the collection in question would be in lieu of a final act. On the other hand, I must remind the members of this plenary that at this juncture there would be no time to prepare a final act. There are two alternatives: First, that the plenary concur with the Secretariat's interpretation that this constitutes authorization to forego the final act, called for in Article 28 of the Regulations, or second, that we close the Eleventh Meeting in Washington, rather than here.

I await the plenary's disposition.

The DELEGATE OF ECUADOR: The resolution that the Chair has just read, adopted by the Meeting of Consultation itself, says that once this Meeting of Consultation has ended, the Secretariat has authorization for this publication, to produce it once the Meeting of Consultation is over. I see no other way to close the Meeting of Consultation but by means of some document.

I concur with the Chair's interpretation to the effect that there was no authorization to forego the final act. At the least it would seem to be somewhat irregular that the Meeting of Consultation should end without a final act. This would be the first time this happened.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair has raised this question only out of genuine concern, an intellectual concern, if you will. However, the Chair does not want us to debate this issue at this particular point. It simply wishes to ask the Committee whether it agrees that we should move on to close the meeting without a final act. I am going to put this matter to a vote.

The DELEGATE OF PARAGUAY: I am still somewhat confused about all this. Are we going to close the Third Session or the Eleventh Meeting in its entirety? What is it that we are closing now?

I would like a clarification. In my view, the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation should be closed, and not the Third Session.

The PRESIDENT: It is the Chair's understanding that the purpose of this session is precisely that: to close the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation. I am going to put the matter to a vote, which is simply a vote for interpretation of procedure; i.e., there is no substantive issue at stake. I am going to conduct the vote as follows:

Those that agree that the Secretariat's interpretation is correct, i.e., that the previously adopted resolution on publication of documents allows this Eleventh Meeting of Consultation to be closed without a final act, please raise your hand. Those opposed? Abstentions? It is so approved.

3. Reservations and declarations by the delegations

The DELEGATE OF MEXICO: In my opinion, since minutes--be they summary minutes or not--of this session are going to be prepared, they will have to be the last. By merely doing this we can have a final act. One might add that these being the final minutes of a Meeting of Consultation convoked to prepare declarations ad referendum for the Meeting of American Chiefs of State, it would not appear to be essential to draft a final act per se; instead, it would be sufficient to attach to the minutes of this session, those of the previous sessions as well as all documents that have come out of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation.

The PRESIDENT: With the uncommon adroitness we have all come to admire in him, Mr. de la Colina has explained his vote in a manner satisfactory to all the members of the Committee.

The DELEGATE OF URUGUAY: It is not our intention to create any discussion on the procedures between the final minutes and the final act of this Meeting; but for the sake of an intellectual objectivity akin to that of the Chairman, but in this case involving to our country's domestic policy, we would like to make the following brief statement to appear in the minutes of this Meeting, as follows:



Should subsequent application of the Declaration that the Presidents will sign, either in whole or in part, show that it will entail international obligations whose execution is not the exclusive competence of the Executive Power or that exceed the Executive's constitutional powers, it would be the duty and intention of the Government of the Republic to take whatever constitutional or legal action is necessary, in accordance with what the Constitution of the Republic requires.

As one can see, this concerns my country's domestic recourse exclusively. I am passing the text on to the Secretariat.

The PRESIDENT: If the plenary has no objection, the statement presented by the Representative of Uruguay will be placed on record. As I see it, it no doubt applies to all the countries represented here.

The DELEGATE OF ECUADOR: I would like to request a clarification. Since there will be no final act or, said another way, since there will be summary minutes of this session that in all likelihood will for all practical purposes serve as a final act, I would like to know where the reservations that the delegations have presented will be published or compiled. In what minutes or in what documents? Where will they be recorded?

The PRESIDENT: First, the Secretariat informs me that the minutes of this session will not be summary minutes, but rather verbatim; second, the reservations made by the delegations will appear as appendices to these minutes.

The DELEGATE OF PERU: The Delegation of Peru wishes to stipulate the same domestic constitutional reservation as that made by the Delegation of Uruguay.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair anticipated that the Declaration made by Uruguay would apply for all the states represented here, precisely in order to avoid all of us having to repeat a similar one.

Now that the work assigned to the Third Session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation has been completed, the Chair is of the opinion that it should proceed to close this Meeting, unless there be a consensus to the contrary.

The Chair recognizes the Special Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago.

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4. Acknowledgements

The SPECIAL DELEGATE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, there are occasions such as this one, when the superiority of the Spanish tongue over the more terse English language, gives the English language an advantage, or at least those who speak it. So limited is the time at our disposal, and so much is there that ought to be said that were it to be said in the more expansive, more expressive, more mellifluous Spanish language, it might take too long. In these circumstances, I think I interpret correctly the feelings of all my colleagues that I may, on their behalf, first express to the President of Uruguay, through his representative, our thanks for his having made this country our host during these last few days. We have been showered with kindnesses and courtesies and for this we are indeed grateful. We recognize what must have been the many problems in getting such a hall as this ready on short notice. For this, and for the reception we have had, we thank him intensively. The country has certainly lived up most nobly to its great reputation for hospitality.

Mr. President, may I also thank the Secretary General of the Organization of American States and, through him, his entire staff. They have manifestly worked very hard. They have had to work very long hours. They have had to work under circumstances of great inconvenience, but despite this they have been careful, they have been accurate, and they have been of remarkable assistance to us. May I also, Mr. President--and if I place it in this order there is no special significance--thank you for the way you have conducted our deliberations. That we have come to an end when we have, in so happy a fashion, is indeed a tribute, not perhaps so much to you, Mr. President, as to the recognition of all our members of the ability, the tact, and the wisdom which they saw in you and which caused them to choose you to preside over the meetings of the General Committee.

To all my fellow members I say again, thanks indeed for the welcome which has made your newest addition already feel at home and that it fully belongs to this great association. All the representatives of the countries here present have cooperated in such a fashion that there is every reason to believe that similar cooperation in carrying out what our respective Chiefs of State will sign a little later, will inure to the benefit of our entire region and that our peoples will long remember gratefully the work that was done in the Preparatory Committee of the Eleventh Meeting and the Meeting of Presidents. Thank you, Mr. President.

The DELEGATE OF MEXICO: I would like to make a very brief statement to express my admiration, and appreciation of and affection for His Excellency, the President of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and to you, honored Chairman of the General Committee and provisional President of this session, for your wisdom, skill and courtesy in conducting our discussions.

5. Closing of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation

The DELEGATE OF URUGUAY: I have two requests: on the one hand, that the Ministers accept our thanks for the very warm remarks conveyed to us through the Representative of Trinidad and Tobago, addressed to the President of the Republic and concerning the way in which our country has responded with such enthusiasm and pleasure to ensure, in any it could, the success of this Meeting; Second, as the President said at the start of this session, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, Dr. Luisi, was unable to be with us in these proceedings. Nevertheless, he had prepared some remarks for this occasion which I would ask the Secretariat to read, in view of the Minister's absence.

The PRESIDENT: I am going to ask the Representative of Uruguay to read the statement from the President of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation.

The DELEGATE OF URUGUAY: I am pleased to accept. [Reads:]

Your Excellencies:

At the end of any international conference, it is customary for its Chairman to close the sessions with a speech wherein he expresses satisfaction at the outcome of the work accomplished and, at the same time, his regret that the meeting is ending and the participants departing.

It is very likely that the document that we drafted and that was approved by the Presidents, is not precisely what each of us might have prepared on his own, to submit to his respective President. But its intrinsic value lies precisely in the consensus that we have reached, in the fact that we negotiated the recommendations we are making to the Chiefs of State on the various important topics examined here, even though there is much room for disagreement.

This happy outcome allowed us to entertain high hopes for the success of the Meeting of American Chiefs of State and, beyond that, for sincere execution and full application of the policy programs and international conduct agreed upon here.

Indeed, the mutual understanding and agreement reached at this Third Session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation is extremely important, since to a large extent it will be the foreign ministries of our countries who will carry the guidelines and programs for international action agreed upon here and put them into practice, both internally and through the interstate institutions of which we are members.

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We have the satisfaction of having accomplished our mission. I should like to make particular reference to the work done by the General Committee, so deftly chaired by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, Dr. Emilio Arenales, and to the contribution of its Rapporteur, the distinguished Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Dr. Raúl Sapena Pastor, and the various working groups and drafting groups.

As President of the Meeting, I would like to publicly extend my thanks to all the distinguished Ministers of Foreign Affairs, special delegates and other members of delegation, who were the authors of the work in which we can now take such pride.

I would like to express my thanks for the very generous remarks made as to my performance as President of this Meeting. It has been an easy job, an office that could be discharged without difficulty because of the air of harmony and friendship that prevails here. I should also express my thanks for the very efficient cooperation provided to me by the Secretary General of the OAS, the product of his experience and composure. I am also grateful for the valuable assistance provided by the Secretariat.

