

**FOURTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION
OF MINISTERS
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**Washington, D. C.
March 26 - April 7, 1951**

FINAL ACT

**Division of Conferences and Organizations
Department of International Law and Organization
PAN AMERICAN UNION · WASHINGTON, D. C., 1951**

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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FINAL ACT
OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION
OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Governments of the American States, desirous that their Ministers of Foreign Affairs or their respective Special Delegates meet for purposes of consultation, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of American States, designated for this purpose the representatives listed below in the order determined by lot, who met in the City of Washington from March 26 to April 7, 1951:

- Mexico: His Excellency Manuel Tello, Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs;
- Dominican Republic: His Excellency Virgilio Díaz Ordóñez, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Worship;
- Brazil: His Excellency João Neves da Fontoura, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;
- Bolivia: His Excellency Pedro Zilveti Arce, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship;
- Paraguay: His Excellency Bernardo O'Gampos, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship;
- Haiti: His Excellency Jacques Léger, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Worship;
- Uruguay: His Excellency Alberto Domínguez Cámpora, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Ecuador: His Excellency L. Neftalí Ponce, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Guatemala: His Excellency Manuel Galich, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Peru: His Excellency Manuel C. Gallagher, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Argentina: His Excellency Hipólito J. Paz, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship;
- Cuba: His Excellency Ernesto Dihigo, Minister of State;
- Honduras: His Excellency J. Edgardo Valenzuela, Secretary of Foreign Affairs;

Colombia: His Excellency Gonzalo Restrepo Jaramillo, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Costa Rica: His Excellency Mario Echandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

El Salvador: His Excellency Roberto E. Canessa, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice;

Venezuela: His Excellency Luis E. Gómez Ruiz, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Nicaragua: His Excellency Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Special Delegate;

Chile: His Excellency Horacio Walker Larraín, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Panama: His Excellency Carlos N. Brin, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and

United States: The Honorable Dean Acheson, Secretary of State.

The Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, delivered an address at the Inaugural Session held on March 26, under the provisional presidency of The Honorable Dean Acheson, Secretary of State of the United States of America. The response on behalf of the Members of the Meeting was delivered by His Excellency João Neves da Fontoura, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States of Brazil.

At the first regular session, held on March 27 in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union, The Honorable Dean Acheson was elected by acclamation Permanent President of the Meeting. In accordance with the Regulations of the Meeting, the Government of the United States of America designated Dr. William Manger, Assistant Secretary General of the Organization of American States, as Secretary General of the Meeting.

In accordance with the Charter of the Organization of American States, the program of the Meeting was prepared by the Council of the Organization and, after submission to the Member States for consideration, was approved by the Council at meetings held on February 7 and 14, 1951. This program consisted of three topics, as follows:

- I. Political and military cooperation for the defense of the Americas, and to prevent and repel aggression, in accordance with inter-American agreements and with the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of that organization.
- II. Strengthening of the internal security of the American Republics.

III. Emergency economic cooperation:

- (a) Production and distribution for defense purposes;
- (b) Production and distribution of products in short supply and utilization of necessary services to meet the requirements of the internal economies of the American Republics; and measures to facilitate in so far as possible the carrying out of programs of economic development.

In accordance with the Charter of the Organization, the Council of the Organization also prepared the Regulations of the Meeting of Consultation which, after submission to the Member States for consideration, were approved by the Council at the meeting held on March 1, 1951.

As provided for in the Regulations, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, composed of His Excellency Roberto E. Canessa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador; His Excellency Luis Oscar Boettner, Counselor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay; and Dr. Carlos Holguin Holguin, Technical Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia.

In accordance with the Regulations of the Meeting, a Coordination and Style Committee was also appointed, composed of representatives of the four official languages of the Meeting, as follows: The Honorable Paul C. Daniels, of the United States of America; His Excellency Colonel Gustave Laroque, of Haiti; Dr. Juan Peñaranda Minchin, of Bolivia; and Dr. Theotonic Monteiro de Barros Filho, of Brazil.

Pursuant to the temporary provision of the Regulations of the Meeting of Consultation, there were also constituted three Technical Committees in each one of which all the Member States were represented by Ministers or Special Delegates, or by Counselors or Technical Advisers appointed by them. These Committees were named to study the three topics into which the program of the Meeting was divided, as follows:

- Committee I - Political and Military Cooperation
- Committee II - Internal Security, and
- Committee III - Emergency Economic Cooperation.

