

**FIFTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE  
ON AGRICULTURE**

---

**SIXTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
FOR LATIN AMERICA**

Mexico City, 9-20 August 1960



Organization of American States



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

*The following reports of earlier meetings in this series have been issued:*

Report of the First Regional Conference for Latin America held in Quito, Ecuador, 1949.

Report of the Second Regional Conference for Latin America held in Montevideo, Uruguay, 1950.

Report of the Third Regional Conference for Latin America held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1954.

Report of the Fourth Regional Conference for Latin America held in Santiago, Chile, 1956.

Report of the Fifth Regional Conference for Latin America held in San José, Costa Rica, 1958.

J O I N T    R E P O R T

OF THE

FIFTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

AND THE

SIXTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO CITY

9-20 AUGUST, 1960.

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## I N T R O D U C T I O N

### Organization of the Conferences

Thanks to the hospitality extended by the Government of the United States of Mexico, the Fifth Interamerican Agricultural Conference of the Organization of American States and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, were held in Mexico City from the 9th to the 20th August, 1960.

Although in Montevideo, in 1950, the Conferences of FAO and OAS were held in a parallel way, this was the first time that both Organizations held their meetings jointly. The agricultural and food situations of the region was examined at these meetings, and the problems of greatest interest for the agricultural development of the American countries were discussed. As a result, recommendations were made not only to the member governments with respect to their national plans for the development of agriculture, but also to both organizations with respect to the coordination of their future work programs in the region.

As the two Conferences were held jointly, the present report is slightly different from those approved in previous Regional Conferences of FAO. It is basically composed of three parts: the first covers aspects of common interest to both Organizations, and which were jointly dealt with by the Conferences; the second refers exclusively to those items dealt with by the Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture of the OAS, while the third includes the items discussed exclusively by the Sixth FAO Regional Conference.

Delegates from the following countries attended these simultaneous Conferences:

|             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Argentina   | Honduras                 |
| Brazil      | Mexico                   |
| Colombia    | Netherlands              |
| Costa Rica  | Nicaragua                |
| Cuba        | Panama                   |
| Chile       | Paraguay                 |
| El Salvador | Peru                     |
| France      | United States of America |
| Guatemala   | Uruguay                  |
| Haiti       | Venezuela                |

Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic sent observers.

Observers from the following organizations were also present:

Interamerican Bank for Development  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations  
International Coffee Agreement  
United Nations Special Fund  
Coffee Study Group  
Central American Institute of Industrial Research and  
Technology  
Interamerican Indian Institute  
Interamerican Statistical Institute  
Interamerican Institute of Geography and History  
International Labour Office  
United Nations  
Economic Commission for Latin America  
Panamerican Health Organization  
Center of Monetary Studies for Latin America  
Interamerican Council of Production and Trade  
International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
Interamerican Regional Labour Organization  
W.K. Kellogg Foundation  
Rockefeller Foundation  
International Sugar Council  
Interamerican Planning Society  
Caritas Internationalis  
International Federation of Free Trade Unions  
Holy See  
UNICEF

Appendix A contains a complete list of delegates, observers and  
FAO and OAS personnel who participated in the Conferences.

At the first plenary session the Secretary of Agriculture and  
Livestock of Mexico, Ing. Julian Rodriguez Adame, was elected Chairman  
of the Conferences and the Heads of all delegations were elected  
Vice-Chairmen.

At the second plenary session the Conferences decided to establish  
four Working Commissions, electing their chairmen, vice-chairmen and  
rapporteurs and assigning to each the agenda items which they were to  
consider, as follows :

Commission I - Technical Matters.

Chairman, Ing. Rafael Garcia Mata, head of delegation  
of Argentina; Vice-Chairman, Mr. David Azambuja, head  
of the Brazilian delegation. Rapporteur, Mr. Felipe  
Salgado Perez, Adviser of the delegation of Mexico  
Items 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15.



Commission II - Economic Matters.

Chairman, H.E. the Minister of Agriculture and Industry of Costa Rica, Ing. Adrián Urbina;  
Vice-Chairman, Mr. Hernán Navarrete of Chile.  
Rapporteur, Mr. Héctor Cabarrús Conde, delegate of Guatemala  
Items 7, 8 and 12

Commission III - Matters concerning OAS

Chairman, H.E. the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Venezuela, Dr. Victor Giménez Landínez;  
Vice-Chairman, H.E. the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Nicaragua, Dr. Enrique Chamorro.  
Rapporteur, Ing. Claudio Volio, delegate of Costa Rica  
Items 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24

Commission IV - Matters concerning OAS

Chairman, H.E. the Minister of Agriculture of Panama, Lic. Amílcar Tribaldos; Vice-Chairman, Ing. Salomón Ordóñez, head of the delegation of Honduras.  
Rapporteur, Ing. Ricardo Lavagnino Giron, delegate of Guatemala.  
Items 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34

The Conference set up a Credentials Committee, composed of the heads of the delegations of Chile, El Salvador and Guatemala. The delegate of El Salvador was elected Chairman. The Committee met on 9 August and examined and found in order the credentials of the representatives of the countries inscribed to attend the sessions of the Conferences.

At the first plenary session, the Conferences adopted the following agenda:

A. Preliminary Proceedings

1. Opening of the Conferences.
2. Election of the Chairman.
3. Approval of Agenda.

PART I - MATTERS FOR JOINT CONSIDERATION

- B. The Food and Agricultural Situation in Latin America:-  
The Work of OAS and FAO in the Region in relation to it.
4. Trends and objectives of the work of the OAS in Latin America: Statements by the Secretary General of the OAS and the Director of the IAIAS, with special reference to the recommendations approved at Inter-American Conferences on Agriculture.
  5. Trends and objectives of the work of the FAO in Latin America: Statement by the Director General of FAO.
  6. Review by the delegations of the food and agricultural situation with special reference to :
    - a. The general economic situation.
    - b. Food production and supplies;
    - c. Trade and commodity questions, including agricultural surpluses;
    - d. Levels of nutrition;
    - e. National agricultural policies.
- C. Major questions of Food and Agricultural Policy and Development in Latin America
7. Important problems of agricultural income levels and rates of economic growth:
    - a. The impact of low farm income on general economic development;
    - b. Basic factors affecting agricultural income and production.
  8. Policy questions arising out of the plans for the establishment of a regional common market or free-trade areas in Latin America:
    - a. Present and prospective pattern of production and trade in agricultural products;
    - b. Bases for coordinated regional agricultural policies.
  9. Land use and tenure problems:
    - a. Development and improvement of land use;
    - b. Institutional aspects, including agrarian reform and colonization.

10. Integrated approach to rural welfare at the community level.
11. Diversification and improvement of agriculture and livestock raising, with special emphasis on the integration of plant and animal production.
12. Improvement of agricultural and livestock statistics.
13. Possibilities of using atomic energy in agriculture.
14. Significant factors in fisheries development.
15. Agricultural education policies and programs;
  - a. The place of agricultural education at the primary, secondary, and university levels. Teaching centers and their use;
  - b. Organization of extension services;
  - c. Agricultural training programs for postgraduates, including the role of regional institutes;
  - d. Agricultural information and the exchange thereof.

D. Concluding Items

16. Discussion and recommendations for joint action by OAS and FAO in Latin America.
17. Discussions on the holding of future Interamerican Conferences on Agriculture and Regional FAO Conferences for Latin America.
18. Summing up of discussions and review of recommendations.
19. Approval of the reports.

PART II - MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION BY THE FIFTH  
INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

20. Survey of Pan American Union activities in matters related to agriculture:
  - a. Agrarian reform;
  - b. Cooperatives and community development;
  - c. Rural electrification;
  - d. Rural housing activities of CINVA.

21. Survey of activities of importance to agriculture carried out by Interamerican specialized agencies:
  - A. Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences.
    - a. Technical programs such as study of corn, coffee quality, Andean tubers, varieties of rice, etc.;
    - b. Technical assistance activities;
    - c. Training activities;
    - d. Exchange of scientific information.
  - B. Consideration of activities of importance to agriculture and livestock production carried out by the Pan American Health Organization:
    - a. Nutrition;
    - b. Zoonoses.
22. Survey of projects of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS that are related to agriculture and livestock development:
  - A. Project 26 (Interamerican Rural Education Center):
    - a. Training activities;
    - b. Direct technical assistance activities.
  - B. Project 39 (Technical Training for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life):
    - a. Training activities;
    - b. Direct technical assistance activities;
    - c. Research.
  - C. Project 77 (Pan American Foot-and-mouth Disease Center):
    - a. Training activities;
    - b. Direct technical assistance activities;
    - c. Research.
23. Consideration of measures to improve coordination of the various activities carried out by the Organization of American States in the field of agriculture and livestock development.
24. Recommendations to be considered by the Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture.