Even though the next paragraph should be delivered by the President of this Session, I will read it in order to comply with the mandate I have received. It reads as follows:

Thus, I hereby declare the Third Session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics to be closed.

But since at this time the Chair of the Meeting is held by His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Guatemala, I think these remarks should be held in abeyance for a few minutes more. Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT: I believe that the statement from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay abbreviates any remarks that I might have been called upon to make to close this Meeting, and I would like to thank everyone for their cooperation.

I am particularly grateful for the very kind and generous remarks made by the Representative of Trinidad and Tobago and the Delegate of Mexico, as well as those of Foreign Minister Luisi with respect to the modest contribution I made to serve you all and that would not have succeeded so well had it not been for the cooperation, talent and understanding that everyone has demonstrated, both within the General Committee and in the plenary sessions. I am truly deeply grateful for your deference, courtesy and amiability.

I must not fail to mention the work of the Secretariat, which was not done by the routine standard with which such things are done. The Eleventh Meeting of Consultation did not begin here in Punta del Este, but rather has been conducted over the course of three sessions. In the public and private proceedings, as well as in the small working committees and in every other detail seen to outside the meeting room, the Secretariat has made an enormous contribution to the success of our deliberations, perhaps a greater one than in any other normal meeting we have had in the past. Therefore, I would like to give a very special word of thanks in this regard.

With these remarks and, again, with my thanks to all for your courtesy, friendship, patience and understanding, I declare the Third Session and the entire Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to be closed. The meeting is adjourned.

[The meeting adjourned at 9:55 a.m.]

APPENDIX 1

DECLARATION BY PERU

The tone and content of the preamble are not befitting a summit meeting of such importance.

If one is to draw a comparison, the text of the Charter of Punta del Este is better in both form and content. However, the draft presented must be approved, because the time needed to prepare a new version is lacking. Nonetheless, we feel that a change must be introduced in the third heading of the document, since one is left with the impression that the Declaration about to be approved is the equal of the Economic and Social Act of Rio de Janeiro in content, impact and inspiration. We must to recognize that the latter achieved more substantive and beneficial advances for the Latin American peoples and for the solution of socio-economic problems. When the Committee of Presidential Representatives was commissioned, it was decided that the preamble ought to accurately reflect the content of the substantive document, in an uplifting and optimistic tone.

Mr. Chairman, I would like Peru's declaration on this issue to be introduced into the record.

ECUADOR'S RESERVATIONS

a. In connection with Topic I, "Latin American Economic Integration and Industrial Development," Chapter 2, "Measures with regard to LAFTA," Ecuador requested that paragraph d be replaced with the following text:

Encouragement of the conclusion of temporary subregional agreements whenever such agreements can serve as a means to achieve balanced economic development in the region. These agreements shall be governed by the general standards that the organs of LAFTA shall establish for the purpose and that shall take into account such points as more rapid systems for eliminating or reducing duties and charges within the region and standardized treatment of third parties, as well as the fact that such agreements may not be concluded exclusively among the more economically developed countries of the region.

b. In connection with Topic I, Chapter 5, "Measures common to member countries of the Organization of American States," Ecuador requested that the following text replace paragraph b:

To increase, as part of the integration process and by means of the Alliance for Progress program, United States participation in financing the national development plans of the Latin American countries and their industrial development, and to mobilize other public and private resources within and outside the hemisphere for the same purposes. To undertake immediate joint action to reform the systems and practices now used by the external public financing sources, so that they will be more commensurate with the needs and realities of the Latin American countries, particularly as regards terms, interest rates, usage conditions and disbursement procedure, in general avoiding onerous conditions for the borrowing country, as in the case of "tied loans." To this end, special consideration shall be given to the need for individual-product financing as well as programs in which the local contributions are commensurate with the country's means and the overall efforts it is making.

c. In connection with Topic III, "Measures to Improve International Trade Conditions in Latin America," Ecuador was of the opinion that one of the agreements that must be reached should contain the following criteria:

To establish a preferential system within the region through tariff reductions or other similar measures that will ensure expanding markets and guarantee equitable and, insofar as possible, stable

prices for all basic products originating in Latin American countries, bearing in mind the differing degrees of development of those countries.

d. Again in connection with Topic III, Ecuador requested that paragraph 6 be replaced with the following text:

To combine efforts to strengthen and perfect existing international agreements, particularly the International Coffee Agreement, to obtain conditions that will guarantee adequate markets and ensure equitable and, insofar as possible, stable prices in the commerce in commodities of interest to Latin America, and to support every opportunity to reach new agreements of this type, especially regarding bananas.

e. Ecuador is of the opinion that the agreements reached with respect to Topic V, "Educational, Scientific and Technological Development and Intensification of Health Programs," are general recommendations intended to align educational, scientific and technological programs with the purposes of economic integration.

Ecuador further considers that nothing agreed upon in connection with this topic can override the principles of university autonomy, freedom in university teaching and the sovereign power of governments to determine, in their respective countries, the programs of study that they consider to be in the best interest of the nation. Ecuador is reconfirming these principles on this occasion.

f. Finally, Ecuador is making a general and broad reservation with respect to the entire document, not because of what it contains--which represents little--but rather because of the very fundamental aspects that are not addressed. Therefore, this document does not constitute any advance in the area of foreign trade, development financing, the terms of international public credit and other economic issues essential to Latin America; it does not provide a concrete and substantive basis for facilitating the settlement of the problems of economic integration in the region, nor does it strengthen economic solidarity in the hemisphere. To the contrary, this document represents a step backward vis-à-vis the Charter of Punta del Este, signed over five years ago. In the opinion of the Delegation of Ecuador, the only commitments that have been made are those undertaken by the Latin American countries themselves and among themselves for the gradual formation of a Latin American Common Market, which they might just have easily agreed upon among themselves alone, on some other occasion.



APPENDIX 3

STATEMENT FROM THE DELEGATION OF COLOMBIA

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia is introducing into the record of the Third Session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, a number of his Delegation's views that were not incorporated into the document that the Presidents of the American Republics are to consider. These are points that Colombia has upheld and introduced both at the recent sessions in Buenos Aires and Montevideo and within working groups of this Meeting of Consultation. It will continue to press for them in other forums, whenever it considers this necessary:

- a. It would have been preferable to retain the Buenos Aires text for paragraph 3 of Chapter I, which was more explicit in establishing that there are three categories of countries involved in the process of Latin American integration.
- b. As for paragraph d), concerning "Measures with regard to the Latin American Free Trade Association," Colombia stands by the statement it read into the record of the Montevideo Session and feels that the text must be more precise as to the scope and definition of subregional agreements.
- c. In the section on "Measures common to Latin American countries" in Chapter I, reference should be made to those countries whose market is insufficient. As for subparagraph e), it should have been stipulated that the preferences could be reciprocal. Further, the reference to the strengthening of Latin American industrial firms must be more explicit and assertive, and backed up by a common policy on foreign investments.
- d. Part 5 of Chapter I should more clearly establish the cooperation of the Alliance for Progress in the process of Latin American integration and the financial cooperation to make possible a Latin American Payments Union and allow any lines of credit that the United States might open to be used to purchase goods in any Latin American country.
- e. Chapter II needs to be more specific in reference to the agreements for completing the Pan American Highway.
- f. The Colombian Delegation's opinion of Chapter III, is that it represents very little progress over similar statements made at international conferences. The declaration on commodities agreements is less progressive than the Charter of Punta del Este. No progress is being made with respect to the possibility of a hemispheric economic complementarity policy, and it might have been better had a joint committee made up of the

United States and Latin America been established to examine the ways to achieve a better distribution of international labor, one favorable to Latin America's economic development and conducive to the creation of employment opportunities for its ever-increasing population.

g. In Chapter IV, some provision should have been made for setting up a fund to guarantee the purchase of farm surpluses, in coordination with the FAO's worldwide campaign against hunger.

h. As for Chapter VI, Colombia supports the idea of creating a fund for training public health experts.

APPENDIX 4

DECLARATION BY MEXICO ON CHAPTER III

This declaration, which received the unanimous support of the delegations present at the plenary session, states the following:

The Delegation of Mexico understands that failing approval of alternative II for paragraph 9 A of Doc. 52, which was discussed within the working group, the pertinent provisions of the Charter of Punta del Este will remain in full effect. Fulfillment of these provisions should be by way of the mechanism provided for in paragraph 10.

INTERPRETATION OF URUGUAY

The Delegation of Uruguay presented the following interpretation of Chapter I of Doc. 52:

The Delegation of Uruguay understands that the commitments undertaken to expedite the process of integration are a cohesive whole intended to promote the harmonious development of the Latin American countries. Therefore, the measures agreed upon to put those commitments into practice shall be executed in such a way that all the countries achieve their development under equitable and balanced conditions.