As a result of its deliberations, the Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs approved the following conclusions:

I

DECLARATION OF WASHINGTON

WHEREAS:

The present Meeting was called because of the need for prompt action by the Republics of this Hemisphere for common defense against the aggressive

activities of international communism;

Such activities, in disregard of the principle of non-intervention, which is deeply rooted in the Americas, disturb the tranquility of the peoples of this Continent and endanger the liberty and democracy on which their institutions are founded;

All the said Republics have stated, in solemn acts and agreements, their will to cooperate against any threat to or aggression against the peace, security, and territorial integrity or independence of any one of them;

It will be impossible for such cooperation to be effective unless it is carried out in a true spirit of harmony and conciliation;

In view of the common danger, the present moment is deemed propitious for a reaffirmation of inter-American solidarity;

That danger is aggravated by certain social and economic factors;

In this last connection the need for the adoption of measures designed to improve the living conditions of the peoples of this Continent is now greater than ever; and,

Nevertheless, in any action for the defense of the Continent and its institutions, the essential rights of man, solemnly proclaimed by the American Republics, should not be lost sight of,

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

DECLARES:

1. The firm determination of the American Republics to remain steadfastly united, both spiritually and materially, in the present emergency or in the face of any aggression or threat against any one of them.
2. Once more the faith of the American Republics in the efficacy of the principles set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States and other inter-American agreements to maintain peace and security in the Hemisphere, defend themselves against any aggression, settle their disputes by peaceful means, improve the living conditions of their peoples, promote their cultural and economic progress, and ensure respect for the fundamental freedoms of man and the principles of social justice as the bases of their democratic system.
3. Its conviction that the strengthening of the action of the United Nations is the most effective way to maintain the peace, security, and well-being of the peoples of the world under the rule of law, justice, and international cooperation.

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II

PREPARATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
AND SUPPORT OF THE ACTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WHEREAS:

The American Republics, as Members of the United Nations, have pledged themselves to unite their efforts with those of other States to maintain international peace and security, to settle international disputes by peaceful means, and to take effective collective measures for the prevention and suppression of acts of aggression;

International peace and security have been breached by the acts of aggression in Korea, and the United Nations, despite its efforts to find a peaceful solution, was obliged, pursuant to resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, to take action to restore peace in that area; and

In order to ensure that the United Nations has at its disposal means for maintaining international peace and security, the General Assembly, on November 3, 1950, adopted the Resolution entitled "Uniting for Peace",

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

DECLARES:

That the present world situation requires positive support by the American Republics for: (1) achievement of the collective defense of the Continent through the Organization of American States, and (2) cooperation, within the United Nations organization, to prevent and suppress aggression in other parts of the world; and

RECOMMENDS:

1. That each of the American Republics immediately examine its resources and determine what steps it can take to contribute to the defense of the Continent and to United Nations collective security efforts, in order to accomplish the aims and purposes of the "Uniting for Peace" Resolution of the General Assembly.

2. That each of the American Republics, without prejudice to meeting the requirements of national self-defense, give particular attention to the development and maintenance of elements within its national armed forces trained, organized, and equipped so that, in accordance with its constitutional norms and to the full extent that, in its judgment, its capabilities permit, they may be promptly available, (1) for the defense of the Continent, and (2) for service as United Nations unit or units, in accordance with the "Uniting for Peace" Resolution.

III

INTER-AMERICAN MILITARY COOPERATION

WHEREAS:

The military defense of the Continent is essential to the stability of its democratic institutions and to the well-being of its peoples;

The American Republics have assumed obligations under the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance to assist any American States subjected to an armed attack, and to act together for the common defense and for the maintenance of the peace and security of the Continent;

The expansionist activities of international communism require the immediate adoption of measures to safeguard the peace and the security of the Continent;

The present grave international situation imposes on the American Republics the need to develop their military capabilities in order, in conformity with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance: (1) to assure their individual and collective self-defense against armed attacks; (2) to contribute effectively to action by the Organization of American States against aggression directed against any of them; and (3) to make provision, as quickly as possible, for the collective defense of the Continent; and