PART III - MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE VI FAO REGIONAL  
CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA

25. Freedom from Hunger Campaign.
26. FAO World Seed Campaign.
27. Mobilization of forest resources of the region.
28. Latin American Forest Research and Training Institute.
29. Meeting on Problems of Organization and Administration for the Coordinated Development of Agricultural Resources, to be held in South America in 1960.
30. Proposed Technical Meeting on Cooperatives for Central America.
31. Promotion of Food Consumption Surveys.
32. Regional training facilities for marketing.
33. Activities of the Joint FAO/ECLA Agriculture Division.
34. Policy implications of Reports of Meetings:
  - a. Latin American Forestry Commission VII Session August 1960;
  - b. First Interamerican Technical Meeting on Coffee, Bogotá, July 1960;
  - c. Technical FAO/OAS Meeting on Agricultural Cooperatives for South America, Buenos Aires, September 1959;
  - d. South American Development Centre on Agricultural Credit, Recife, September 1958;
  - e. Latin American Center on Food and Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies, Santiago, February-March 1959.

Opening of the Conferences

The Inaugural Ceremony took place on 9 August, chaired by H.E. the President of Mexico, Lic. Adolfo Lopez Mateos, who declared the Conferences open. The ceremony was also attended by H.E. the Minister of Agriculture and Husbandry of Venezuela, Ing. Victor Gimenez Landinez, H.E. the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock of Mexico and Provisional Chairman of the Conferences, Ing. Julian Rodriguez Adamo, H.E. the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lic. Manuel

Tello; the Director-General of FAO, Dr. Binay Ranjan Sen; Ing Armando Samper, representative of the Secretary General of the OAS, the Secretary General of the Conferences, Ing. Victor Manuel de León; Members of all the participating delegations; members of the diplomatic representations in Mexico; high government officials and honoured guests.

In inaugurating the work of the Conferences, His Excellency the President of Mexico, Lic. Adolfo Lopez Mateos, welcomed the participating delegations and stated that the great social transformations taking place in the various regions of the world, had a marked influence on the agrarian economies and the standard of living of the rural populations. He underlined the agricultural progress achieved by the more developed countries through the greater use of farm machinery and the use of nuclear energy in agriculture. He emphasized the importance of the role of agriculture in the economy of Latin America, and pointed out that the contrast which exists between countries which have an insufficient agricultural production and those in which large surpluses accumulate is a characteristic feature of contemporary agriculture, in addition to which, in the case of Latin America, there was the further problem of the deterioration of the terms of trade. He also pointed to the favourable signs of cooperation and solidarity among the American nations, foremost among which was the program being developed for the achievement of a Latin American Common Market. He urged that it was imperative for Latin America to employ its man-power and natural resources much more effectively through the use of better techniques and with the help of sources of credit. He stated that the carrying out of the agrarian reform in Mexico explained the progress of its agriculture and the prevalence of social peace in this field. In ending, he expressed his confidence that the Conferences would accept the observations of their experts who were seeking solutions to the most serious problems with which the agrarian economy of the continent is currently faced; that it would contribute to the strengthening of Interamerican cooperation, ensure the development of the Region's natural resources; help to improve nutritional standards; accelerate the improvement of productivity; expand employment and incomes, and that the results of the deliberations would be translated within the shortest possible span and in the fairest possible way, into the well-being of the farmers of this hemisphere.

Dr. Victor Giménez Landinez, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock and Chief of the Venezuelan Delegation, on behalf of all the delegations thanked H.E. the President of Mexico for his words of welcome. He expressed the deep emotion he felt at the fact that the Conferences were taking place in Mexico, the birthplace of modern agrarian reform. In fact, the modern concept of agrarian reform is not limited to its simple legal or technical aspect, but also aims at the redemption of the peasant; in the field of the basic rights of man, the right to own land cannot have any other fairer title than work itself. He was consequently in agreement with the efforts of the FAO and the OAS in their struggle to attain the technical improvement of all aspects

of agriculture, and was deeply satisfied to see increasing enthusiasm in the expansion of agricultural teaching, training, research, financing, marketing, economic planning and agrarian policies in general.

The Minister concluded by calling for the consecration of the concept of an integral agrarian reform, through which to ensure the development of a strong, efficient, and satisfied rural class, as a basis for a true democratic system.

Mr. Armando Samper, representative of the Organization of American States, and Director of the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences, transmitted the cordial greetings of the Secretary General of the OAS, who, for reasons beyond his control, was unable to attend the present meeting. He thanked the President of Mexico for his words of welcome and pointed out that, thanks to a most fortunate initiative, the Fifth Interamerican Conference of Agriculture was being held simultaneously with FAO's Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America, precisely at a time when new forms of Interamerican economic cooperation are being considered. He stated that the OAS would play a central role in these undertakings and, therefore, that the careful review and analysis of matters such as agricultural policies and techniques are especially valuable in orienting the work and establishing the basis for close coordination between the OAS and other international organizations. He concluded expressing the certainty that the deliberations would be carried on with a clear vision of the aspirations of the peoples of the region and with full confidence in the capacity of its institutions and its men to solve the problems facing rural America.

The last speaker was Dr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, who expressed his pleasure at being present at the opening of these Agricultural Conferences of the countries of Latin America, which represent a moment of basic importance for the progress of the region. He pointed out that the struggle to obtain food has always constituted one of the great forces in the development of human society and that the world is now facing the serious problem of its demographic increase, an increase which is taking place at a much faster rate than it used to. If at present feeding a population of three billion persons constitutes a problem, the Director-General asked himself what problems are to be faced in only 35 years from now, when it will be necessary to feed a population twice as large. He emphasized that the essence of the food problem lies mainly in the increasing differences which exist between countries and regions and between various groups of the population. This problem is particularly acute in Latin America, since its rate of demographic growth is much greater than the average world rate, and yet the production per caput - instead of advancing progressively - seems to

be going back to pre-war levels. In this respect, he pointed out the importance for the Conferences to be held in Mexico, since this country has traditionally assumed leadership in many fields of development. This is especially true in the field of agricultural productivity, where the achievements can hardly be surpassed. Spectacular attainments, among others, had also been reached by Mexico in the fields of education, public health, and in the improvement of its institutional factors. He concluded by pointing out that the opening of these Conferences constituted a symbol of cooperation, not only between FAO and OAS, but also between the participating governments, and extended a greeting and the gratitude of his Organization to the President and the people of Mexico.

#### Closing of the Conferences

The closing session of the Conferences was held on 20 August 1960. During this session, the Final Act was signed and the following addressed the meetings: the representative of the Director-General of FAO, Dr. Hernan Santa-Cruz; the representative of the Secretary-General of the OAS, Dr. Phillip Glassner; and the Chairman of the Conferences, Ing. Julian Rodriguez Adams who declared the work closed.

The Conferences adopted the following vote of thanks:

#### RESOLUTION No. 1

#### VOTE OF THANKS

(Resolution LXXVI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of the FAO

#### RESOLVE:

1. To express to His Excellency the President of Mexico, Dr. Adolfo López Mateos, their gratitude for the generous hospitality of the Government and the people of Mexico, for all the courtesies extended to the delegations which have participated in these Conferences.
2. To extend a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Julián Rodríguez Adams, President of the Conferences for the brilliant, objective, and capable manner in which he has directed the deliberations of the Conferences.



3. To record its gratitude to Mr. Victor Manuel de León, Secretary General of the Conferences, to his assistants and to all the members of his staff, whose efficient and untiring efforts have contributed to the success of the Conferences.

4. To record their gratitude to Mr. Victor Jaramillo Villalobos, Director of Information Services of the Conferences, and to members of his staff, for the intensive and comprehensive work carried out in disseminating to press and public, information on the progress and accomplishments of the Conferences.

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The Conferences further decided to pay homage to the Government and people of Mexico on the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of the Independence and 50th Anniversary of the Revolution.

S U M M A R Y   O F   T H E   D I S C U S S I O N S

MATTERS FOR JOINT CONSIDERATION

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE  
WORK OF OAS AND FAO IN RELATION TO IT

Orientation and Objectives of the work of OAS in Latin America

The representative of OAS, when referring to the problems that affect the agricultural sector in the region, stated that this activity is still the main way of life for 60 per cent of the population of Latin America, that it is an important source of foreign exchange, as agricultural exports represent about 60 per cent of total exports from the region, and that it supplies the raw materials to a considerable number of manufacturing industries.

He stated however, that a number of factors affected the role that agriculture played in the economic development of the region, among which he quoted the following :

- a) The per capita product of the rural sector of the population has remained at a nearly stationary level for the last decade, whereas that of the non-agricultural sectors has increased about 50%.
- b) In many sections of Latin America, agriculture has evolved more slowly than was required for balanced economic growth. The increase in the food production has not surpassed the increase in population and, in some cases, it was not even possible to maintain the same rate.
- c) There has been a great exodus of the inhabitants of rural areas towards the cities without there having been, generally speaking, sufficient mechanization of agricultural production to enable a smaller percentage of farmers to provide food for the growing urban population.
- d) The technical progress of production and the investments in schools, electricity, transport, irrigation, machinery, chemical products, warehouses, and other essentials for efficient production, have not been enough to raise productivity in relation to the changes in demand.