APPENDIX 6

VENEZUELA'S STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD

With reference to the Preamble, the Delegation of Venezuela presented the following statement for the record:

The Delegation of Venezuela wishes to go on record to the effect that it accepted the draft preamble for the sake of a consensus within the General Committee. The Delegation of Venezuela made suggestions on a number of occasions with a view to improving the form and substance of the document but, owing to a lack of time, they could not be sufficiently discussed.

DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that if the Declaration by Venezuela with reference to subparagraph 3 of Chapter III was to be entered into the record, his country would stand by the statement contained in Appendix 17 of the document issued by the Committee of Presidential Representatives (Doc.41). The United States Declaration reads as follows:

The United States Delegation desires to make clear that its position concerning the declaration of the Delegation of Venezuela is determined in accordance with the terms of Article 39 of the Amendments to the Charter of the OAS contained in the Protocol of Buenos Aires, signed on February 27, 1967, and soon to be submitted to the United States Senate for ratification in accordance with the applicable constitutional procedures.

COMMUNICATION FROM BOLIVIA<sup>1/</sup>

EMBASSY OF BOLIVIA

No. 14

Montevideo, April 8, 1967

Excellency:

In compliance with instructions from His Excellency Alberto Crespo Gutiérrez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, I have the honor to transmit to you the text of note No. G.M. 26, dated April 3, 1967, which he had the honor to address to you at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay.

The Foreign Minister of Bolivia reiterates to you, in your capacity as President of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, his request that the above-mentioned note, quoted below, be made known to the American ministers of foreign affairs assembled for the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation at Punta del Este and that it be registered as an official document of the conference, since it explains why the Bolivian Foreign Minister is not present at the Meeting of American foreign ministers now being held in Punta del Este under your presidency.

The text of the Foreign Minister's note is as follows:

No. G.M. 26  
La Paz, April 3, 1967

Excellency:

As you know, at the most recent formal and public session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held in Buenos Aires, I announced the decision of the President of Bolivia, General René Barrientos Ortuño, not to attend the Meeting of American Chiefs of State soon to be held in Punta del Este.

His Excellency  
Dr. Héctor Luisi  
President of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation  
of Ministers of Foreign Affairs  
Hotel San Rafael, Punta del Este

<sup>1/</sup> Published during the Third Session of the Meeting, classified as OEA/Ser.F/II.11/Doc.53.

The reason for this important decision was that the agenda for that great assembly did not include consideration of the problem posed for Bolivia by its lack of free and sovereign access to the sea, a factor impeding its development and its ability to participate fully in continental integration plans and on an equal footing with the other countries of the hemisphere.

In keeping with the refusal of the Chief Executive of my country to attend the Meeting of Punta del Este, I consider that my presence during the final phase of the Meeting of Consultation would serve no purpose, for I believe that every possible effort to include this problem on the agenda was exhausted in Buenos Aires. While the Bolivian proposal was not rejected, it was diluted in a general formula that satisfies neither the Government nor the people of Bolivia. I can assure you, however, that these two decisions do not signify an isolationist attitude, and even less a desire to stand in the way of the underlying purposes of the Meeting.

As far as I am concerned, my decision to refrain from further participation is based solely on the conviction that the Bolivian proposal has been explained adequately in terms of how its bases and objectives relate directly to the Meeting of Chiefs of State. For this reason, any change of position would have to come from those who are acting in the name of the most deeply-rooted principles of the international solidarity of the Americas and out of their desire for economic and social development, in order to venture forth for their rendezvous with history and lay the foundations for hemispheric integration.

My country and my Government deeply regret that this circumstance prevents us from continuing to cooperate in preparations for the Meeting of Chiefs of State, but through me they wish to reiterate that we genuinely share your aspirations. At the same time, they cherish the hope that a problem that affects the future of an entire people and its role in hemispheric plans will be resolved, sooner or later, in a constructive spirit.

I offer my best wishes that Providence will guide the decisions of the final phase of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation, and I request that you, as Foreign Minister of the host country, see that the present note is regarded as an official document of the Meeting and is so recognized and registered.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency  
Dr. Néctor Luisi  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay  
Montevideo

(s) Oscar Cerruto  
Ambassador



REPLY TO BOLIVIA<sup>1/</sup>

Punta del Este, Uruguay  
April 13, 1967

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note No. 14, dated April 8, 1967, informing me that, in compliance with instructions you received, you are sending me the text of Note No. GM-26, dated April 3, 1967, addressed to me in my capacity as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, Alberto Crespo Gutiérrez.

In your note you requested that the aforementioned note be made known to the American ministers of foreign affairs assembled for the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation at Punta del Este, and that it be registered as an official document.

I hereby inform you that upon receipt of your note, at 8:45 A.M. on April 11, I reported it at the first formal opportunity, that is, at the meeting the General Committee held that same day at 9:00 p.m. for the Heads of Delegation.

The Secretariat then proceeded to read the aforementioned document, and it was decided that it would be registered as an official document.

I am also pleased to inform you that the heads of the delegations on the General Committee requested that I express to you their regret that all the brothers of the Americas were not together for this occasion.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(s) Héctor Luisi  
President of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation  
of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency  
Oscar Cerruto  
Ambassador of Bolivia  
Montevideo, Uruguay

<sup>1/</sup> Published during the Third Session of the Meeting, classified as OEA/Ser.F/II.11/Doc. 53.

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE<sup>1/</sup>

(Third Session)

In accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of the Regulations of the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to submit to the plenary session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation at its Third Session this report on the proceedings of the General Committee, together with the document containing the outcome of its deliberations.

The General Committee, composed of all the participants in the Meeting of Consultation, was set up by the Meeting and installed by its President at a meeting held on April 9. In accordance with Article 22 of the Regulations, at the first meeting of the General Committee, Dr. Emilio Arenales, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, was elected Chairman, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay was appointed Rapporteur.

Mr. Armando Cassorla, Mrs. Elba Gómez del Rey de Kybal, and Mr. Cristián García-Godoy served as technical secretaries.

The General Committee held closed meetings from April 9 to 11.

At the first meeting, the Chairman of the General Committee pointed out that the task entrusted to it by the plenary session of the Third Session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs was to examine the proposals presented by the Special Committee of Presidential Representatives that met in Montevideo from March 12 to 24, 1967. One such proposal, which constitutes the operative part of the document to be presented to the Chiefs of State, appears in the Final Report of the Special Committee of Presidential Representatives.<sup>2/</sup> It elaborates on the topics on the Agenda adopted for the Meeting of American Chiefs of State. The other document, in the nature of a policy statement or preamble, was likewise distributed to the delegations at the end of the Meeting of Presidential Representatives in Montevideo, in three versions, similar in content but differing in form.

Following an exchange of views, it was decided that at the Third Session, the Montevideo document would be reviewed and an effort would be made to reach agreements that might obviate the need for the reservations and statements presented by the Presidential Representatives in Montevideo. It was understood that, if those reservations and statements

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1. Published during the Third Session of the Meeting, classified as OEA/Ser.F/II.11/Doc. 51 Rev. 2.

2. OEA/Ser.F/II.11/Doc. 41 Appears in Volume II.

remained, they would weaken the final document. It was agreed that some topics were poorly covered in the Montevideo text (e.g., foreign trade), or the text was too long (e.g., education, science and technology), or called for further elaboration (e.g., the preamble or policy statement).

To carry out this task it was proposed that Working Groups be established, on the understanding that these groups would undertake a rapid review of the topics assigned to them, and endeavor to obviate the need for reservations and statements.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Dr. Antonio Carrillo Flores, stated that in view of the need to do away with reservations and statements and in the spirit of cooperation, Mexico was withdrawing those that it had made with regard to the Montevideo document, despite the fact that it continued to hold the viewpoint expressed in those reservations.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, Mr. Fernando Amiana-Ti6, made a statement in connection with the work to be carried out and on the position of his country in this respect. This statement appears in Document 46.<sup>1/</sup>

Consideration was then given to the working groups required to advance the work assigned to the Committee. After some discussion of the subject, the Chairman submitted several alternatives for consideration. It was decided to set up the following groups:

Working Group No. I. Chapters I, II, and III

Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, and the United States.

Working Group No. II. Preamble

Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and Peru.

Working Group No. III. Chapters IV and V

Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

It was also decided that the General Committee as a whole would take up Chapter VI.

As some delegations had expressed reservations and made statements on certain aspects of the elaboration of the Agenda, and were not members of working groups, it was decided that all the delegations would be free to participate in the sessions thereof.

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1. See Appendix 15, page 165.

The Working Groups submitted their findings at the meetings the General Committee held on April 9 and 10, presenting the text corresponding to Chapters I, III, IV, and V of the Agenda.