The Ninth International Conference of American States, in its Resolution XXXIV, entrusted the preparation for collective self-defense against aggression to the Inter-American Defense Board, which, as the only inter-American technical-military organ functioning, is the suitable organ for the preparation of military plans for collective self-defense against aggression,

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the American Republics that they orient their military preparation in such a way that, through self-help and mutual aid, and in accordance with their capabilities and with their constitutional precepts, and in conformity with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, they can, without prejudice to their individual self-defense and their internal security: (a) increase those of their resources and strengthen those of their armed forces best adapted to the collective defense, and maintain those armed forces in such status that they can be promptly available for the defense of the Continent; and (b) cooperate with each other, in military matters, in order to develop the collective strength of the Continent necessary to combat aggression against any of them.

2. To charge the Inter-American Defense Board with preparing, as vigorously as possible, and keeping up to date, in close liaison with the Governments through their respective Delegations, the military planning of the common defense.

3. That the plans formulated by the Inter-American Defense Board shall be submitted to the Governments for their consideration and decision. To the end of facilitating such consideration and decision, the Delegations of the American Republics to the Inter-American Defense Board shall be in continuous consultation with their governments on the projects, plans, and recommendations of the Board.

4. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics: (a) that they maintain adequate and continuous representation of their armed forces on the Council of Delegates, on the Staff of the Inter-American Defense Board, and on any other organ of the Board that may be established in the future; (b) that they actively support the work of the Board, and consider promptly all the projects, plans, and recommendations of that agency; and (c) that they cooperate in the organization, within the Board, of a coordinated system of exchange of appropriate information.

IV

IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING PEACEFUL RELATIONS AMONG
AMERICAN STATES

WHEREAS:

It is desirable that the energies of each American Republic be devoted to strengthening its ability to contribute to international peace and security in the American Continent and to the prevention and suppression of international communist aggression; and

Any breach of friendly relations among the American Republics can only serve to provide aid and comfort to the leaders of such aggression as well as to weaken the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere,

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

REAFFIRMS:

The solemn obligations undertaken by all the American Republics to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations or the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and to settle their international disputes by peaceful means;

RECOMMENDS:

That the American Republics make every effort to settle in the shortest possible time, by direct bilateral negotiations, any differences which threaten their friendly relations, and that they promptly submit to other available procedures of peaceful settlement such differences as they may be unable to adjust by negotiation; and

DECLARES:

That the faithful observance by the American Republics of their commitments not to intervene in the internal or external affairs of other States and to settle any disputes among them by peaceful means makes it possible for each of the Republics to concentrate the development of its capabilities upon the tasks best adapted to the role each is best qualified to assume in the collective defense against aggression.

V

**PROVISIONS CONCERNING MILITARY
CONSCRIPTION OF STUDENTS****WHEREAS:**

The strengthening of the cultural ties between the American countries is one of the most effective means to promote their knowledge of one another and, therefore, sentiments of union and friendship among them;

Student exchange has proved that it contributes positively to the realization of this high purpose;

The exchange of professional men and women, technical experts, and skilled workers who are to carry out advanced studies in scientific or industrial establishments, is equally desirable, not only because of the cultural ties thus created, but also because of the resulting benefits to the development of productive activities in the various countries; and

In order to continue providing encouragement and facilities for this exchange, which is contemplated in various Pan American instruments and bilateral agreements, it should be carried out under conditions which would make it more effective and continuous, rather than hinder it,

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Governments of the American Republics consider in connection with programs of military service the desirability of adopting or

continuing measures to assure that students from other American Republics who have enrolled in duly recognized centers of education may be permitted to continue their programs of studies without interruption;

2. That the Governments of the American Republics consult among themselves regarding their respective legal provisions concerning military conscription to assure, ~~insofar~~ as possible, that these provisions will not affect advanced studies being carried on in scientific or industrial establishments in one American country by students, trainees, teachers, guest instructors, professors and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skills from another American country, when their stay is temporary and has as its purpose the above-mentioned professional or technical training objectives.

3. The recommendations contained in the two foregoing paragraphs in no way change the obligations arising under the Convention on the Status of Aliens, signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States.