- e) In recent years the necessity of paying attention to land tenure systems, whose weaknesses tend to contribute to technological backwardness, non-economic work patterns, and to the creation of great social tensions, has become particularly evident.
- f) Not enough attention has been paid to problems of marketing. This fact very often counteracts the improvement of production efficiency, and hinders the establishment of proper systems of agricultural credit.
- g) Policies tending to modernize Latin American agriculture, promote a more appropriate structure for rural property, achieve a more efficient utilization of soils, and their better conservation, require a great effort in programming, the setting up of suitable fiscal systems, efficient systems of agricultural credit and vast technical assistance activities.
- h) Now, fifteen years after the end of the Second World War, the situation of the relative scarcity of many raw materials and foodstuffs has changed to one of relative overproduction. Moreover, the prospects of the demand for Latin American export products, such as coffee, sugar, cotton, and wheat are being adversely affected by competition from other areas, the growing substitutions of synthetics, and the continuation of protective and discriminatory policies as well as subsidies on the part of many highly-developed countries. It is obvious that this gloomy outlook for many agricultural exports requires decisive action in order to diversify, improve, and lower the prices of these products so as to achieve a change in the protectionist policies.
- i) The problem of agricultural surpluses continues to grow and to create a series of problems of difficult solution. Undoubtedly, a careful study should be made within the Interamerican sphere of the possibilities of a regional operation that would permit the utilization of surpluses in low-consumption zones in a way that would truly contribute to the economic development of the area.

With regard to the objectives of the OAS, he expressed that the General Secretariat performs the essential duties with respect to economic and agricultural policies; first, to further exchange and economic integration between member countries; second, to advise in the programming and evaluation of agricultural policies that should lead to the economic development and social wellbeing of large rural groups.

The technical bodies of the OAS also have, as a prime function, that of strengthening national institutions, mainly research centers, schools and extension and rural development services, in order that they may develop programs leading to :

- 1.-To improve living conditions for both the rural and urban populations, mainly in the lower-income groups.
- 2.-To stop the devastation caused by farmers unskilled in the development of natural resources of land, forests and water and to promote the rational use of their resources.
- 3.-To create efficient land-owners as an essential factor for social stability.
- 4.-To increase the production of essential foodstuffs and insure their efficient distribution.
- 5.-To encourage the production of raw material for primary manufacturing industries in adequate amounts and at reasonable prices.
- 6.-To arrive, gradually, at a common market system that would facilitate the efficient substitution of imports and the diversification of exports.
- 7.-To foster the technical development for production in order to raise production per capita, per hectare, and per capital unit, as an essential basis for making agriculture a remunerative activity and to increase the consumption capacity of the rural population.

The work methods of the Pan American Union comprise essentially the continuous analysis of the process of economic development, including rural development, studies on specific problems of production and trade, advice to the Councils of the Organization and technical assistance activities for the member states which request them.

On the other hand, the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences emphasizes research and teaching as the most effective instruments to strengthen the institutions of the member states.

It has been the invariable practice of the OAS bodies to collaborate with other institutions which seek the same objectives. The Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences, for example, has in effect cooperative agreements with the Pan American Union, the International Cooperation Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission

of the United States; with the American International Association of the Rockefeller Brothers and with other organizations. Many of the technical meetings and international courses are sponsored jointly with the FAO. At present, the Institute is in the final stages of negotiation for substantial aid from the United Nations Special Fund in order to increase the capacity for research and training, both at the Turrialba Center and in the Temperate Zone, in cooperation with the national institutions.

In order to carry out the activities assigned to it by its ruling bodies, the OAS makes use of the Pan American Union, which is the General Secretariat, and the Specialized Agencies.

In the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union there exists a group on Economic and Agrarian Policies, which constitutes a basic nucleus for such activities as technical assistance to pilot projects in agrarian reform, settlement, credit and community development.

The OAS Technical Cooperation Program handles an extensive scholarship program; it sends direct technical assistance missions upon the request of the governments; it coordinates the work of the centers set up in various countries such as the Interamerican Rural Education Center in Venezuela, the Interamerican Foot and Mouth Disease Center in Brazil and Project 39 conducted by the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences, which operates through the regional offices established in Havana, Lima and Montevideo.

Among the Specialised Agencies, he mentioned the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, which conducts besides the Foot and Mouth Disease Center, an important nutrition program. An essential part of the nutrition program is the Central America and Panama Nutrition Institute (INCAP). It also operates the Zoonosis Center in Argentina to fight animal diseases contagious to man.

The Interamerican Children's Institute and the Interamerican Commission of Women also have programs in the nutrition field.

The Interamerican Statistical Institute serves as the Statistical Department of the Pan American Union, and operates, under the Technical Cooperation Program of the OAS, the Economic and Financial Statistics Center in Chile. The Statistical Institute, especially by promoting agricultural censuses has played a vital role in economic development.

Other Specialized Agencies, such as the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and the Interamerican Indian Institute, complement the work described in such aspects as the study of natural resources and indigenous populations.

He then referred to the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences, whose Headquarters which are located in San José, Costa Rica, analyses problems, plans programs and draws up budgets in agreement with the various centers of the Institute, whose operations it supervises.

In Turrialba, Costa Rica, there is a Tropical Center of Research and Graduate Study in Biological Sciences which has a graduate school and departments of Plant Production, Animal Husbandry and Renewable Resources, the Interamerican Cacao Center and the Program of Atomic Energy Applied to Agriculture. The Graduate School offers post-graduate studies in the fields covered by the various departments and programs.

With the Department of Economic and Social Sciences and the Scientific Exchange Service, which are now operating in Turrialba, as a basis, there will be established in San José, the Center for Social Sciences Applied to Agriculture, which will include research and teaching in fields such as anthropology and sociology, agricultural economics, rural education and communications. The new Center will allow more direct help to the member states in carrying out basic research and training advanced personnel to solve problems related to agrarian reform, farm management, community action, agricultural credit, marketing, agricultural extension and home economics.

The present Zones of Project 39 of the Technical Cooperation Program of OAS, with administrative headquarters in Havana (Northern Zone), Lima (Andean Zone) and Montevideo (Southern Zone) will become Permanent Regional Offices.

The Regional Office for the Southern Zone is carrying out a Program of Research and Study Groups for the Temperate Zone through which specialized teaching on the graduate level will be offered in universities and research institutes of the Southern countries.

In December 1958, in response to a recommendation of the Interamerican Committee of Presidents' Representatives, and based on a project drawn up by the Board of Directors of the Institute, a Protocol of Amendments to the 1944 Convention was submitted for signature of the Governments of the American States. This document introduced two changes which are very important for the new phase of services which the Institute is now entering. First, it modifies the composition of the Board of Directors so that in the future it may be constituted by technical officers of high standing in the Ministries of Agriculture. Second, it substitutes the present system of contributions for the one used by the United Nations and the Pan American Union which takes into account the national income.

He then stated that it was up to the delegates, to the permanent representatives of the Governments of the American States before the OAS Council and the Interamerican Economic and Social Council, and to the delegates to the Eleventh Interamerican Conference which will meet in Quito early next year, to decide which is the best form of investing the contributions the countries make to the programs of Interamerican regional cooperation. He said that it should be desirable to consider carefully whether it was better for the Governments to increase the resources and extend the activities of the already established permanent organizations such as the Pan American Union and the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Science, which actively cooperate with the United Nations organizations such as CEPAL and FAO and with other national and international agencies, or whether new specialized centers should be created to solve each new problem as it comes up. He considered that in most cases it might be preferable to use the already established agencies in order not to burden the governments with increasing contributions for an increasing number of new agencies which involved costly investments for installation and administration. Much could be gained by taking advantage of the experience of the already established organizations and by dealing with agricultural problems as parts of an organic whole. Besides, this permits a better utilization of the few highly qualified technicians available at the international level.

#### Orientation and Objectives of the work of FAO in Latin America

The Director-General of FAO remarked that this Joint Conference of FAO and OAS would have a great impact on international cooperation in the field of agriculture of the American countries, because of the magnitude and importance of the problems under discussion and because of the high level of the delegations attending.

He pointed out that Latin America was living in a crucial time as it was trying to bring about a rapid increase of the standard of living of its populations, consistent with its immense possibilities of economic development. The Director General mentioned, however, that the economic situation in the region, and particularly that of agriculture, was far from encouraging.

Turning from the general economic situation to the more specific field of agricultural production, the Director-General stated that although some countries had achieved considerable progress, the rate of expansion of agricultural production on a region-wide basis continued to be entirely unsatisfactory. The rate of growth of agricultural production had barely kept pace with the rate of population increase in the period under review, and the situation was particularly serious with regard to the critical group of food products. While there were certain gains in the production of export products, the per caput production index of food crops for internal consumption

dropped by 4 per cent in 1959 in comparison with the two previous years. Largely as a result of the tendency of production of export crops to exceed current consumption, and of the presence of factors limiting the growth of import demand in industrialized countries, the index of average export unit values of all agricultural products fell from an average of 100 in 1952-53 to 87 in 1958 and 85 in 1959. All major products with the exception of meat and wool contributed to this decline, the most serious falls being shown by coffee, cocoa, sugar and cotton. During the same period the average import prices of manufactured goods rose by about 5 per cent. Therefore, the reduction in the purchasing power of agricultural exports in terms of imported manufactures fell by nearly 20 per cent. As a result of these two factors - the fall in the production of basic foodstuffs and the weakening of the world commodity markets - real income per capita, which had shown gains in previous years, stopped expanding in 1958 and even declined in 1959. Consequently, food consumption levels had not shown any significant improvement and the nutritional situation in some countries of the region, while not as serious as in some of the other regions, was far from satisfactory. Viewed against the background of the needs of Latin America for large imports of capital goods for economic development, the slow growth in earnings of agricultural exporters was particularly serious.