The Coordinator of Working Group No. 1, Ambassador Patricio Silva (Chile), submitted a report contained in Working Document No. 2, which contained the changes introduced in Topics I and III. It was explained that, owing to a lack of time, the text of Topic II was being sent to the General Committee without revision.

The Coordinator of Working Group III, Ambassador Delfín Ugarte Centurión (Paraguay), likewise submitted a report with the Group's findings, which appear in Working Document No. 5, Rev.

At its second and third meetings, the General Committee discussed Chapter VI, Elimination of Unnecessary Military Expenditures. The text approved in Buenos Aires had been transmitted to the Third Session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation, without any changes. The Delegation of Argentina submitted an alternative text, which was debated at length.

The Delegation of Mexico proposed an amendment to add a paragraph on the entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America. This additional amendment was accepted by the Argentine Delegation, which also agreed to other amendments concerned with matters of form.

The Special Delegate of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo, proposed an amendment in which reference was made to the arms race as a factor conspiring against the countries' socio-economic development.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, Mr. Ignacio Iribarren Borges, maintained that specific reference need not be made to the expenditures caused by the arms race, as they were among those that, according to the Argentine preliminary draft, were not essential for "the performance of the specific duties of the armed forces and, where pertinent, international commitments binding upon their respective governments."

The amendment presented by the Delegation of Ecuador was not put to a vote in the Committee. That Delegation requested that this report show that the view of the arms race as a factor that conspires against the social and economic development of countries was accepted.

In the course of the discussion of Chapter III on "Measures to Improve International Trade Conditions in Latin America," the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, Mr. Jorge Vázquez Salas, requested that the declaration appearing on page 47 of Document 41 be introduced into the record.<sup>1/</sup>

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1. Appears in Volume II.

With regard to this chapter, the Delegation of Chile proposed a new paragraph that would read as follows:

To encourage the use of Alliance for Progress funds, as well as of those granted by international financing agencies, for the purchase of goods and services originating in the member countries of the inter-American system.

The United States said that it could not accept that text unless the following statement were added: "consistent, insofar as possible, with the balance-of-payments position of the capital-exporting countries."

In the General Committee, the Latin American countries unanimously approved the Chilean text, but the United States insisted upon its point of view. After lengthy discussion, it was decided to leave its inclusion in the document pending, in the hope that the presidents themselves would consider this topic. Moreover, it was decided that if no agreement was reached by the presidents, the text that had been unanimously approved by the Latin Americans would be included in the final report merely as a Latin American aspiration.

As a result of its work, the General Committee approved Document No. 52, appended, at the meetings it held on April 11.

As for the preamble, Working Group No. 2 presented a preliminary draft, which the General Committee approved, paragraph by paragraph, with some changes, at its last meeting.

At various meetings of the General Committee, a number of Ministers of foreign Affairs and delegates presented reservations and statements with reference to Document 52 or to the Preamble. Ecuador reasserted several of its reservations to the Montevideo document, which reservations appear in Document No. 44. The Delegation of Ecuador also presented a more detailed text on those matters, to be included in its entirety in the minutes of the meetings.

The minutes also contain the following: Uruguay's interpretation of Chapter I; the statement by Mexico on Chapter III, to which the other delegations subscribed; the statement by Colombia on several paragraphs of Document 52; and statements by Venezuela and Guatemala, whose inclusion in these minutes was expressly requested.

Finally, the rapporteur wishes to go on record to acknowledge the strong spirit of cooperation and devotion to the principles of the inter-American system displayed by the members of the General Committee in the course of its work.

RAUL SAPENA PASTOR  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of Paraguay

Appendix to Appendix 12

EXPOSITION OF THE AGENDA FOR THE MEETING OF  
AMERICAN CHIEFS OF STATE<sup>1/</sup>

(Text approved by the General Committee and  
reviewed by the Drafting Committee)

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1. Published during the Third Session of the Meeting, classified as  
OEA/Ser.F./II.11/Doc. 52.

CHAPTER I

LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION  
AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Principles, objectives, and goals

Economic integration is a collective instrument for accelerating Latin American<sup>1/</sup> development and should constitute one of the policy goals of each of the countries of the region that they should exert every possible effort to accomplish, as a necessary complement to national plans.

At the same time, the varying levels of development and economic and market conditions among the Latin American countries must be borne in mind, in order that the integration process may promote their harmonious and balanced growth. In this respect, the relatively less economically developed countries and, to the extent that they are due, those of insufficient market, will have preferential treatment in matters of trade and of technical and financial cooperation.

Integration must be fully at the service of Latin America. This requires the strengthening of Latin American enterprise through vigorous financial and technical support that will enable it to develop and supply the regional market efficiently. Foreign private enterprise will be able to serve an important function to ensure that the integration objectives will be accomplished in accordance with the pertinent policies of each of the countries of Latin America.

Adequate financing is required to facilitate the economic restructuring and adjustments called for by the urgent need to accelerate integration.

It is necessary to adopt all measures that will lead to the full achievement of Latin American integration, above all those that will bring about, in the shortest time possible, monetary stability and the elimination of all restrictions, including administrative, financial, exchange restrictions, that obstruct the trade of the products of the area.

To these ends, the Latin American Chiefs of State agree to take action on the following points:

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1. Whenever the terms "Latin America" and "Latin American" are used in this document, they shall be understood to include all countries that are presently members of the OAS, with the exception of the United States.

- a. Beginning in 1970, to gradually establish the Latin American Common Market, which should be substantially in operation within a period of no more than fifteen years.
  - b. The Latin American Common Market will be based on the improvement of the two existing integration systems: the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and the Central American Common Market (CACM). The two systems will institute, simultaneously and by stages, a merger of cooperation, association, and integration, while taking into account the interests of the Latin American countries not yet associated with these systems, in order to facilitate their access to one of them.
  - c. To encourage other countries of the Latin American region to join the existing integration systems.
2. Measures with regard to the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA)

The Chiefs of State of the member countries of LAFTA instruct their respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who will participate in the next meeting of the Council of Ministers of LAFTA, to be held in 1967, to adopt the measures necessary to implement the following decisions:

- a. To accelerate the process of converting LAFTA into a common market. To this end, starting in 1970, and to be completed in a period of not more than fifteen years, a system will be instituted for a programmed elimination of duties and all other non-tariff restrictions and for tariff adjustments, so as to gradually establish a common external tariff at levels that will promote efficiency and productivity, as well as the expansion of trade.
- b. To gradually align economic policies and instruments and to adjust national laws to the extent required for integration. The adoption of these measures will parallel the enhancement of the integration process.
- c. To promote the conclusion of sectoral agreements for industrial complementarity, endeavoring to secure the participation of the relatively less economically developed countries.
- d. To promote the conclusion of temporary subregional agreements, with systems for reducing tariffs within the subregions and harmonizing treatment toward third nations more rapidly than in the general agreements, in keeping with the objectives of regional integration. Subregional tariff reductions will not be accorded to countries that are not parties to the subregional agreement, nor will they create special obligations for them.



Participation of the relatively less economically developed countries in all stages of the integration process and in the formation of the Latin American Common Market will be based on the provisions of the Treaty of Montevideo and its complementary resolutions, and these countries will be given the greatest possible advantages, so that balanced development of the region may be achieved.

To this same end, we do hereby decide to promote immediate action to facilitate free access of products from the relatively less economically developed member countries of LAFTA to the markets of the other LAFTA countries, and to promote in the former countries the installation and financing of industries intended for the expanded market.

The relatively less economically developed countries will have the right to participate and to obtain preferential terms in the subregional agreements in which they have an interest.

The situation of countries characterized as being of insufficient market shall be taken into account in temporary preferential treatments established, to the extent necessary to achieve harmonious development in the integration process.

It is understood that all the provisions set forth in this section fall within or are based upon the Treaty of Montevideo.

3. Measures with regard to the Central American economic integration program

The Chiefs of State of the member countries of the Central American Common Market undertake the following:

- a. To carry out an action program that will include the following measures, among others:
  - 1) Improvement of the customs union and establishment of a Central American monetary union;
  - 2) Completion of the regional infrastructure network;
  - 3) Promotion of a common foreign-trade policy;
  - 4) Improvement of the common market in agricultural products and implementation of a joint, coordinated industrial policy;
  - 5) Acceleration of the process to enable manpower and capital to circulate freely within the area;
  - 6) Adjustment of the basic legislation required for the economic integration process;

- b. In the implementation of the foregoing measures and whenever pertinent, to accord the temporary preferential treatment already established or that may be established, in accordance with the principle of balanced development among countries.
- c. To foster closer ties between Panama and the Central American Common Market, as well as rapid expansion of trade and investment relations with neighboring countries of the Central American and Caribbean region, thereby taking advantage of their geographic proximity and of the opportunities for economic complementarity; also, to seek conclusion of subregional agreements and industrial complementarity agreements between Central America and other Latin American countries.