VI

REAFFIRMATION OF INTER-AMERICAN PRINCIPLES REGARDING
EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

WHEREAS:

The First Meeting of Consultation, held in Panama during October 1939, approved Resolution XVII^{1/}, which contains provisions to be applied in case of a transfer of sovereignty in geographic regions of the Americas under the jurisdiction of non-American States;

At the Second Meeting of Consultation, held in Habana during July 1940, the Governments of the American Republics signed the "Act of Habana", which contemplated emergency measures to determine the action those Republics should take in the face of any situation that might, because of World War II, affect the status of non-American possessions located in this Hemisphere;

At that Second Meeting of Consultation the "Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas" was also signed, and later entered into force as prescribed in the Convention itself; and

The American Republics declared, in Resolution XXXIII of the Ninth International Conference of American States, the Continental aspiration that colonialism be brought to an end in the Americas,

1/ Resolution XVI, in some editions of the Final Act of the First Meeting.-
Editorial Note.

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

DECLARES:

The firm adherence of the American Republics to the following principles adopted at the First and Second Meetings of Consultation:

1. The non-recognition and non-acceptance of transfers or attempts at transferring or acquiring interest or right, directly or indirectly, in any territory of this Continent held by non-American States, in favor of another State outside the Continent, whatever the form used to accomplish this purpose;

2. That, in case it should be necessary to apply the measures prescribed in the "Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas", the interests of the inhabitants of those territories should be taken into account, so that the gradual development of their political, economic, social, and educational life may be promoted.

VII

THE STRENGTHENING AND EFFECTIVE EXERCISE OF DEMOCRACY

WHEREAS:

Topic II of the program of the Meeting is "Strengthening of the internal security of the American Republics", and, for the achievement of that purpose and the application of the proper measures, it is essential that each government, as the mandatory of its people, have their confidence and support;

In order to achieve such identification of the people with their government, it is imperative that each country have an effective system of representative democracy that will put into practice both the rights and duties of man and social justice; and

The American Republics had their origin and reason for being in the desire to attain liberty and democracy, and their harmonious association is based primarily on these concepts, the effectiveness of which it is desirable to strengthen in the international field, without prejudice to the principle of non-intervention,

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

DECLARES:

That the solidarity of the American Republics requires the effective exercise of representative democracy, social justice, and respect for and observance of the rights and duties of man, principles which must be increasingly strengthened in the international field and which are contained in Article 5 (d) of the Charter of the Organization of American States and in Resolutions XXXII (The Preservation and Defense of Democracy in America) and XXX (American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man) adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States; and

RESOLVES:

1. To suggest that the Tenth Inter-American Conference consider, within the framework of Articles 13 and 15 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the measures necessary in order that the purposes stated in Resolutions XXX and XXXII of the Ninth International Conference of American States may acquire full effect in all the countries of America.
2. To assign to the Inter-American Council of Jurists the task of drawing up, as a technical contribution to the objectives indicated in the preceding paragraph, drafts of conventions and other instruments; and, to that end, also to assign to the Inter-American Juridical Committee the task of undertaking the pertinent preliminary studies, which it shall submit to the said Council at its next meeting.
3. To urge the Governments of America, pending the adoption and entry into force of the above-mentioned measures, to maintain and apply, in accordance with their constitutional procedures, the precepts contained in the said Resolutions XXX and XXXII of the Ninth International Conference of American States.

VIII

STRENGTHENING OF INTERNAL SECURITY

WHEREAS:

The American Republics, at the Ninth International Conference of American States, with specific reference to "the preservation and defense of democracy in America" and having considered Resolution VI of the Second Meeting of Consultation, resolved to condemn the methods of every system tending to suppress political and civil rights and liberties, and in particular the action of international communism or any other totalitarianism, and consequently, to adopt, within their respective territories and in accordance with their respective constitutional provisions, the measures necessary to

eradicate and prevent activities directed, assisted, or instigated by foreign governments, organizations, or individuals tending to overthrow their institutions by violence, to foment disorder in their domestic political life, or to disturb, by means of pressure, subversive propaganda, threats or by any other means, the free and sovereign right of their peoples to govern themselves in accordance with their democratic aspirations;

To supplement those measures of mutual cooperation which assure collective defense as well as the economic and social well-being of the people, upon which the vitality of political institutions depends in such a high degree, it is necessary to adopt laws and regulations for internal security;