The Director-General considered it a matter of grave concern that the situation which he described should exist in spite of the great effort being made by the Governments. In most Latin American countries economic development was subject to rational planning and sound monetary and financial measures had been adopted in accordance with the recommendations of the competent International Organizations; more adequate resources had been earmarked for the establishment of the bases for economic development, the effects of which were now becoming apparent. This remarkable change of attitude discernable in the Latin American countries offered opportunities as never before for the establishment of policies and the creation of conditions in which rapid progress could be made in all aspects of economic and social development, and particularly in the fields related to agriculture.

The Director-General pointed out that international cooperation was increasing in intensity throughout Latin America, had helped to establish bases for more rapid progress in the future and had contributed the means for a collective effort and an ever growing integration which were essential to the needs of the modern world. The Director-General then referred to some of the significant developments in international cooperation which had taken place since the last Regional Conference of FAO held two years earlier in San José, Costa Rica, which were closely related to the problems to be examined in this Conference. In this connection he also mentioned in particular three aspects of contemporary developments, i.e. the increased international financial resources



available to finance development; the steps taken towards economic integration and cooperation between countries on a regional or sub-regional level; the measures to improve the institutional aspects of agriculture.

The Director-General then referred to the new international sources of finance established during the past two years, i.e. the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development and the Inter-American Development Bank. The Special Fund was already in operation and a considerable number of projects had been approved, including some in Latin America. FAO had already been made responsible as the Executing Agency for some 28 projects in different parts of the world involving an expenditure of approximately 17 million dollars. The Interamerican Development Bank was not yet functioning but it was expected to start its financial activities at the beginning of 1961. In addition, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had doubled its capital, while the International Development Agency, which was recently established, would soon start operations. There were also prospects for obtaining funds from other sources in the near future.

There was no doubt that these new sources of finance met a long-felt want, but the Director-General stressed that such external assistance could give the required impetus to economic development only if the countries themselves were willing to put all their efforts into the framework of an overall development policy, based on a realistic appraisal not only of the economic but also of the social conditions of a country. In this connection, the Director-General paid a tribute to the President of Brazil who, when conceiving what had become "Operation Pan-America", visualized with great clarity the essential conditions for sound development.

The Director-General then remarked that the new opportunities for development also required international organizations, such as the UN Specialized Agencies to review carefully their own policies, so as to plan a more effective role in the joint effort. In this connection one of the important activities of FAO had always been to assist in the formulation of overall agricultural policies to provide the framework for development projects. In recent years this work had increased and in Latin America advisory groups had been established jointly by CEPAL and FAO. The Organization had also participated in many of the missions of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which visited countries to study economic development problems and proposed improvement in countries. Similar cooperation with the newly-created Interamerican Development Bank was considered most desirable by the Director-General who expressed the hope that an agreement to this effect would be worked out between the Bank and FAO.

The Director-General then mentioned that in the field of education FAO had increased its activities substantially during the past two years

and that it was his intention to place even greater emphasis on this work in the future.

Turning to developments in regional economic integration, the Director-General noted with satisfaction that all the steps taken so far - Central American Integration, the Economic Association of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, the Latin American Free Trade Area - were complementary and not competitive and had been taken in such a way as to enable other countries to join in. In this connection the Director-General made special mention of the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and, in particular, of its Director, Dr. Prebisch, who had taken such an active part in the study of the complicated problems involved in the negotiations which had led to the signing of these treaties. The cooperation of the Organization of American States had also been of great value here. FAO, in return, had cooperated with CEPAL for many years in the agricultural aspects of these activities, both in Central America and in the region as a whole. Now that the implementation stages had been reached, FAO would be happy to continue to cooperate.

In noting that there had been a marked increase in activities in Latin America aimed at improving the institutional factors of agriculture - such as land tenure, rural credit, extension services, marketing - the Director-General nevertheless pointed out that there still was a serious gap between what needed to be done and what had been done. FAO on its side would increase its activities in these fields and the Regional Office in Santiago would be strengthened by the appointment of two specialized officers.

The Director-General then referred to the unprecedented rate of population growth in Latin America and the comparatively slow expansion of agricultural production and the effect this had on food consumption levels and nutrition. In this context he explained the basic philosophy that led him to propose the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, which was approved by the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference.

Of the three historic enemies of mankind - war, pestilence and hunger - which in the past had taken such heavy toll of human life and happiness - hunger still remained the major threat. It continued to afflict millions of people in various parts of the world. This tragic and potentially dangerous situation had been further aggravated by the rapid increase in the rate of population growth in the last few decades. Therefore, even in order to maintain the present inadequate levels of nutrition in the poorer countries, food production would have to be doubled in the next 40 years.

The Director-General stated that basically hunger was a concomitant of poverty and that in order to battle hunger it would be necessary to wage war against poverty. The task of breaking the vicious circle of poverty, malnutrition and low productivity was enormous but could be

accomplished as had already been shown by several less developed countries which had been able to bring about a sharp improvement in their social and economical structure during the post-war years up to the point where "take off" of self sustained growth became possible. In this development the key sector in most countries was agriculture, which had to be developed first if the economy was to be transferred from a subsistence to a market economy.

The Director-General then explained briefly the plan behind the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, which was inspired by the world-wide desire to free the world from the scourge of hunger and was intended to serve as the focal point for all national, international and individual efforts towards the fulfilment of this desire. FAO's role would only be one of catalyst and coordinator of world-wide efforts by governmental and non-governmental international agencies, national governments, religious bodies, foundations, citizen groups and men and women of good will.

The activities of the Campaign would fall mainly under three broad categories: (1) information and education, (2) research, and (3) action programs. The information and education program would promote better knowledge and interest in the problem, and create, through appropriate studies and use of public information media, world-wide support for the objectives of the Campaign. A most important part of the education program would be to secure the voluntary participation of farmers themselves in the various activities under the Campaign.

The research program under the Campaign would have two main aspects; firstly, the study and analysis of scientific and technical information that already existed in the related fields and of the possibilities of their practical application to immediate local and regional problems; secondly, long-range research aimed at developing new knowledge and new techniques which might lead to the opening up of new resources and would thus be of wider application.

The action projects would be carried out mainly within individual countries, and would depend largely upon increased exertions by the governments and peoples of those countries. The additional resources in trained personnel and finances that were likely to become available for such an action program under the Campaign would be modest relative to the total needs of the country. Hence, their concentration upon a few key projects was bound to be more effective than their dissipation over many tasks at once. Each country would need to assess carefully its present position with respect to which types of additional activities under the Campaign promised to yield the best and lasting results. This could best be done by determining, on the basis of an overall appraisal of the country's agricultural and economic program, the particular fields or areas where intensified planning and action were required, in order to preserve an effective balance in the development process as a whole.

FAO had for sometime emphasized the importance of planning its specific technical activities in the broader perspective of economic and social growth, not only viewed in respect of each individual country, but also of the region and, in certain respects, of the world as a whole. The Mediterranean Development Project pioneered this approach. FAO's programs in ETAP and Special Fund are also reflecting this approach and the action projects it contemplated would conform to this basic philosophy.

Each participating country was expected to set up a National Campaign Committee for promoting the aims of the Campaign and coordinating all activities within the country. These activities would include public information and education, fund raising, and stimulating research, as well as action programs.

The Director General was grateful to be able to say that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign had received strong support from governments, international organizations, private foundations, industry and religious and other groups. Various governments had already established Campaign Committees and the collection of funds had been started in several countries. At the same time, support was received from other sources. One example was that of the fertilizer industry which proposed to provide \$2 million to support the fertilizer projects of the Campaign and a Fertilizer Industry Advisory Panel had been set up to assist in planning and reviewing the program as well as to raise the funds to finance it. The Director General expressed the hope that the delegates to the Regional Conference would help to stimulate and strengthen the participation of their governments in the Campaign so that the common fight against hunger and malnutrition could be won.

The Director General then stated that he could not let the occasion pass without expressing, once again, his deepest sympathy with the Government and the people of Chile who had been the victims of a terrible natural disaster and had, as a consequence, been faced with very difficult problems of rehabilitation. The response that this disaster had created all over the world was a heartening sign of the times. It was already clear that the long-term needs of reconstruction would be extremely heavy and would require much additional help in cash and kind. He hoped that this help would be forthcoming in an abundant measure.

In concluding, the Director General said that he was very happy that it had been possible to hold the Organization of American States Interamerican Conference on Agriculture jointly with the FAO Regional Conference. He felt sure that this joint venture would contribute towards strengthening further the cooperative relations of the two Organizations, and towards improving the effectiveness of their action in Latin America.

In view of the close links of cooperation between FAO and CEPAL the Conferences heard a statement of Mr. Alfonso Santa Cruz, Director of the Sub-Headquarters of CEPAL, who, representing the United Nations, brought to the Conferences the greetings of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, and of the Principal Director of CEPAL, Dr. Raul Prebisch. He gave a review of the general economic situation of Latin America, based on the studies made by CEPAL; he analysed the main problems encountered within this situation, and referred to the activities of CEPAL which were aimed at helping to solve these problems, which efforts and task it was carrying out in collaboration with FAO and OAS.