4. Measures common to Latin American countries

The Latin American States of State undertake:

- a. Not to establish new restrictions on trade among Latin American countries, save under exceptional circumstances such as those that obtain as a result of tariff equalization and other instruments of trade policy and because of the need to assure the initiation or expansion of certain productive activities in relatively less economically developed countries.
- b. To establish within the region, by a tariff cut or other similar means, a margin of preference for all products originating in Latin American countries, taking into account the countries' differing degrees of development.
- c. To have the measures in the two preceding paragraphs applied immediately among the member countries of LAFTA, in conjunction with the other LAFTA-related measures contained in the present chapter and, insofar as possible, to extend them to nonmember countries in a manner compatible with existing international commitments, inviting the latter countries to afford similar preferences to the members of LAFTA, with the same qualification.
- d. To ensure that application of the foregoing measures shall not hinder internal readjustments made necessary in order to adapt the instruments of trade policy to carry out national development plans and to achieve the goals of integration.
- e. To endeavor to expedite studies already underway regarding preferences that LAFTA countries might grant to imports from those Latin American countries that are not members of the Association.

- f. To study the possibility of concluding industrial-complementarity agreements to which all Latin American countries may be party, as well as temporary subregional economic integration agreements between the CACM and member countries of LAFTA.
  - g. To have a committee established composed of the executive organs of LAFTA and the CACM, to coordinate implementation of the foregoing points. To this end, the committee will encourage meetings at the ministerial level, in order to ensure that Latin American integration will proceed as rapidly as possible, and in due course begin negotiation of a general treaty or the protocols required to create the Latin American Common Market. Latin American countries that are not members shall be invited to send representatives to these meetings and to those of the committee of the executive organs of LAFTA and the CACM.
  - h. To give special attention to industrial development within integration, particularly to strengthening Latin American industrial firms. In this regard, we reiterate that development must be balanced between investments for economic ends and investments for social ends.
5. Measures common to member countries of the Organization of American States (OAS)

The Chiefs of State of the member countries of the OAS agree:

- a. To mobilize financial and technical resources within and without the hemisphere to help correct problems in connection with the balance of payments, industrial readjustments, and retraining of the labor force that may develop when trade barriers are rapidly reduced in the transition toward the common market, as well as to increase the amounts available for export credits in intra-Latin American trade. The Inter-American Development Bank and the organs of both existing integration systems should participate in the mobilization of such resources.
- b. To mobilize public and private resources within and without the hemisphere to further industrial development as part of the integration process and national development plans.
- c. To mobilize financial and technical resources to undertake feasibility studies on specific multinational projects for Latin American industrial firms, and to aid in carrying out these projects.
- d. To accelerate the studies being conducted by various inter-American agencies to promote strengthening of capital markets and the possible establishment of a Latin American stock market.

- e. To make available to Central America adequate technical and financial resources under the Alliance for Progress, including those required to strengthen and expand the existing Central American Economic Integration Fund, for the purpose of accelerating the Central American economic integration program.
- f. To make available, under the Alliance for Progress and pursuant to the provisions of the Charter of Punta del Este, the technical and financial resources needed to accelerate the preparatory studies and work involved in converting LAFTA into a common market.

## CHAPTER II

### MULTINATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The economic integration of Latin America demands a vigorous and sustained effort to complete and modernize the physical infrastructure of the region. A land transport network must be built and all types of transport systems improved so as to make it easier for persons and goods to circulate throughout the hemisphere; to establish an adequate and efficient telecommunications system and interconnected power systems; and jointly to develop international watersheds, frontier regions, and economic areas that include the territory of two or more countries. In Latin America there are projects in all these fields, at various stages of preparation or implementation, but in many cases the completion of prior studies, financial resources, or merely the coordination of efforts and the resolve to carry them through are lacking.

The Chiefs of State of the member countries of the OAS agree to engage in determined action to undertake or accelerate the construction of the infrastructure required for the development and integration of Latin America and to make better use thereof. In so doing, it is essential that the groups of interested countries or multinational institutions establish criteria for assigning priorities, in view of the amount of human and material resources that this enterprise will require.

As one basis for the criteria that will be established gradually upon consideration of the specific cases submitted for study, we underscore the fundamental need to give preferential attention to those projects that benefit the less economically developed countries of the region.

Priority should also be given to mobilizing financial and technical resources for the preparation and implementation of infrastructure projects that will facilitate the participation of landlocked countries in regional and international trade.

In consequence, we do hereby adopt the following decisions for immediate implementation:

1. To complete the studies and conclude the agreements necessary to accelerate the construction of an inter-American telecommunications network.

2. To hasten the agreements necessary to complete the Pan American Highway, to accelerate the construction of the Bolivarian Highway (Carretera Marginal de la Selva) and its junction with the Trans-Chaco Highway and to support the studies and agreements designed to bring into being the new highway systems that will join groups of countries of continental and insular Latin America, as well as the basic work required to develop multinational waterborne and airborne transport and the corresponding systems of operation. As a complement to these agreements, negotiations should be undertaken for the purpose of eliminating or reducing to a minimum the restrictions on international traffic and of promoting technical and administrative cooperation among land, water, and air transport enterprises and the establishment of multinational transport services.

3. To sponsor studies for preparing joint project systems in connection with watersheds, such as the studies undertaken for development of the River Plate basin and that relating to the Gulf of Fonseca.

4. To endow the IDB's Preinvestment Fund for Latin American Integration with sufficient funds to conduct studies that will make it possible to identify and prepare multinational projects in all fields that may be of importance in promoting regional integration. In order that the aforesaid Fund may carry out an effective promotion effort, a sufficient portion of the resources allocated may be used on a nonreimbursable basis or with reimbursement contingent upon execution of the corresponding projects.

5. To mobilize, within and outside the hemisphere, resources in addition to those that will continue to be made available to the countries to assist national economic development programs, especially for the implementation of multinational infrastructure projects that can represent important advances in the Latin American economic integration process. In this regard, the IDB should have additional resources in order to play an active part in accomplishing this objective.

CHAPTER III

MEASURES TO IMPROVE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONDITIONS  
IN LATIN AMERICA

The economic development of Latin America is seriously affected by the adverse conditions in which its international trade is conducted. Market structures, financial conditions, and actions that are prejudicial to exports and other income from outside Latin America are obstructing its growth and slowing its integration process. All this causes particular concern in view of the serious and increasing disparity between the standard of living in Latin American countries and that of the industrialized nations and, at the same time, calls for definite decisions and adequate instruments to implement the decisions.

Individual and joint efforts of the OAS member states are essential to increase and stabilize the earnings the Latin American countries derive from their traditional exports, to avoid frequent fluctuations in such exports, and to mitigate the adverse effects that any measures taken by the industrialized countries for balance-of-payments reasons may have on the Latin American countries' foreign exchange earnings.

The Charter of Punta del Este, the Economic and Social Act of Rio de Janeiro, and the new provisions of the Charter of the OAS, approved in Buenos Aires, reflect a hemispheric agreement with regard to these problems, which needs to be effectively implemented; therefore, the Chiefs of State of the member countries of the OAS agree:

1. To act in concert in multilateral negotiations to achieve, without the more highly developed countries' expecting reciprocity, the greatest possible reduction or the elimination of tariffs and other restrictions that impede the access of Latin American products to world markets. The Government of the United States intends to make efforts for the purpose of liberalizing the conditions affecting exports of basic products of special interest to Latin American countries, in accordance with the provisions of Article 37.a) of the Protocol of Buenos Aires.
2. To jointly consider possible systems of generalized nonreciprocal preferences for exports of manufactures and semimanufactures from the developing countries, with a view to improving the terms of Latin American export trade.
3. To undertake a joint effort in all international institutions and organizations to eliminate preferences prejudicial to Latin American exports.
4. To strengthen the system of intergovernmental consultations and conduct them sufficiently in advance as to make them effective and ensure

that programs for placing and selling surpluses and reserves that affect the exports of the developing countries take into account the interests of the Latin American countries.

5. To ensure compliance with international commitments to refrain from introducing or increasing tariff and nontariff barriers that adversely affect exports of the developing countries, taking the interests of Latin America into account.

6. To combine efforts to strengthen and improve existing international agreements, particularly the International Coffee Agreement, to obtain favorable terms of trade for commodities of interest to Latin America and to explore every opportunity to develop new agreements.

7. To support the financing and prompt initiation of the activities of the Coffee Diversification Fund, and consider in due course the creation of other funds to make it possible to control the production of commodities of interest to Latin America and for which there is a chronic differential between supply and demand.