In their concern to combat the subversive action of international communism, they are deeply conscious of their desire to reaffirm their determination to preserve and strengthen the basic democratic institutions of the peoples of the American Republics, which the agents of international communism are attempting to abolish, utilizing for this purpose the exploitation and the abuse of these selfsame democratic liberties;

Within each one of the American Republics there has been and is being developed through democratic procedures a body of measures designed to assure its political defense;

It is in accordance with the high common and individual interests of the American Republics to assure that each of them may be able to meet the special and immediate threat of the subversive action of international communism; and

Since the said subversive action recognizes no boundaries, the present situation requires, in addition to adequate internal measures, a high degree of international cooperation among the American Republics, looking to the eradication of any threat of subversive activity which may endanger democracy and the free way of life in the American Republics,

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Governments of the American States:

(a) That, mindful of their unity of purpose and taking account of the contents of Resolution VI of the Second Meeting of Consultation in Habana and Resolution XXXII of the Ninth International Conference of American States in Bogotá, each American Republic examine its respective laws and regulations and adopt such changes as it may consider necessary to assure that the subversive activities of the agents of international communism, directed against any of them, may be adequately prevented and punished,

(b) That, in accordance with their respective constitutional provisions, they enact measures necessary to regulate in the countries of America transit across international boundaries of those foreigners who there is reason to expect will attempt to carry out subversive acts against the defense of the American Continent; and

(c) That, in the application of this Resolution, they bear in mind the necessity of guaranteeing and defending by the most efficacious means the rights of the human person as well as their firm determination to preserve and defend the basic democratic institutions of the peoples of the American Republics.

2. To request the Pan American Union, for the purpose of facilitating the fulfillment of the objectives of this Resolution, to assign to the appropriate Department, such as the Department of International Law and Organization, with the assistance, if deemed desirable, of experts on the subject, the following duties:

(a) To make technical studies concerning the definition, prevention, and punishment, as crimes, of sabotage and espionage with respect to acts against the American Republics and directed from abroad or against the defense of the Americas;

(b) To make technical studies of general measures by means of which the American Republics may better maintain the integrity and efficacy of the rights of the human person and of the democratic system of their institutions, protecting and defending them from treason and any other subversive acts instigated or directed by foreign powers or against the defense of the Americas;

(c) To make technical studies concerning measures to prevent the abuse of freedom of transit, within the Hemisphere, including clandestine and illicit travel and the misuse of travel documents, designed to weaken the defense of the Americas.

The Pan American Union shall transmit the reports and conclusions resulting from its studies to the American Governments for their information, through their Representatives on the Council of the Organization of American States, and should any of the said governments so request and the Council by a simple majority of votes so decide, a specialized conference on the matter shall be called pursuant to the terms of Article 93 of the Charter of the Organization of American States.

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IX

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL LEVELS
OF THE PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS

WHEREAS:

In the name of their peoples, the States represented at the Ninth International Conference of American States declared their conviction that the historic mission of America is to offer to man a land of liberty and a favorable environment for the development of his personality and the realization of his just aspirations, and for that reason they set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States as one of the essential purposes of the Organization that of promoting, through cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development;

The aforesaid Charter entrusts to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and to the Inter-American Cultural Council the promotion of well-being in their respective fields, and these Councils, in turn, should carry out the activities assigned to them by the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs;

It is a right of man to obtain the satisfaction of the economic, social, and cultural needs essential to his dignity and to the free development of his personality;

The failure to satisfy this right produces a discontent that may mistakenly lead men to accept doctrines incompatible with their own interests and with the rights of others, the security of all, the general well-being, and democratic ideals,

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the American Republics that, in order to strengthen their internal security, they undertake with the required devotion the great task of raising the social, economic, and cultural levels of their own peoples, taking care that, to the greatest degree possible, they satisfy the rights recognized in this regard by the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Inter-American Charter of Social Guarantees.
2. To entrust to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and to the Inter-American Cultural Council, the preparation within their respective spheres, as soon as possible, of plans and programs of action for promoting effective cooperation among the American Republics in order to raise the economic, social, and cultural levels of their peoples. These Councils shall present periodically to the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, for the same ends, a report on the execution of the aforesaid plans and programs, together with an opinion regarding any changes that might be made therein.