He pointed out that for Latin America 1959 was another year of weak economic growth, which emphasized the tendency which had been manifest since 1955. The rate of increase of the product per capita had declined from 3.6 percent in 1955, to only 0.3 percent in 1959.

The drop of prices and the accumulation of stocks constituted the main economic problems which Latin American countries had to face in their external relations. Mainly, due to the drop in the prices of coffee, oil, sugar, cotton and cocoa, in 1959, there was a decrease of 8.4 percent in the price of export products, a further decrease to a similar one during the previous year. However, in 1958 world economy presented a very different picture, since the decrease of prices of primary products could be related, at least in part, with a temporary recession in the North American economy, and with a less dynamic growth of Western Europe. This time, however, the additional depression of the markets coincided with a vigorous recovery of industrial activity in the United States as well as in Europe with an increase in the demand of products imported by those countries. However, the participation of Latin America in this increase of imports of industrial countries has been very limited, thus confirming the tendency toward a chronic weakening of the markets for primary products which CEPAL had already analysed on previous occasions.

In 1959 the value of total exports from Latin America, agricultural products as well as others, showed a relatively small increase, which reflected the compensating effect of a greater volume of sales abroad. This generalization could be applied mainly to the countries which provided the bulk of coffee and oil exports. In other cases, such as that of sugar, the situation was even more serious, due to the cumulative effect of the lowering of the exported volume.

In referring to foreign investments, the CEPAL representative stated that the net income of capital did not recover in 1959 from the decrease shown in 1958. On the contrary, at least with respect to the already known elements of capital accounts, a smaller affluence of about 200 million dollars was observed, which was mainly due to the reduction of private capital investments from the United States. It had been

observed that these investments were oriented increasingly towards the industrialized countries, to the detriment of Latin America and other regions mainly composed of less developed countries.

The relative stagnation of export earnings and the smaller inflow of foreign capital, together with the high level of the deficit in the trade balance and the contraction of international reserves in 1958, forced most Latin American countries in 1959 to maintain and even to reinforce restrictions on imports previously imposed. The value of Latin American imports was reduced last year by almost 900 million dollars with respect to the previous year. Only Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica increased, although in a limited manner, their imports. The remaining countries reduced them with respect to 1958 in various proportions which ranged from 5 percent in Ecuador, to 29 percent in Haiti.

He pointed out that the external factors mentioned before aggravated in 1959 the inflationary pressures that had been affecting Latin America from many years. On one side, the monetary demand was stimulated by the small increase in export earnings and by the considerable reduction of expenses on imports. On the other hand, the contraction of imports, an appreciable increase in the volume of exports, and the slow growth of agricultural production for internal consumption, all contributed in restricting the internal supply of goods.

In an effort to counteract these imbalances, almost all Latin American countries affected by strong inflationary pressures maintained, and even intensified, their stabilization policies. In this way it was possible to achieve in general, and in particular during the second half of the year, a considerable decrease in the rate of increase of prices.

Anti-inflationary action was oriented more towards the initial and propagation factors of the wellknown spiral, through the reduction of the budget deficit, the stopping of periodical adjustments to salaries, the suppression of all subsidies to consumption, the limiting of credit expansion and the normalization of the rates of exchange. However, this policy has not yet found the counterbalance of a sufficiently large increase of productive investment, which might make the readjustment for the wage earners more bearable, thus attenuating social tensions.

The weakening of the Latin American economy constitutes one of the deepest concerns of the Executive Secretariat of CEPAL. So much so, as studies carried out reveal that the total population of the region will go from 200 to 300 million within the next 15 years; of this increase 35 million would correspond to a population seeking employment. If the tendencies observed in the last 20 years continue, barely 5 million can be absorbed by agricultural activities, and even less yet if technification of these is intensified.

Since a short time ago, three United Nations advisory groups for economic development have begun to work, they are composed of regular economists from CEPAL, experts provided by the Technical Assistance Operations Board and FAO experts in the agricultural field, who work in close contact with the economists of the Joint CEPAL/FAO division.

These groups go to the countries which have requested their services in order to cooperate in the establishment of the necessary instruments and of the essential organization in order to carry out the tasks of programming. One of their main objectives is to help the governments to transform the budget into a rational and efficient body of economic policy as a concrete expression of a national development plan.

In the same way, it is attempted to systematize and complete the available information in the fields of industrialization and of agricultural development in order to orient in a rational manner, with greater economy, the import substitution policies, and of adapting the production structures to the changes in demand.

With respect to the Latin American common market he stated that while some of the countries of the region have been able to establish and consolidate a group of industries for the production of consumer goods, it is evident that in the following stages of Latin American development, those in which it will be attempted to make the capital goods industries grow, those countries will find a limiting factor in the reduced size of national markets which they will only be able to overcome through their integration into a common market of Latin American scope. To this end, the Executive Secretariat of CEPAL has devoted its best efforts since several years ago. The Secretariat of CEPAL is the Secretariat of the Economic Cooperation Committee of Central America, and, together with OAS has been required to give permanent technical advisory assistance to the Latin American Association of Free Trade. With respect to agricultural development, he pointed out that cooperation between FAO and CEPAL is closer every day, through the expanded technical assistance program of the United Nations and the joint division which both Secretariats maintain.

Analysis by the delegations of the recent developments in the food and agricultural situation of Latin America

This item was dealt with on the basis of documentation prepared by FAO, OAS and CEPAL which is summarized below. The first document deals with the food and agricultural situation in Latin America.

(a) The general economic situation

During 1958 and 1959, rates of economic expansion in Latin America declined as compared with those of the preceding years. Since the end of the war the average real income per capita increased at a rate of 2½ per cent a year, while in the last two years this trend practically ceased, as there was no improvement at all in the real income per capita. In fact, a 1 per cent increase in 1958 was offset by a 1 per cent decline in 1959.

This unsatisfactory development arose largely from unfavourable foreign market conditions and from a slow-down in rates of increase of net investment. Adverse trends in export prices - developing since the middle of the fifties and reinforced in 1957-58 in consequence of the short-lived economic recession of the United States - brought about a decline in the value of Latin American exports in 1958. In this year the reduced import capacity determined a decline in imported supplies of both consumer and capital goods. In 1959 export prices showed a further decline but increased export volumes contributed to some improvement in the value of the regional exports.

In early 1960 export price declines have been less, and for important products including coffee, sugar, petroleum, export prices have been relatively stable. According to preliminary data the value of regional exports in the first quarter of 1960 was above that in the same period of 1959.

Another adverse development affecting economic progress in the region during the last two years has been the comparatively slow expansion in the regional level of agricultural production, which was not sufficient to match population increase. The level of agricultural production in Latin America in 1959 was below that of 1957 or 1958, while the peak levels reached in the pre-war years have never since recovered. A contrasting development in agricultural production in the last two years, has been the surplus production of certain basic agricultural exports. Coffee, cotton and sugar are among the products whose production increased in the region, but export demand for such failed to expand correspondingly, so that stocks started to accumulate.

On the non-farm side of the regional economy, production continued to expand at a faster tempo than agriculture. Rates of increase in basic sectors, such as the transportation and communication and the energy sectors, were fairly well maintained or even accelerated in most of the less developed countries of the region. Also in the more advanced, rates of increase in such sectors were sustained, but rates of expansion in some activities such as mining and certain industries engaged in the production of final consumer goods slowed down under the influence of the sluggish development of the internal demand.



Tight fiscal, monetary, bank credit and other stabilization policies contributed to reduce the pace of inflation in Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay. However, in some countries, such as Uruguay and Brazil, the rate of inflation persisted or even accelerated.

(b) Agricultural and food production and supplies

In the agricultural year 1958/59, the rate of growth of total agricultural production in the region barely kept pace with the rate of population increase. Gains over the previous year, both in food and non-food products, considered on a per caput basis, were almost negligible. The situation actually deteriorated during 1959/60. Bad weather conditions adversely affected food production, and particularly grain crops and livestock products, to such an extent that, despite an increase of almost 13 per cent in the non-food group, total agricultural production on a per caput basis fell by more than 1 per cent as compared with the previous year. The 1959 per caput food production index dropped by 4 per cent as compared with levels in the two preceding years.

A review of the situation, commodity-by-commodity and countrywise, reveals the varied way in which agricultural production has developed. For example, during 1958/59, gains were obtained in grains (excluding oats and rice), pulses, sugar, cotton, sesame, cocoa, coffee and milk, while losses were suffered by roots and tubers, hard fibers, wool and sunflower seed. Wheat production in Argentina increased by 12 per cent, but storms and floods adversely affected the maize crop. On the other hand, the maize output in Mexico was 10 per cent higher than in the previous year. Due to the scarcity of rain, coffee production in Colombia was reduced by 18 per cent, but, in Brazil, the volume of production for this commodity was 20 per cent higher. The increased output of sugar in the region was not only due to gains in Cuban production but also to greater production in several smaller producing countries. A slight decline in beef and veal was noticeable in Argentina and Uruguay, but the regional output of these products was slightly higher than the 1957/58 level.