8. To adopt measures to make Latin American export products more competitive on world markets.

9. To put an inter-American export-promotion agency in operation as soon as possible, to help identify and develop new export lines and to improve the placement of Latin American products on international markets, and strengthen national and regional agencies designed for the same purpose.

10. To initiate such individual or joint actions on the part of the member states of the OAS as may be required to ensure effective and timely execution of the foregoing agreements, as well as those that may be required to continue the execution of the agreements contained in the Charter of Punta del Este, in particular those relating to foreign trade.

With regard to joint action, the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) and other agencies in the region shall submit to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CIES), for consideration at its next meeting, the means, instruments, and action program for initiating its execution.

At its annual meetings, CIES will examine the progress of the programs under way, so as to consider such action as may ensure compliance with the agreements concluded, inasmuch as a substantial improvement in the international terms whereby Latin American foreign trade is conducted is a basic prerequisite for accelerating economic development.

CHAPTER IV

MODERNIZATION OF RURAL LIFE AND INCREASE OF AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTIVITY, PRINCIPALLY OF FOOD

To foster an improvement in the standard of living of farmers and in the lot of the Latin American rural people and their full participation in economic and social life, agriculture in Latin America must be made more dynamic by means of comprehensive programs in modernization, land settlement, and agrarian reform when required by the countries.

To achieve these objectives and to carry out these programs, contained in the Charter of Punta del Este, internal efforts must be intensified and additional external resources provided.

Such programs will be geared toward increasing food production in the Latin American countries in sufficient volume and quality to provide adequately for their population and to meet world food needs to an ever-increasing extent, as well as toward improving agricultural productivity and crop diversification, which will assure the best possible competitive conditions for such production.

All these agricultural development efforts must be tied in with the overall development of the national economies in order to align the supply of agricultural products and the labor force that could become available as a result of the increase in farm productivity with the increase in demand for such products and with the labor factor in the economy as a whole.

This modernization of agricultural activities will also create conditions for a development more evenly balanced with the effort toward industrialization.

To achieve these goals, the Latin American Chiefs of State undertake:

1. To improve the formulation and execution of agricultural policies and to ensure the execution of plans, programs, and projects in preinvestment, agricultural development, agrarian reform, and land settlement, adequately coordinated with national economic development plans, so as to intensify internal efforts and to make it easier to obtain and use external financing.

2. To improve credit systems, including those earmarked for the resettlement of rural workers who are beneficiaries of agrarian reform, and for increased productivity, and to create facilities for the production, marketing, storage, shipment, and distribution of agricultural products.



3. To provide adequate incentives, including price incentives, to promote agricultural production under economic conditions.

4. To foster and to finance the acquisition and intensive use of those agricultural inputs that help to improve productivity, as well as the establishment and expansion of Latin American industries producing agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizers, pesticides, and farm machinery.

5. To ensure the adequacy of tax systems that affect the agricultural sector, so that they may help increase productivity and production, and improve land distribution.

6. To expand substantially programs in specialized education and research and in agricultural extension, in order to improve the training of the rural worker and the education of technical and professional personnel, and to intensify animal and plant health campaigns.


7. To provide incentives and to make available financial resources for the industrialization of agricultural production, especially through the development of small and medium-sized industry and the promotion of exports of processed agricultural products.

8. To facilitate the establishment of multinational or international programs that will make it possible for Latin America to supply a greater share of world food needs.

9. To foster national community-development programs and self-help programs for small-scale farmers, and to promote the creation and strengthening of agricultural cooperatives.

By recognizing the importance of the stated objectives, goals, and means, the Chiefs of State of the member countries of the OAS undertake, within the spirit of the Alliance for Progress, to combine greater internal effort with additional external support especially earmarked for such measures.

We call upon the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress, when analyzing the agricultural sector within national development plans, to bear in mind the objectives and measures indicated herein, with due regard for agrarian reform programs in those countries that consider these programs to be an important basis of their agricultural progress and economic and social development.



CHAPTER V

EDUCATIONAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT  
AND INTENSIFICATION OF HEALTH PROGRAMS

A. Education and Culture

Education is a high-priority sector in the overall development policy of the Latin American nations.

The Chiefs of State of the member countries of the OAS recognize that, during the past decade, the development of educational services in Latin America has been unparalleled by any other period of the history of their countries.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that:

- a. The effectiveness of national efforts in the field of education must be increased;
- b. Educational systems should be better adapted to the demands of economic, social, and cultural development;
- c. International cooperation in educational matters should be considerably intensified, in accordance with the new standards of the Charter of the OAS.

To these ends, we agree to improve educational administration and planning systems; to raise the quality of education so as to stimulate the creativity of each pupil; to accelerate expansion of education systems at all levels; and to assign priority to the following activities related to economic, social, and cultural development:

Internal efforts

1. Orientation and, when necessary, reorganization of educational systems, in accordance with the needs and possibilities of each country and with a view to achieving:
  - a. The expansion and progressive improvement of preschool education and extension of the period of general education;
  - b. An increase in the capacity of secondary schools and the improvement of their curricula;
  - c. An increase in opportunities following general education, including opportunities to learn a trade or a specialty or to continue general education;

- d. Gradual elimination of barriers between vocational and general education;
  - e. Expansion and diversification of university courses, so that they will include the new professions essential to economic and social development;
  - f. Establishment or expansion of graduate courses through professional schools;
  - g. Establishment of refresher courses in all branches and types of education, so that graduates may keep their knowledge up to date in this era of rapid scientific and technological progress;
  - h. Strengthening and expansion of adult education programs;
  - i. The promotion of special education for exceptional students.
2. Promotion of basic and advanced training for teachers and administrative personnel; development of educational research and experimentation; and adequate expansion of school building programs.
  3. Wider use of educational television and other modern teaching techniques.
  4. Improvement of rural elementary schools to achieve a level of quality equal to that of urban elementary schools, with a view to assuring equal educational opportunities to the rural population.
  5. Reorganization of vocational education, when necessary, taking into account the structure of the labor force and the foreseeable manpower needs of each country's development plan.
  6. An increase in private funding of education.
  7. Encouragement of local and regional communities to take an effective part in the construction of school buildings and in civic support to educational development.
  8. A substantial increase in national scholarship and student loan and aid programs.
  9. Establishment or expansion of extension services and services calculated to preserve the cultural heritage and encourage intellectual and artistic endeavor.
  10. Strengthening of education for international understanding and Latin American integration.

Multinational efforts

1. Increasing international resources for the purposes set forth in this chapter.
2. Instructing the appropriate agencies of the OAS to:
  - a. Provide technical assistance to the countries that so request:
    - i) In educational research, experimentation, and innovation;
    - ii) For training specialized personnel;
    - iii) In educational television. It is recommended that the advisability of establishing a multinational training center in this field be studied;
  - b. Organize meetings of experts to recommend measures to bring national curricula in line with Latin American integration goals;
  - c. Organize regional volunteer teacher programs;
  - d. Extend inter-American cooperation to include the preservation and use of archeological, historic, and artistic monuments.
3. Expansion of OAS programs for fellowships, student loans, and teacher exchange.

National educational and cultural development efforts will be evaluated by CIAP and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture (now the Inter-American Cultural Council), acting in coordination.

B. Science and technology

Advances in scientific and technological knowledge are transforming the economic and social structure of many nations. Science and technology offer infinite possibilities for providing the people with the well-being that they seek. But in the Latin American countries, the modern world's wealth of knowledge and the potential it offers have by no means developed to the degree and extent necessary.

Science and technology are tools for Latin American progress and must be the focus of an unprecedented thrust at this time. This effort demands inter-American cooperation, in view of the magnitude of the investments required and the extent to which such knowledge has grown. By the same token, the organization and execution of this effort within each nation cannot be devised outside the context of a properly planned scientific and technological policy couched within the general framework of development.

For the above reasons, we do hereby agree upon the following measures:

Internal efforts

Establishment of national policies in the field of science and technology that are consistent with each country's needs and potential and with the necessary machinery and funds, the main elements of which shall be:

1. Promotion of professional training for scientists and technicians and an increase in their numbers.
2. Establishment of conditions favoring full usage of the scientific and technological potential for solving the economic and social problems of Latin America, and to prevent the exodus of persons qualified in these fields.
3. Encouragement of increased private funding for scientific and technological research and teaching.