3. The aforesaid plans, programs, and reports shall also be transmitted to the American Governments through the Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

X

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BETTERMENT OF THE
WORKING CLASSES

WHEREAS:

The democratic institutions that have been inherent characteristics of the American Republics since the beginning of their existence as free States are based upon the principles of human equality and solidarity and upon the principle of the welfare of their inhabitants; and

The propagation of ideologies alien to the spirit of America and its civil liberties finds favorable environment for development in materially and culturally underdeveloped countries, for which reason it is necessary to fight poverty and ignorance as an effective means of protecting Democracy and the Rights of Man,

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

To reiterate and broaden the resolutions adopted at previous inter-American meetings in such a way that, in the measures introduced during the present international emergency, as well as in permanent peacetime economic programs, the economic and social betterment of the working classes of America shall be a matter of constant concern, by securing for them a satisfactory wage level, protecting them from unemployment, and making every effort to assure the progressive improvement of their culture and the hygienic and sanitary conditions in their homes and places of work.

XI

BETTERMENT OF THE AMERICAN WORKER

WHEREAS:

Many resolutions adopted by the American Republics at the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth International Conferences of American States as well as Resolution LVIII of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, have manifested the great concern of the Governments to raise the level of living of their peoples;

The objective proposed is of transcendent importance because the internal security of the American Republics, based on the proper functioning of a representative democracy, cannot be permanently strengthened unless it is based on an increasing production, the yields from which are distributed equitably among the members of the community; and

The Inter-American Charter of Social Guarantees, approved at Bogotá, establishes, in general terms, the minimum standards governing the conditions under which American workers shall carry out their work,

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RECOMMENDS:

1. That those American nations that have not already done so, and within the limitations imposed by their respective Constitutions, adopt in their respective legislations appropriate measures to give effect within each such country to the principles contained in the Inter-American Charter of Social Guarantees approved at Bogotá.

2. That each American nation inform the Inter-American Economic and Social Council annually of any legislative and administrative measures it has put into effect toward that end.

XII

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WHEREAS:

The present international state of emergency and the dangers it contains for all free countries demand efficacious cooperation among the American Republics for the effective defense of the Hemisphere;

One of the most serious factors in social decline, one that best suits the purposes of aggression, is the existence of low standards of living in many countries that have been unable to attain the benefits of modern techniques;

It is therefore necessary to establish rational bases that will make it possible to maintain the equilibrium, and, to the extent that the emergency permits, the development of the economies of the underdeveloped American Republics and to improve the standard of living of their peoples in order to increase their individual and collective capacities for the defense of the Hemisphere and contribute to the strengthening of their internal security; and

Programs of economic development and technical cooperation have proven to be the most successful instruments for strengthening internal economies and improving living standards; and the present emergency situation and the greater needs for defense that it imposes are additional and urgent reasons for increasing international cooperation in this field of activity,

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

DECLARES:

That the economic development of underdeveloped countries should be considered as an essential factor in the total concept of Hemisphere defense, without disregarding the fact that it is the prime duty of the American States in the present emergency to strengthen their defenses and maintain their essential civilian activities; and

RESOLVES:

1. That the American Republics should continue to collaborate actively and with even greater vigor in programs of economic development and programs of technical cooperation with a view to building economic strength and well-being in the underdeveloped regions of the Americas and to improving the living levels of their inhabitants.
2. To this end, the American Republics shall supply, subject to the provisions of Resolution XVI, the machinery, mechanical equipment, and other materials needed to increase their productive capacity, diversify their production and distribution, facilitating in appropriate cases financial and technical cooperation in carrying out plans for economic development.
3. Such financial and technical collaboration shall be carried forward with the purpose of modernizing agriculture, increasing food production, developing mineral and power resources, increasing industrialization, improving transportation facilities, raising standards of health and education, encouraging the investment of public and private capital, stimulating employment and raising managerial capacity and technical skills, and bettering the conditions of labor.
4. During the present emergency period, preference among economic development projects should be given in the following order: projects useful for defense purposes and projects designed to satisfy the basic requirements of the civilian economy; projects already begun, the interruption of which would entail serious losses of materials, money, and effort; and other projects for economic development.
5. Each American State will take steps to coordinate its respective plans and programs for economic development with the emergency economic plans, bearing in mind its own tendencies and possibilities, for the continuity of its development.