In the 1959/60 season, agricultural production in the region was reduced owing to the decreased output of wheat, barley, maize, potatoes, cotton, castor seed, bananas, cocoa, tobacco and meat, despite the gains obtained in rice, sunflower seed, groundnuts, sesame, linseed, milk and coffee. The wheat output in Argentina, in contrast to the previous year, was 18 per cent lower and maize also dropped by 20 per cent. Reduced sowings of cereals and oilseeds in Uruguay, largely on account of floods, caused drops of 40 per cent in output of wheat and 30 per cent in oats. Meat shortages also forced the Government to import this commodity in order to satisfy domestic demand. On the other hand, total agricultural output in Mexico shows a slight improvement

over the level of the preceding year. Important gains were obtained in crops such as bananas, sugar, beans, wheat and corn, which with difficulty offset the losses of almost 30 per cent in the cotton crop and 8 per cent in coffee. On the contrary, in Brazil, the rate of growth of crops for domestic consumption was slower than that of population increase, because droughts and floods caused shortages in the main staple foods such as beans, potatoes and meat, although total agricultural production was estimated at 7 per cent higher than the previous year, due mainly to a 20 per cent increase experienced by export commodities, particularly coffee. Heavy rains badly damaged the coffee crop in Guatemala and the area under cotton was also reduced by 40 per cent. A large coffee crop was obtained by Costa Rica, but severe storms destroyed nearly 2 million banana trees on the Pacific Coast. Self-sufficiency in sugar was achieved in Colombia and a record cotton crop was produced. A larger cocoa crop was obtained in Ecuador, while the coffee crop was 20 per cent lower than the previous year.

(c) Agricultural trade

The volume of gross and net exports of agricultural products from Latin America increased in the last two years, but in terms of value they continued to decline. During 1958 the volume of gross agricultural exports was about 5 per cent higher than that of the previous year. However, declining export prices, caused the total export value to drop by 6 per cent. On the other hand, in the same year, the volume of agricultural imports showed little variation from the previous year's level, while their total value fell by 5 per cent, following the decline of 5 per cent registered in the average import unit value.

In 1959, the volume of gross agricultural exports increased again, this time by 9 per cent. Despite a drop of 4 per cent in food and foodstuffs, raw materials were up by 16 per cent and beverages and tobacco by 19 per cent. However, the decline of 10 per cent in the unit value caused a fall of 3 per cent in the total export value.

Imports of agricultural surpluses under Public Law 480 of the U.S. were continued in 1958 and 1959. Substantial amounts of cereals and oilseeds were imported.

(d) Levels of nutrition

Although no significant trends can be observed in the consumption of individual food groups, some interesting facts in several countries may be pointed out. In Argentina, consumption of cereals has decreased by over 20 kgs. per caput per year. Calorie intake has also decreased, while the quality of the diet has remained at the traditionally high level. However, while per caput meat consumption has been further reduced, fish consumption appears to have increased significantly.

Brazil has increased per caput consumption of cereals by about 10 kgs. Conversely, Chile shows a trend of decreasing consumption of cereals. On the other hand, consumption of sugar shows a significant increase. Fish consumption increased from about 10 kgs. in 1948 to 20 kgs. around 1951/52, and 30 kgs. by 1958, bringing up the intake of animal protein from 23 gms. to 27 gms. per day in spite of a reduction in supplies of meat. In Mexico, from 1954/56 to 1958, it seems to be a significant increase in the intake of animal protein. In Uruguay, the consumption of cereals shows a trend to increase, while consumption of meat and milk maintains approximately the same level.

(e) Agricultural programs and policy developments

In examining recent agricultural policy developments and current economic and agricultural programs in Latin America, it can be noted, first, on the regional level, that efforts for economic integration have been intensified and have started to show positive results; and, second, on the national level, that recent trends to tackle basic problems of agriculture and towards "austerity" and "stability" have been emphasized.

Major achievements arising out of current efforts for economic cooperation and the new spirit of regional understanding in the solution of common problems were marked by the recent establishment of three important regional bodies as follows.

On 30 December 1959, the Interamerican Development Bank officially came into existence. This Bank, which is to have a capital of \$1 billion, will extend credits to assist the financing of projects aiming at the economic and agricultural development of countries in the region.

In Central America an agreement was signed early in the year by Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador establishing an economic association between these three countries.

In February 1960, in Montevideo, a treaty was signed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay creating a Free Trade Association between these seven countries and providing for the elimination, over a 12-year period, of all trade restrictions for the bulk of the trade existing at the time of the ratification of the agreement.

Another important development from the standpoint of its implications on policy and agricultural progress has been the increasing realization by governments of the paramount influence that certain structural conditions have on the agricultural and economic development possibilities of the region. Questions such as the land tenure and land use systems, the educational level in rural areas, the agricultural marketing organization and methods, the operation of governmental services

to farmers are more and more under the attention of governments and public opinion in the region as examples of structural conditions needing basic improvement or reform.

In several countries measures were also taken to partially counteract the adverse effects of the declining trend in agricultural export prices and the deteriorating terms of trade. Some export duties were abolished or lowered (Mexico, Peru) and devaluation of special rates were affected (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay) in order to facilitate exports, reduce the decline in farmers' incomes and prevent production from being discouraged. In addition, various decisions were taken to intensify broad international collaboration in dealing with economic and agricultural trade problems of common concern. For instance, an attempt was made to regulate the coffee supply in world markets by means of a new international agreement to which all Latin American coffee-producing countries subscribed as well as a few from outside the region. Moreover, when the International Sugar Agreement was renewed for a further five years, the ten Latin American countries which had originally acceded to it were joined by two new members, Brazil and Peru.

The second document gave a review of the trends and outlook for the main agricultural commodities in the region, from which it became clear that the salient features of the world commodity situation remained as summarized by the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference, i.e. (a) the persistence of surpluses of some major agricultural products, and (b) the unfavourable trend in the terms of trade of agricultural exporting countries. Despite various measures of prevention and disposal, there had been but little progress in solving the surplus problem. However, careful management of disposals and international marketing arrangements in the supply side, e.g. for sugar and coffee, contributed to moderate the effects on prices of this burdensome problem. Nevertheless these prices had, on the whole, remained depressed.

In the case of Latin America, where food and beverages made for more than four-fifths of all agricultural exports, the fact that many of them - with the main exception of beef - had been produced in excess of current consumption in recent years, e.g. coffee, grains and cotton, now also sugar and cocoa, had a significant effect on the region's export earnings. Thus, while the volume of agricultural exports rose by a quarter in the period 1952/53-59, their purchasing power in terms of imported manufactured goods decreased by nearly a tenth.

This adverse situation was due partly to technical changes which resulted in economies in usage of raw materials and replacement of natural products by man-made substitutes, and partly to changes in the pattern of demand in favour of final products with relatively smaller contents of raw materials and to the low and decreasing income elasticity of demand for all basic foods. On the other hand, imports had also been

restricted by policies of agricultural protection, farm income support and balance of payments difficulties which were not limited to high income countries.

In view of this the prospects for the next few years seemed to be for the continued tendency of supplies on world markets to exceed the demand at present prices. In addition to the products already mentioned this might also be the case for rice, tea, citrus fruits, dairy products and some fats and oils.

As also pointed out by the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference, the trend in recent years towards regional arrangements was likely to sizeably influence the prospects in the world commodity markets. This trend also seemed to fit well with the growing need for adjustment of national agricultural policies with a view to eliminating present imbalances in the world commodity situation and expanding trade in agricultural products.

The world coffee economy was in a phase of strongly expanding production. World production in 1959/60, world exports and imports in 1959, all reached record figures. However, despite sizeable increase in demand world trade had not kept pace with the rise in output and, since the end of 1957 the excess of world production over consumption had been reflected in a steady pressure on prices. Between 1957 and 1959, annual average prices of mild (Colombia, Manizales), Brazil (Santos No. 4) and Robusta (Ivory Coast Courant) coffees declined 29, 35 and 21 per cent respectively. Thus, in spite of the record volume, the value of world exports was probably not more than 1,950 million U.S. dollars, or some 100 million less than in 1958.

The International Coffee Agreement which successfully halted the decline in prices is being extended for another year, although on a slightly different basis. However, the expected annual increase in world consumption of 3 to 5 per cent (compound) is not enough to cope with the foreseeable rise in supplies. Unless timely and comprehensive measures were taken to restrict production, annual additions to world stocks over the next four to five years might bring stocks to more than 5 million tons, i.e. the equivalent to two years world imports.

Production of cocoa beans in Latin America increased by over 20 per cent in the five years since 1954/55, surpassing 270,000 tons. This rate of increase remained nevertheless below the world total estimated at nearly 25 per cent. Cocoa world markets had not shown, as yet, any persistent surpluses although it was expected that the present crop may exceed demand at current prices by several thousand tons. While the special features of the cocoa markets had caused wide oscillations in prices in the past, there had been a considerable fall in prices over the past year. In the longer term, both production and

consumption can be expected to increase. Prices, however, might not recover in the next few years to the levels prevailing before the recent decline. This might, on the other hand stimulate demand and thus avoid the emergence of surpluses.

Both production and consumption of sugar had expanded probably more than any other major food during the past ten years. But the expansion of production had recently been greater than that of consumption and prices were affected. In 1959 average prices were below 3 U.S. cents per pound as compared with 4.8 cents in the period 1947-57. However, very recently the uncertainties on the sugar policies of major exporters and importers caused prices to rise sharply. On July 22 the International Sugar Council raised quotas to 100 percent of basic export tonnage and a further rise to 105 percent was expected in case prices remained at current levels. On the other hand the availability of supplies in the short run is difficult to assess. In the longer term the sugar problem was likely to be influenced strongly by political decision and little could be said other than that due to recent events the pattern of world's sugar trade would have to undergo fundamental changes.

