

¿CÓMO DEBERÍA SER LA INSTRUCCIÓN DEL LITIGANTE A SU EXPERTO ECONÓMICO?



economics

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In *shading* objects with the pencil, the lines should not be freely drawn with the rubbed-down blunt edge of a fairly soft one direction, or in directions in accordance with contours; but avoid

Mere flat massing with a pointed tool like the *pencil*, without sketched in, is a poor imitation of chalk massing without its virtue. Young children cannot evolve anything worth the trouble from a

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NATURAL AND COMMON OBJECTS

I. TYPICAL BOARD OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION SYLLABUSES IN DRAWING *Preliminary Examination for Elementary School Teachers' Certificate*

DRAWING:—

Candidates are required to make a drawing on a half imperial sheet of paper, tinted or otherwise, of a natural object, which may be chosen in each case. The drawing may be made with any materials, and should be as complete as the candidate is able to make. It should show a knowledge of the form, structure, colour, and other characteristics of the object, together with an appreciation of their beauty, and (b) the power of drawing from objects, memory, and knowledge.

(a) Drawing from Hand-made and Artificial Objects.

Candidates are required to draw on a half imperial sheet of paper, tinted or otherwise, of a hand-made or artificial object, which may be chosen in each case. The drawing may be made with any materials, and should be as complete as the candidate is able to make. It should show a knowledge of the form, structure, and other characteristics of the object, together with an appreciation of their beauty, and (b) the power of drawing from objects, memory, and knowledge.

Candidates should have gone through a graduated series of exercises in drawing simple forms, for the purpose (a) of acquiring by direct study a knowledge of the form, structure, and other characteristics of the object, and (b) the power of drawing from objects, memory, and knowledge.

The exercises should not be restricted to the drawing of simple forms, but should be suggested by the

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allied to painting (which is entirely a system of massing with the brush), but it is also closely allied to other kindergarten exercises, as e.g. clay-modelling.

In later stages of senior work, it reappears under the form of shaded pastel drawings of groups of objects on white paper, or similar groups on brown or tinted paper; in which case the lighter pastels are used to express the light surfaces, and the darker ones to depict the shadows.

It was, who strongly recommended that at fourteen years of age, to pin a white vertical surface, and leaves, in black ink, should give the

"massing" consists in building up forms, just as objects can be built up in clay. The "dot" is the starting-point, and that is made to grow into larger shapes, by enlargement and other additions. It is quite an evolutionary or accretive process.

Afterwards, when the scholars grow older, they are taught to draw a good outline right off at the beginning; because they must necessarily grow experienced in outline drawing and in the representation of a mass by an outline. They may then fill in this outline with chalk by carefully shaded lines as an embellishment, and to give a more solid appearance to the object. The order is thus reversed. This filling-in is, however, by no means essential. If also there should at any time appear any tendency to a recurrence of tiny ill-proportioned outlines, "massing" exercise on the representation of

tion of the Plates

a pity that a parallel series of exercises more frequently carried on right in the Senior departments. It is a logical and reliable sequence. Two other parallel lines on white paper; making a series of processes altogether.

INTRODUCCIÓN

Existe gran debate respecto de **las instrucciones que un litigante debería señalar a un experto económico** para la elaboración de un análisis y/o informe.

En esta publicación destacamos dos ideas que creemos son fundamentales en esta materia.



1. INDEPENDENCIA

Evitar instrucciones como "...justificar que el perjuicio es de X millones" o "...redactar un informe que diga que no hubo colusión".

Usar instrucciones como "cuantificar de manera independiente el perjuicio" o "analizar si de acuerdo a los antecedentes disponibles hubo o no colusión".

Esos cambios que parecen sutiles, hacen toda la diferencia para que **el experto pueda desarrollar su trabajo con independencia e imparcialidad.**



2. RACIONALIDAD

Evitar instrucciones que impliquen un **supuesto económico** (ej. "Para calcular el perjuicio asuma que el producto es retirado del mercado y no puede volver a comercializarse").

Es muy fácil considerar que ese tipo de supuesto es irreal o afecta la razonabilidad del informe.

No es algo que sea necesario asumir para poder calcular el perjuicio, y **el experto independientemente puede determinar si es un supuesto razonable o no.**



2. RACIONALIDAD

Instrucciones como "calcular el perjuicio asumiendo que el contrato sí fue incumplido", sí son válidas porque es algo que el experto no puede determinar por su experticia.

Es equivalente a decir que si el árbitro determina que se incumplió el contrato, entonces el perjuicio es el que se calcula en el informe.



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centre circle into three equal parts from the second into the same number of parts, the three equal parts, the division lines similarly with the second circle. The innermost circle in the Primaries, the second the Secondaries in the outer the Tertiaries in like order.

and white are not colours, the tints. White adds brightness its hue, black of prismatic of all the primary colours; in means an absence of of all the colours. Modern three-colour primary all effects are produced colours superimposed, printing of the three primary of the other, generally in Red, and Blue.

ould not, however, be very pictures with the three primaries ess would be too tedious and in so several intermediate pigment y the admixture of varying proportions

The Primaries are:
The Secondaries are:
Orange, Green, Blue.

TECHNICAL POINTS

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Preliminary Examination for Elementary School Teachers' Certificate

DRAWING:—

Candidates will be required to undergo a test in either (1) or (2) below, whichever may be chosen in each case.

Examiner.

(1) Drawing from Natural Objects.

Candidates are required to make a drawing on a half imperial sheet of paper from a natural object. may be made with any materials, and should be as complete as the candidate is able to ruling, measuring, tracing, or other mechanical aid whatever is allowed.

Candidates should have gone through a graduated series of exercises in drawing from plants and other natural objects, for the purpose of acquiring (a) a general knowledge of knowledge of the form, structure, colour, and other characteristics of natural objects of them, together with an appreciation of their beauty, and (b) the power of drawing

may be made with any materials, and should be as complete as the candidate is able to ruling, measuring, or other mechanical aid whatever is allowed. For the resting or suspended, or a group of objects, will be given.

Candidates should have gone through a graduated series of exercises in simple form, for the purpose (a) of acquiring by direct study and a knowledge of the form, structure, and other characteristics of perspective in modifying their appearance, and only while the objects are in sight, but

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