XIII

INCREASE OF PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING OF BASIC AND
STRATEGIC MATERIALS

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign
Affairs

RESOLVES:

That the American Republics should adopt in their respective countries practical and feasible measures for increasing the production and processing of basic and strategic materials required for the defense emergency, for the essential needs of the civilian population, and for operation of basic public services. To achieve this end they undertake:

(a) To accord one another, by means of administrative measures, the priorities and licenses required to obtain necessary machinery and material to increase the production, processing, and transportation of these necessary basic and strategic materials;

(b) To render one another special and adequate technical and financial assistance when necessary and appropriate, by means of bilateral negotiations or multilateral agreements, when necessary, or through special mixed bodies, in order to increase the production, processing, and transportation of these basic and strategic materials; and

(c) To be prepared to enter into long-term or medium-term purchase and sale contracts at reasonable prices for these basic and strategic materials, and in conformity with any international agreement of general scope in which they may have participated.

XIVPRODUCTION, UTILIZATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCARCE
ESSENTIAL PRODUCTS

WHEREAS:

Some nations have sponsored the creation of international bodies for the purpose of obtaining the cooperation of the free countries, in order to increase the production of scarce essential products during the present emergency situation and to make the best distribution and use thereof; and

The activities of those bodies must of necessity affect the economy of the Western Hemisphere, for which reason the American Republics should

have suitable and adequate representation thereon,

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DECLARES:

That the American States should have suitable and adequate representation on any international body created during the emergency to deal with the production, utilization, and distribution of scarce essential products, it being necessary that the different geographical regions and the relative importance of their production and population be taken into account.

XV

DEFENSE AND SECURITY CONTROLS

WHEREAS:

It is essential for the American Republics, as a part of the free world, to build up their economic strength relative to that of the forces supporting international aggression,

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

DECLARES:

1. That the American Republics agree to cooperate fully with one another in the adoption of effective measures of economic defense and security controls in the field of their international economic relations, including measures to increase the availability of products in short supply to the countries of the free world.

2. That, where one country imposes security controls which affect activities of private entities located in another country, full opportunity for consultation between the two countries shall be afforded for the purpose of developing cooperative measures to attain the objective of security controls with a minimum of economic dislocation in the country where the affected private activities are carried on or the respective asset is located.

XVI

ALLOCATIONS AND PRIORITIES

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

General Statement

That, in order to meet the emergency situation and the subsequent period of adjustment, the American States shall do all in their power to provide one another with the products and services necessary to sustain the common defense effort, and declare that the maintaining of essential civilian activities and public services and the economic development of underdeveloped countries are considered as an essential element in the total concept of defense of the American Hemisphere, without disregarding the fact that the strengthening of their defenses is the principal duty of the American States in the present emergency.

Specific Principles

Whenever the emergency situation makes it imperative to apply the system of allocations and priorities, the American States will observe the following principles:

1. The essential needs for the functioning of civilian economic activities should be met.
2. In the case of products which are the subject of allocations or priorities affecting their domestic consumption and export, priority should be given to the utilization of such products for defense production in the common cause, including the maintenance of adequate stockpiles of strategic materials, pursuant to the principles of the General Statement.
3. The Governments of the American Republics shall accord one another ample opportunity for consultation concerning the effect of the establishment or substantial revision of allocations and priorities on international trade. Whenever, owing to special circumstances caused by the emergency, it is impossible for an American government to afford consultation before establishing allocations or priorities, such measures will be subject to consultation, after their adoption, immediately upon the request by any country for their re-examination on the ground that its interests are adversely affected, for the purpose of endeavoring to make an adjustment by mutual agreement.
4. During the emergency and the period of adjustment following it, the principle of relative equality of sacrifice shall apply in the reduction or limitation of civilian needs, and an endeavor shall be made not to impair the living standards of the low-income population groups.

Allocations and priorities for elements of production and consumption shall be established, in accordance with the principles contained in the General Statement of this Resolution, in such a manner as not to impair productive activity and economic development unnecessarily, or jeopardize political and social stability and effective collaboration among the American nations.

5. When producer countries establish export allocations to meet essential foreign requirements, such countries should adopt effective administrative measures to facilitate the fulfillment of such allocations for export.

6. Once export quotas have been established, it shall be the responsibility of the importing country to determine the essentiality of the use of the products and to control their distribution. It shall be the responsibility of the exporting country to distribute the quota among exporters from the exporting country. In case of conflicts or difficulties in the operation of the controls, there shall be consultation between the interested governments.