In the fifties, up to 1958, meat production in Latin America increased slightly faster than population. Output of beef which accounted for about three-quarters of the total was then 17 percent larger than in 1948-52. In 1959 beef production declined in Argentina but a build-up of herds appeared to have started during 1959. Due to the good international prices in recent years exports had been stimulated and the supplies available for consumption had been reduced. In the short term prices were likely to remain favourable to export countries but on the long run they might come under considerable pressure in view of declining import demand in the United States and of expanding production in Europe though exports to the United Kingdom should remain high.

Cotton had been slowly emerging from a period of surplus over the past five years. However, by 1 August 1960, when the United States reduced the export subsidy from 8 to 6 cents, stocks in this and other exporting countries, were significantly reduced. However, the 1960/61 season might see considerable increase in crops. Latin America was primarily concerned with maintaining and expanding export markets for about two-thirds of production. Despite the fact that world trade in raw cotton had shown little growth over a long period the continued expansion of demand in under-developed countries and the recent recovery in world textile activity contributed to ease the position in world markets. Notwithstanding this and the lower opening stocks, the dangers of excessive export availabilities and price cutting remained.

The main feature of the grain economy (excluding rice) was the persistent excess of production over consumption. Carryover stocks amounted to about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the annual world import requirements. A very careful handling of the export policies had so far prevented a marked fall in prices.

Wheat production in Latin America had always been subject to marked fluctuations owing to the influence of weather and price policies and no distinct trends could be observed for the region as a whole. In Mexico yields had doubled in the last twenty years and the country became a net exporter. On the other hand Brazil and Uruguay increased their imports, additional requirements being provided by Argentina. The Latin American annual increase in cereal production could be estimated at almost half a million tons for the next three or four years. The development of domestic demand would depend largely on the replacement of maize and roots by wheat (and rice) in direct human consumption. This development seemed to be specially desirable since Western Europe, i.e. the most important commercial outlet for grains, was not likely to increase import requirements in a significant measure.

Beginning the discussions the delegate of Haiti referred to the natural and economic conditions governing the development of agriculture in his country. He indicated that agriculture constitutes the main source of income but that many structural and climatic factors adversely affect agricultural production. He pointed out that the nutritional level was very low and was based mainly on cereal consumption; he also said that a serious protein deficiency existed. The delegate described the primary objectives of agricultural policy in his country, especially with reference to the most important products. Finally, he referred to the improvement brought about in the fishing industry and the difficulties confronting Haiti's development due to the drop in prices of the main export items registered in world markets.

The delegate of Guatemala submitted a detailed outline of his country's agriculture, based upon information provided by the 1950 Census. He emphasized the importance of agricultural production in the economy, even though its growth had been slow and barely keeping pace with population growth. He pointed out the features of subsistence and commercial agriculture and indicated that his country's agrarian policies were particularly oriented towards the advancement of the former, as well as to the improvement of marketing and industrialization of agricultural and livestock products and the expansion of the area under irrigation. He also referred to Central American programs on plant protection, as well as to national settlement programs.

The delegate of Argentina began his presentation by pointing out the importance of the Conference for the area, considering the predominantly agricultural nature of the region. He mentioned the growing trend towards the formation of country-groups throughout the world and indicated the important repercussions of national policies on those of other countries. The delegate then underlined certain international economic policy factors affecting Argentina, which found itself in an especially vulnerable position. He stated that world demand had turned towards countries with high production costs, causing serious damage to the Argentine economy. He stated that surplus production resulting from a deliberate support policy practiced by some countries should be changed in the future and that new methods should be found by such countries to achieve the goals pursued by such policies. The delegate outlined the agreements reached with the United States during the past few years and the progress made towards eliminating unreasonable competition. He then stated his country's concern for the application of restrictions derived from the establishment of the European Common Market and indicated the importance of the role played by international organizations in harmonizing the interests in play, especially those of the regional groups. Finally, he presented the general outline of the Argentine agrarian policy and gave certain background information illustrating the progress made by Argentine agriculture in its various branches. With regard to settlement and agrarian reform, he emphasized the position maintained by his government at preceding conferences, that plans for integral settlement should be backed by adequate credit and technical assistance. He repeated his government's offer of support for FAO and OAS activities in this field.

The delegate of Chile began his exposition by emphasizing the spirit of international solidarity shown at the time of the disaster which devastated the southern part of that country. He referred to the work of the FAO in the evaluation of the damage and in the coordination of the assistance offered by the European countries. He likewise pointed out that the FAO, in conjunction with the CEPAL and the OAS has worked on an emergency program of technical assistance. The OAS, moreover, awarded 10% of the contributions of the member countries, amounting to 600,00 dollars, as a special help. The delegate then mentioned a document on the agricultural situation in Chile prepared by his Government and which would be distributed among the different delegations. Synthesizing this study, he outlined the efforts made in his country towards economic stabilization and the results expected therefrom in the agricultural sector. He next pointed at some of the reorganization measures in the public services related to the promotion of agriculture, and at the five basic points of the agricultural policy which was being pursued in Chile. Later on he referred to the recent bills sent to Congress related to the aspects concerning land tenure



and other regarding improvements in agriculture. He also signalled the measures for the promotion of fisheries which were being adopted, the integral forestry plan, the road constructions, the improvement of marketing and the training of specialized personnel. He finally referred to the need for national and international financing experienced by the countries in order to achieve their plans for economic development.

The delegate from Colombia explained some of the characteristic features of the current situation of the agricultural sector in his country, which comprised more than 60 percent of the total population.

He pointed out that the increase in production during the last few years had not been sufficient to reach the per caput level of a decade ago. He also stated that there was a great disparity between the rural and urban incomes and that productivity per man in the farm sector would continue to decline, due to the increase in population, unless the current situation of the farmer was substantially modified with respect to education, techniques, sanitation, credit, transportation and other correlated factors, and also with respect to the farmer's very limited possibilities of acquiring land or increasing what he already has. In the Colombian agricultural organization an economic and social structure of marked colonial origin still subsisted, which necessitated a radical change in methods and in the socio-economic structure in order that the rural areas might respond more quickly to the stimulus of increasing demand. Later he mentioned some of the basic points of the Integral Plan for Economic Development which the Government had just begun implementing with special mention of those points which referred to the agrarian policies.

The delegate from Costa Rica made reference to the projects which had been undertaken in his country, with the purpose to guarantee an efficient agricultural production. He mentioned, among others, research and extension programs, credits, the existence of the National Production Council, in order to assure the stability of agricultural incomes, the cooperative movement and laws for the conservation and development of natural resources.

He stated that Costa Rica was able to prevent the adverse effects of the decrease in coffee prices thanks to a greater yield per tree achieved in recent years. He later referred to the advances attained in the field of cattle breeding, and reported that a Law had been drafted and was currently being studied, with the object of granting credits for the promotion of cattle breeding.

In ending, he stated the interest of his Government in carrying out an agrarian reform of an evolutionary and democratic type. He pointed out, however, that his country did not have the sufficient means to carry it out in an integral manner, and to this effect, he emphasized the important role which the United Nations Special Fund and the Interamerican Bank for Development should play in the financing of such programs in Latin America.

The delegate of Venezuela referring to the two aspects of the report submitted to the Conferences for consideration (the agricultural situation and agrarian policies), pointed out that his delegation could present a complete document for distribution among the various delegations. Summarizing the contents of that document, he presented certain facets of the agricultural and general economy of his country, pointing out, among other things, that the average general productivity increased during the last decade at a faster rate than agricultural production and that consequently, participation of the agricultural sector in the formation of the national gross product had declined. He emphasized the great dependency on imports for food supply, such as eggs and milk, and indicated that the program of import substitution had high priority. The delegate pointed out that current agrarian policy pursued greater investment in agriculture, as well as strengthening of agricultural research, extension and education services.

He further stated that the legal basis of agrarian reform should be delineated and that such reform should be based not only upon economic and technical aspects, but also on human and social aspects. Finally, the Venezuelan representative reported his country's achievements during the last few years in land reform, a detailed account of which appears in the document mentioned above.

The delegate of the USA reiterated the support of his country for the objectives of OAS and FAO, in whose activities all countries of the region collaborated. He expressed the hope that in future all countries would also collaborate with the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the main agricultural arm of OAS.

In reporting on the general economic situation in the USA, he stated that economic activity had risen to a new high level in early 1960. Rising employment and consumer's income had contributed to an increase in the sales of food.

Farm output would be large again in 1960. Reserve stocks were adequate for most foodstuffs, excess supplies being largely in wheat, feed grains and cotton.

The delegate then referred to the importance of international trade in agricultural products, particularly between his and the Latin American countries, and mentioned the US PL 480 program in which nine American Republics had participated.

Regarding levels of nutrition in the USA the delegate pointed out that while food supplies were sufficient to provide nutritionally adequate diets for the entire population of the country, not all persons were well fed due to poor food habits. Improvement in this situation was obtained through educational programs, school-lunches, donated foods to needy segments of the population, the development of foods of superior nutritive value and maintenance of food quality.

