

Academic Translation Sample

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TITLE: For a New Model of Development Cooperation Contracts in Latin America

The problem is that all of this presupposes a trustworthiness of the opposing parties, with result-oriented work, direct execution partnerships, and fulfilling international and community regulations that do not exist in Central America (although there are notable exceptions). This requires a change toward direct intervention contracts in order to create businesses (organizations) that provide these regulations, services, all types of networks, and investments that aim to use cooperation to achieve progress in a poor country, region, or municipality.

It has been years since convergence theorists (e.g. Moses Abramovitz) pointed out that the capacity of a backward country to grow faster than a developed one, which would allow it to progressively approach the standard of living of developed nations and emerge from its underdevelopment, strictly depended on its “social growth capacity.” One of the critical elements of this social growth capacity was the existence of an efficient state. What we propose is simply that development cooperation help build this where it does not exist and help advance it where interest groups are preventing fragile states from becoming functioning states.

For the very survival of his government, the President of Haiti, Rene Preval, accepted and encouraged international intervention with military-police forces, co-management of the government, and direct management of investments and services in critical fields. There was no other way to avoid political rebellion, civil war, excessive crime, the collapse of basic services, and the daily suffering of the masses. While the high cost of multinational

peace forces (coming from Brazil, Chile, Spain, Argentina, and Uruguay, among others) and the fact that the United Nations de facto named a “representative” as co-governor have been criticized, experienced international cooperation organizations, such as the Center for International Studies and Cooperation, created in Montreal, Canada in 1958, choose to apply direct solutions.

Another less dramatic example is that of the Dominican Republic’s international tourism hotel sector. There, one can find a real state within the state that provides water, electricity, trash collection, and security, compared to state and municipal inefficiency in providing these basic services. In Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador there are entire neighborhoods of embassies, international aid workers, and rich residents who live in safe and comfortable enclaves inside the very same cities where poverty and differing levels of crime reign.