XVII

PRICES

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

1. That the Governments of the American Republics should adopt the internal measures and controls which they deem adequate, including reciprocal measures to make them more effective, in order to prevent inflationary tendencies which could endanger the common defense program and basic economic stability and which would be detrimental to mutual economic relations. The American Republics will consider, in addition to internal measures, such international action or cooperation as may be required to mitigate inflationary pressures.

2. That, with a view to assuring the proper administration of price regulations in such a way as to provide equitable treatment for both imported and exported products subject to controls, any American Republic which maintains a price-control system will afford to any other Member Nation full opportunity to be heard with reference to any measures of price control that may affect its products, and shall give consideration to such adjustments as may be pertinent, on the basis of data submitted by the Member Nation, but without being limited thereto. Such information may include increases or decreases in the cost of

production (including the cost of manufactured articles, raw materials, wages, and any other elements making up an integral part of the cost of production), in the cost of transportation, and in the margin of profit, and the effect of the price regulation on the supply available to the country of importation.

Whenever, owing to special circumstances, it is not feasible for an American government to hold consultation prior to the establishment of such price controls, such measures shall be the subject of consultation, after their adoption, immediately upon the request by any country for their re-examination on the ground that its interests have been prejudiced.

3. When a government adopts a general price-control system, it should apply such controls to the prices of raw materials as well as to those of manufactured products; and if it applies them to imports, it should also apply them to exports.

4. The establishment and administration of price-control systems, whether general or selective, should conform to the principles of national and most-favored-nation treatment.

5. With respect to policies governing price controls during the emergency period, there should be taken into account the desirability of establishing in international commerce an equitable relationship between the prices of raw materials, foodstuffs, and strategic materials, and the price of manufactured products. It is understood that the obligations under this Resolution are directed toward international consultation regarding appropriate means of solving such problems. As a result of such consultation it may be agreed to take appropriate measures to solve those problems.

6. That, having in view the maintenance of the purchasing power of the currencies of the American Republics and the real incomes of their peoples, recognition should be accorded to the principle that price-stabilization measures should be continued as long as the threat of serious inflation persists.

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council should convoke as soon as possible an ad hoc committee of technical experts from central banks, treasuries, or similar fiscal agencies, which, in collaboration with the appropriate organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations, should study, making pertinent recommendations to the Governments of the American States, the problem of maintaining the purchasing power of their currencies and monetary reserves.

7. That the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the appropriate organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations, should study, making pertinent recommendations to the Governments of the American States, the continued operation and administration of systems of price control instituted by the American Republics, their effect on the economies of the American Republics, and the need for appropriate adjustments in the operation of such systems.

XVIII

STUDY GROUPS ON SCARCE RAW MATERIALS

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which will hold an Extraordinary Meeting within two months following the close of the Fourth Meeting of Consultation, the special consideration of the different basic aspects imposed by the present emergency situation on the future economy of the countries of the Americas, and particularly the policy to be followed by the American countries with respect to the International Materials Conference.
2. To instruct the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to make a preliminary study of the status of those raw materials that are of particular importance to the American Republics, in their capacity as exporters or importers, in order to determine whether it is desirable:
 - (a) In the case of raw materials for which an international committee already exists, to establish an Inter-American Study Group for each one for the purpose of drafting recommendations whenever necessary for transmittal to the pertinent international committee; and
 - (b) In the case of raw materials for which there is no international committee, to establish Inter-American Study Groups to decide whether the Central Group of the International Materials Conference should be sent a recommendation on the establishment of the pertinent international committees.
3. To recommend that the Inter-American Economic and Social Council convoke the necessary Inter-American Study Groups, in accordance with the considerations of paragraph 2 above.
4. To recommend that for this purpose the Inter-American Economic and Social Council decide that the members of the said Study Groups may be the Members of the Organization of American States having a substantial interest as producers of the corresponding scarce raw materials or indicating that they have a national interest in the consumption of those materials.
5. To recommend that the Inter-American Economic and Social Council request the interested governments to appoint technical representatives to the Inter-American Study Groups on scarce raw materials that are organized pursuant to this Resolution, so that the work of those Groups may be done on a sound technical level.