Multinational efforts

1. Establishment of a Regional Scientific and Technological Development Program designed to advance science and technology to a degree that they will contribute substantially to accelerating the economic development and well-being of our peoples and make it feasible to engage in pure and applied scientific research of the highest possible quality. This Program will complement Latin American national programs in the area of science and technology and will take special account of the characteristics of each country.
2. The Program will be geared toward the adoption of measures to promote scientific and technological research, teaching, and dissemination; basic and advanced training of scientific personnel, and exchange of information. It will be vigorous in encouraging that knowledge and technologies developed in other regions be transferred and adapted to the Latin American countries.
3. The Program will be conducted through the national agencies responsible for scientific and technological policy, through existing institutions--national or international, public or private--and any agencies that may in future be established.
4. As part of the Program, we propose that multinational technological and scientific training and research institutions for postgraduates be established, and that institutions of this nature already in existence in Latin America be strengthened. A group, composed of high-ranking, qualified persons experienced in science, technology, and university administration, will be established to make recommendations to the Inter-American

Council for Education, Science, and Culture (now the Inter-American Cultural Council) on the nature of such multinational institutions, including such matters as their organization, the characteristics of their multinational administration, financing, location, coordination of their activities among themselves and with those of pertinent national institutions, and the other aspects of their operation. The aforementioned group, selected and convened by the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture (now the Inter-American Cultural Council) or, failing this, by CIAP, shall meet within 120 days of the close of this Meeting.

5. In order to encourage the training of scientific and technological personnel at higher academic levels, we resolve that an Inter-American Fund for Scientific and Technological Training shall be established as part of the Program, so that scientists and research workers from Latin American countries may pursue advanced scientific and technological studies, with the obligation to engage in a period of scientific work in Latin America.

6. The Program will be promoted by the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture (now the Inter-American Cultural Council), in cooperation with CIAP. They shall coordinate their activities with those that the United Nations and other interested entities are conducting in this field.

7. The Program may be financed by contributions from the member states of the inter-American system, inter-American or international institutions, technologically advanced countries, universities, foundations, and private individuals.

#### C. Health

Improvement of health conditions is fundamental to the economic and social development of Latin America.

The scientific knowledge now available makes substantive findings possible. Those findings should be used in a manner consistent with the needs of each country and pursuant to the provisions of the Charter of Punta del Este, to accomplish the following objectives:

- a. Control of communicable diseases and eradication of those for which methods for total elimination exist. Pertinent programs should be subject to international coordination when the circumstances so dictate.
- b. Acceleration of programs to supply potable water, sewerage, and other services essential to environmental sanitation in rural and urban areas, giving preference to lower-income groups. On the

basis of studies carried out and with the cooperation of international financing agencies, national revolving fund systems shall be used to ensure the continuity of such programs.

- c. Greater and more rapid improvement of nutritional levels among the neediest groups, taking advantage of all the opportunities that national efforts and international cooperation have to offer.
- d. Promotion of intensive maternal-infant welfare programs and of educational programs in comprehensive family guidance methods.
- e. Priority for basic and advanced training of professional, technical, administrative, and auxiliary personnel, and support of operational and administrative research in the field of health.
- f. Inclusion, as early as the preinvestment phase of national and regional health programs into general development plans.

We therefore decide:

1. To expand, within the general planning framework, the preparation and implementation of national plans that will strengthen the infrastructure in the field of health.
2. To mobilize internal and external resources to finance these plans. In this connection, to urge the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress to take these objectives and needs into account when it analyzes the health sector within national development plans.
3. To call upon the Pan American Health Organization to cooperate with the governments in preparing the specific programs geared to these objectives.

## CHAPTER VI

### ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARY MILITARY EXPENDITURES

The Latin American Chiefs of State, mindful of the importance of the armed forces in maintaining security, at the same time recognize that the demands posed by economic development and social progress make it necessary to use the maximum resources available in Latin America to these ends.

Consequently, they express their intention to limit military spending to be proportionate to the actual demands of national security, in accordance with each country's constitutional provisions, avoiding those expenditures that are not essential to discharge the specific duties of the

armed forces and, where pertinent, international commitments binding upon their respective governments.

With regard to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, they express their hope that it may enter into force as soon as possible, once the requirements established by the Treaty are fulfilled.



APPENDIX 13

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS<sup>1/</sup>

In compliance with the mandate it received from the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and in accordance with articles 21 and 25 of its Regulations, this Committee has examined the credentials of the members of the Meeting and finds them to be in good and proper order.

9 April 1967

Carlos Teodoro Recinos Ezeta  
Guatemala

Rafael de la Colina  
Mexico

Juan Plate  
Paraguay

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1. Published during the Third Session of the Meeting, classified as OEA/Ser.F/II.11/Doc. 50.

SUMMARY MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF  
AMERICAN CHIEFS OF STATE<sup>1/</sup>

The Chiefs of State of the American republics met in the city of Punta del Este, Uruguay, from April 12 through 14, 1967, to consider, at the highest political level, the adoption of decisions on the following agenda:

- I. Latin American economic integration and industrial development
- II. Multinational action for infrastructure projects
- III. Measures to improve international trade conditions in Latin America;
- IV. Modernization of rural life and increase of agricultural productivity, principally of food
- V. Educational, technological, and scientific development and intensification of health programs
- VI. Elimination of unnecessary military expenditures.

The Chiefs of State met in three private sessions, in which they exchanged views on the draft documents prepared by the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs during the three sessions held in Washington, Buenos Aires, and Punta del Este, respectively, and by the Special Committee of Presidential Representatives in Montevideo. General Oscar D. Gestido, President of Uruguay, was elected Chairman of the Meeting at the first closed session. The documents were submitted to the Meeting by the President of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Héctor Luisi.

At the three public sessions that were held on April 12 and 13, the Chiefs of State discussed the decisions to be taken regarding the topics on the agenda; to this end, they explained the problems that were of importance in their respective countries and the aspirations important enough to merit presentation at such a high-level forum. (The statements appear in Part II of document OEA/Ser.C/IX.1 - Meeting of American Chiefs of State.)

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1. Approved by the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at the closing session, held on April 14, 1967. Published as Document 5 of the Meeting of American Chiefs of State.

His Holiness Pope Paul VI sent a message to the Meeting, a reply to which was sent, on behalf of the American governments and peoples, by the President of Uruguay. (Both documents appear in Part IV of document OEA/Ser.C/IX.1 - Meeting of American Chiefs of State.)

The Latin American Presidents endorsed the aspiration expressed during the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation in connection with the need to liberalize the terms of the external aid Latin America receives. That aspiration had been expressed in the following terms:

To encourage the use of Alliance for Progress funds, as well as of those granted by international financing agencies, for the purchase of goods and services originating in the member countries of the inter-American system.

The President of the United States of America, for his part, made the following statement:

I have been informed of the great importance which you attach to the use of Alliance for Progress funds to finance procurement in other Alliance for Progress countries as well as in the United States. I know that you are all aware of the United States balance-of-payments problems and we deeply appreciate your cooperation in helping us meet them.

The cooperative nature of our Alliance is very important to me. I want you to know that we shall undertake consultations on this matter. We shall try to establish whether we can agree that aid funds for capital projects and related technical assistance can be used in Alliance for Progress countries in ways which will protect the United States balance of payments.

The Chiefs of State attended the Meeting accompanied by their ministers of foreign affairs and other high-ranking officials and prominent persons from their respective countries. (Their names appear in the List of Participants in document OEA/Ser.C/IX.1 - Meeting of American Chiefs of State.)

Invitations were sent to high-ranking officials of the Inter-American Specialized Organizations, the special advisers who prepared a basic document for the Meeting of Chiefs of State, and the former President of Panama, Dr. Ricardo Arias, who presided over the meeting held in Panama in 1956. (Their names appear in the List of Participants in document OEA/Ser.C/IX.1 - Meeting of American Chiefs of State.)

At the closing session, held on Pan American Day, Dr. José A. Mora, Secretary General of the Organization of American States, read the Declaration of the Presidents of America, which was thereupon signed. (The Declaration appears in document OEA/Ser.C/IX.1 - Meeting of American Chiefs of State.)

The President of Uruguay, General Oscar D. Gestido, then spoke (see document OEA/Ser.C/IX.1 - Part II) and thus ended the ceremonial session closing the Meeting of American Chiefs of State.

DECLARATION BY THE DELEGATION OF THE  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC<sup>1/</sup>

The Dominican Republic attends this Third Session of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation uplifted by hopes of finding effective means to ease the hardships of this hemispheric community. It looks ahead to the forthcoming Meeting of American Chiefs of State, convinced that in their wisdom and good will, our chief executives will discover the light that illuminates the road to economic and social emancipation for the people of the Americas.

Let us therefore lift our thoughts to the Almighty and pray in earnest for Divine grace so that the Star of Bethlehem may rise in the skies of this hemisphere as it did in the East twenty centuries ago, lighting the path to the material and spiritual redemption of our peoples.

An enormous responsibility rests on the shoulders of this generation of American statesmen. The time has come to undertake the rescue of the millions of human beings whose poverty and ignorance have spread throughout our countries, in contrast to the opulence of other societies. As recently pointed out by Pope Paul VI in his encyclical "Progressio Populorum," a great economic and social gulf exists in the world today which must be bridged if peace and unity among men are to be preserved.

How are we to carry out this inescapable mandate that the political pressures of our times have forced upon us and, that so deeply disturbs our Christian conscience? There is no doubt that this is a task that weighs directly on our generation; to cope with it successfully, ours must be the Christian weapons of dialogue and persuasion. But we must also have the proper forum wherein to wield these weapons. That is why we look to the forthcoming Meeting of Chiefs of State as the ultimate arena from whence powerful decisions may emanate, intended to enable the American Peoples to progress.

Since the Charter of Bogotá, that thunderous roar that resounded throughout the hemisphere, down to the recently concluded conference in Buenos Aires where it was decided to include new economic and social standards in the Charter of the Organization of American States, the battle against poverty in Latin America has come a long way in terms of both its underlying philosophy and political action. Though many of our fundamental problems persist, as we are just now beginning to work to correct them--as with those involving the stabilization of commerce in exports--, we may certainly take pride in the progress achieved in other respects.

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1. Published during the Third Session of the Meeting, classified as OEA/Ser.F/II.11/Doc. 46.

We have already set out on the difficult road to deliverance, and here we attribute great importance to the steadfast determination of the Government of the United States of America to help us find suitable means to achieve better economic and social well-being. Without this loyal collaboration it would be very difficult to bring the twentieth century to the millions of our brothers in this hemisphere who, for all intents and purposes, live in an era of history that has long since been eclipsed.

Nevertheless, despite this commendable goodwill on the part of the United States Government, which reached its climax six years ago, right here in this beautiful resort of Punta del Este, when the instruments of the Alliance for Progress were signed, Latin American development is moving at a very slow pace, in dangerous contrast to the bewildering speed at which twentieth-century frustrations are driving our peoples to despair.

Thus, in addition to the multitude of adverse factors now obstructing the movement to make the Americas free, that movement is under the added pressure exerted by the suffering of vast sectors of the population whose ability to stave off an outburst of despair appears to have reached its breaking point. This perforce makes it necessary to restate the problem as a function of time. We must be conscious of the fact that the solution to the social ills which today rack America from one end to the other require not only effective but also rapid-action remedies if a total collapse is to be prevented.

We are confident that efficient action on the points that have now been put to us as the definitive agenda for the Meeting of Chiefs of State, can help relieve our economic and social suffering. But we wish to remind the Foreign Ministers of the importance of avoiding euphemisms that might create false prospects. Ultimately, false hopes would only serve to reinforce our peoples' sense of frustration.

The Government of the Dominican Republic is diligently preparing itself to carry out its part in this dramatic struggle against the modern Horsemen of the Apocalypse. It is fully aware that the enterprise to be undertaken to achieve hemispheric economic integration, to modernize rural life, to wage the campaigns against ignorance, and to intensify health programs are fundamental to the success of the endeavor in which we are now engaged.

Unfortunately, however, other essential aspects of our economic and social dynamic depend primarily on external factors, and the fate of our peoples is largely determined by the measures taken by our economically developed friends rather than by our own efforts.

The cost of implementing the programs directed toward the deliverance we all seek demands an investment that our weak economies are in no condition to bear. Thus, the necessity of finding additional sources of financing becomes one of the cornerstones of our effort to promote the economic and social well-being of our peoples. The Charter of Punta del

Este provided not only a philosophy but also the special investment mechanisms required for the tremendous crusade to rescue the peoples of the Americas both economically and socially. But the six years of the Alliance for Progress have shown that, despite the positive work it has achieved, it is not sufficient in itself to accomplish the higher objectives set forth in its Charter.

We do not at this time intend to pass judgment on the noble joint effort of the Latin American governments and the United States Government that we call the Alliance for Progress. It should be stressed, however, that one of its great failings is the lack of provisions sufficient to ensure that the Latin American peoples will derive sufficient, steady earnings from their exports of basic products and to facilitate their sales of manufactured and semimanufactured goods abroad.

We are extremely pleased that the problem of the stabilization of exports will be one of the topics our Presidents will discuss at the forthcoming summit conference. Each and every one of us has very good reasons to raise individual questions concerning the exports of our respective countries.

However, our task now is to discover what problems we have in common, so as to find multilateral solutions, which may perhaps involve action by the Government of the United States. The Meeting of Presidential Representatives recently held at Montevideo has brought us a highly optimistic message in this respect, notwithstanding the minor differences with respect to certain specific points relating to the stability of the export trade in basic products. However, we trust that these minor differences will be overcome during this third stage of the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Notwithstanding the fact that our presentations on export trade problems should be general in nature, we cannot fail to point out that the sugar exports of the Dominican Republic are unique in that they represent approximately half of the total value of our exports; sugar production, which constitutes the largest single source of employment, is estimated to produce thirty percent of the nation's income.

In a world where more than ninety percent of sugar production is carried out in airtight compartments that guarantee relative stability to trade, the Dominican Republic--notwithstanding the fact that it is the country that relies most heavily on sugar production and export--lies helpless and neglected by the world sugar monopoly, the only doors left opened to it being this chaotic system of surpluses known as the "Free Market" or "World Market."

Fortunately, during the past few years, just when chaos began to break loose within the Free Market, the Dominican Republic received timely aid from that great sugar receptacle represented by the United States Market. However, to date this outlet has caused our country much anxiety,

for the nominal quota to which the Dominican Republic is entitled is extremely small in proportion to its export potential. Year after year, ever since 1962, we Dominicans have had to suffer the torment of Tantalus, awaiting the reallocations that the United States authorities see fit to make to save our country from bankruptcy.

Just when the peoples of the hemisphere are placing their trust in the Meeting of American Chiefs of State, in the hope that this summit meeting will bring forth effective measures intended to achieve lasting economic and social well-being, insofar as the Dominican Republic is concerned, that well-being is closely linked to the stability of its sugar exports. That is why we will spare no effort to attain this stability, either through multinational action or bilateral negotiation.

We wish to emphasize that any profound consequence the forthcoming meeting of our Presidents may have for the Dominican people will undoubtedly be in direct proportion to the extent to which the summit meeting is able to find a solution in this regard. We therefore place our trust in the understanding and good will of our brethren of the hemisphere, particularly those of the United States of America, in considering this grave Dominican problem, one that cannot be addressed via a general approach given the very unique circumstances that bear upon it.



VI

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED  
BY THE MEETING

A. RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AT THE FIRST SESSION<sup>1/</sup>  
Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.  
January 24 - February 1, 1967

I/1

MULTILATERAL NATURE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN MEETINGS<sup>2/</sup>

WHEREAS:

The Organization of American States is based on solidarity among the states that compose it, in order to achieve an order of peace and justice;

In the meetings held under its auspices, the participation of all the member states that adhere to the essential principles of the Organization helps to accomplish one of the fundamental purposes of the Charter, which is to strengthen solidarity among those states;

Resolution III of the Second Special Inter-American Conference provides for the holding of annual meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American States, the site of which is to rotate among the member states, and the Final Act of the Special Committee that met in Panama also provides for rotating sites for the future General Assembly of the Organization and an equitable geographic distribution of the headquarters of the permanent agencies; and

Precisely because of the multilateral nature of the meetings of the organs, conferences, and committees of the Organization of American States, and its international personality, the agreements between the said organs and the governments of the host countries assure privileges and immunities to the representatives of the member states and to international officers,

THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

RESOLVES:

1. To affirm that attendance at meetings of the permanent organs of the Organization of American States or at conferences and meetings provided for in the Charter in accordance with the multilateral nature of those organs and does not depend on any member state's bilateral relations with the government of the host country.

1. Published during the First Session, classified as OEA/Ser.F/II.11/Doc. 16.

2. Resolution approved at the first plenary session of the First Session of the Meeting, held at the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C., January 25, 1967.

2. To urge the governments of the member states to observe and apply the aforementioned principle, in view of its importance to the proper functioning of the inter-American system.

11/1

CONTINUATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREPARATIONS FOR  
THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF  
MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS<sup>1/</sup>

WHEREAS:

By a resolution adopted on September 19, 1966, the Council of the Organization established a Committee on Preparations for the Eleventh Meeting of Consultation, composed of the delegations of the member states accredited to the Council, and decided that this Committee should prepare the pertinent studies and preliminary proposals, taking into account the purposes of the Meeting of Chiefs of State, any proposals that the governments might present in this connection, and the technical opinions of the high-ranking officials consulted by the Council in due course; and

The Eleventh Meeting of Consultation has taken cognizance of the first report of the aforementioned Committee on Preparations, submitted by the Council of the Organization,

THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

RESOLVES:

To ask the Council of the Organization to retain the Committee on Preparations, established by its resolution of September 19, 1966, for the purposes set forth in operative paragraph three of that resolution.

<sup>1/</sup> Resolution approved at the second plenary session of the First Session of the Meeting, held at the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C., February 1, 1967.