Referring to the national agricultural policy of his country the delegate mentioned the aggressive program of research that should result in lowering production costs, better utilization of and additional markets for agricultural products.

The US Government was aware of the problem facing the farmer that prices of agricultural products did not keep pace with costs farmers had to make and considered this of high priority on their domestic list.

The delegate then mentioned a two-fold program in another phase of US agricultural policy, i.e. first the Rural Development Program to permit small farmers to augment their income and remain on their farm by developing off-the-farm employment and secondly, the launching of a Food-for-Peace program cooperatively with other surplus producing nations.

The delegate of Panama began his report by discussing various fundamental aspects of his country's economy and agriculture. He cited some statistics on total income and per capita income and pointed out that the lack of external incentive is one of the decisive adverse factors in Panama's economic development. He referred to the decline in import capacity in recent years and indicated the great influence that trade with the Canal Zone had exercised on these events. He then referred to the situation of agriculture, pointing out that banana production occupied the general characteristics of the property system in his country, emphasizing the dominance of minifundia and latifundia resulting in a very low level of productivity.

The current land reform policies were directed towards self-sufficiency which had already been achieved to some degree in a series of food products. In closing, he quoted some statistics on import and export, adding that the latter had not increased at the same rate as the population.

The delegate of Nicaragua made brief reference to the obstacles hindering economic and agricultural development in his country. He then went on to describe the territorial and climatic features of Nicaragua and gave certain background information on the unequal distribution of agricultural property, with a clear predominance of the latifundium

(large land holdings). He pointed out that, consequently, agrarian reform was a highly important factor in correcting these inequalities, and agreed with other delegates who felt that such reform should be carried out in a more fully humanitarian spirit. Finally, he outlined the measures his government was taking along these lines and reported that various bills were in preparation.

The Cuban delegate began by expressing the solidarity of his country with the people of Chile in the tragedy recently suffered by the latter. He went on to explain the basic meaning of the Cuban Revolution, and of the agrarian reform and to this effect he quoted several paragraphs from a speech made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Geneva in 1959, and also from one of his own which he gave before the FAO Council about the middle of the current year. He continued enumerating the characteristic features of the Cuban agrarian economy until 1959, pointing out its eminently latifundium nature, with the consequence that it had a very low productivity, especially in the case of sugar cane, which meant that land was used in an unproductive manner. Later on, he pointed out the advances achieved by the National Institute of Agrarian Reform after a year of activity. With respect to sugar production, he reported that existing estimates seemed to indicate that this would not decrease in the future and that currently there was a surplus of this product. Later he referred to the measure recently adopted by the US Government which restricted purchases of sugar in Cuba and pointed out the damage which said measure inflicted upon the Cuban economy.

He expressed his concern about the possible total elimination of the Cuban sugar quota from that market next year. He reported that the Cuban Government, in order to defend itself from the adverse effects of such reductions, had undertaken sales contracts with various countries, among which he mentioned Russia, Japan, the United Arab Republic, Poland, China and Eastern Germany. He stated that the diversification and extension of markets for sales of Cuban sugar was an old and deeply felt ambition of his country.

The delegate from Honduras pointed out briefly the main problems which the agricultural economy of his country currently faced. He emphasized the work which public organizations were doing in the field of agriculture, cattle breeding and forestry, especially with reference to research and extension.

He mentioned the interest of his Government in carrying out an Agrarian Reform and enumerated the main social and economic objectives the Government was pursuing. Finally, he referred to a request for technical assistance presented to the OAS for advice on the subject of agrarian reform and stated that his Government wished to extend such request also to the FAO, in order to form a joint advisory team.

The delegate from Mexico emphasized the efforts of his country to promote agricultural development. He pointed out the importance this sector had in national economy, and stated that the progress achieved was based on agrarian reform. He stated that the present efforts of his Government were aimed towards the achievement of a greater diversification of production and an improvement in the nutritional levels of the people. He mentioned what was being done in the matter of agricultural research, extension and education. Then he mentioned the main sources of credit and financing for the agricultural and cattle breeding activities and reported that private banks were investing increasingly larger sums of money in agriculture. In ending, he pointed out the adverse effects which a continuous deterioration of the terms of trade had on the economies of the Latin American countries. He expressed the hope that these problems would be solved through a greater cooperation between the more developed and less developed countries.

The Representative of ILO, on behalf of his Director General conveyed the best wishes of his Organization for the success of the Conferences and indicated the interest of ILO in many of the subjects on the Agenda. He mentioned that close collaboration had always been maintained between ILO and FAO and other agencies in such subjects as agrarian reform, community development and so on.

The representative referred to a Resolution adopted by the 44th Session of the International Labour Conference, recommending a long term ILO program designed to raise incomes and living conditions of rural communities in developing countries; this program the details of which would be worked out shortly, would also call for close collaboration with FAO and OAS.

The representative then mentioned a number of ILO activities in the Latin American Region discussed by the Sixth and Seventh Regional Conferences of American State Members of ILO, particularly those related to the field of agriculture.

The representative concluded by expressing the hope that the conclusions of this Conference would further strengthen the work and cooperation of ILO, FAO and OAS for the benefit of the rural workers of Latin America.

The representative of the O.R.I.T. American Organization of the International Confederation of Free Unionized Organizations (CIOSL), expressed his gratitude to the Conference for allowing him to express some ideas with respect to the subjects contained in the Agenda. Unions should be taken into account in preparing programs of expansion and rationalization of production. The World Economic Conference of CIOSL

(ICFUO) in referring to the less developed countries, agreed that in promoting programs the most complete and efficient use should be made of national resources and that said programs should go hand in hand with a progressive economic and social policy. Production, distribution and utilization of food products, as well as the application of agricultural surplus of products, should respond to social objectives in the first place. No peoples, social sectors nor human beings should ever lack the necessary food to survive. And this may be achieved through international agreements capable of assuring general economic stability; bilateral agreements have not proved to be much use to this end.

The delegate of the USA speaking for a second time presented a summary of United States' problems with Cuba in relation to sugar. He summarized a section of a memorandum which the United States delegation would use at the Meeting of Foreign Ministers scheduled to be convened a week later in San José, Costa Rica.

This document stated that the USA recognized the legitimate right of any Government to reduce economic ties with other countries provided this was done in a manner consistent with international law, the rights of foreign interests and through mutual consultation and agreement.

The delegate then stated that the Cuban Government had taken discriminatory and aggressive actions in its economic, commercial and financial policy towards the United States and United States' citizens, and with regard to sugar had entered into contracts to supply sugar to unusual export markets. Some of these contracts had been made prior to any reduction of Cuba's quota in the United States' market. He stressed that no Government could permit itself to be in a position in which another Government might cut off, without warning, one-third of its sugar supply and that, therefore, the United States as a defensive measure had been forced to investigate the possibilities of re-orienting its sugar import trade.

The representative of the Interamerican Bank for Development expressed his pleasure in being present at this Joint Conference, which provided the Bank with the opportunity of participating for the first time, in a Latin American agricultural meeting. He stated that, in spite of the fact that the Bank is still in the process of organization, it had already established contacts with FAO and maintained close contact with the OAS. He then proceeded to explain the important role the Bank would play in promoting agricultural development in Latin America, and enumerated the fundamental factors which hindered such development. He

stated that the Bank would complement national efforts aimed at planning this development and that it would try to cooperate with other international agencies in providing technical assistance to this same end. He continued by giving some background information regarding the manner in which the Bank would operate and indicated the possibility that his institution might cooperate with the United Nations Special Fund in granting pre-investment loans. He emphasized that most of the loans for the farming sector would be destined to financing the foreign currency part of the investment projects. He also stated which were the fields in which the Bank would not participate in a direct manner, such as financing of crops or of price support policies, but added that the Bank might exert an indirect influence in such fields, through financing investments for marketing projects, for instance.

With reference to agrarian reform, he stated that the Bank, as FAO, considered his question in broad technical terms, destined to increase production and improve the distribution of national income. The Bank might finance many of the activities connected with agrarian reform, within a technically prepared national plan. He also declared that with additional resources, other improvements in the agricultural field might be undertaken, especially with respect to social investments such as education, sanitation and housing. In this last case, for example, the Bank might participate through the financing of construction material firms. He ended by placing special emphasis on the eminently Latin American character of the institution he represented.

In connection with this item the Conferences adopted the following recommendations:

RESOLUTION No. 2

COOPERATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK WITH THE  
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(Resolution LXXIV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The statement made before these Conferences by the representative of the Interamerican Development Bank should be kept in mind, particularly that part in which he said:

"The Interamerican Bank, which has been created especially as a regional body to advance the growth of the Latin American economies, must consider agriculture as one of the principal fields

for its future activity. This is due not only to the considerable importance agriculture has in the economic and social conditions of our countries, but also to the awareness that its backwardness constitutes a brake to the rapid and balanced growth of Latin America. The facts already presented by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) are sufficient justification for such a view";

The statement made during this presentation to the effect that it is the intention of the Bank to maintain close working relationships with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Organization of American States (OAS), and that the Bank "can envisage ample cooperation, especially in the preinvestment field, with these organizations", should also be kept in mind;

The Latin American countries, furthermore, urgently need international public financing to develop their agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry activities and to solve related economic and institutional problems; and it would be advisable that such financing be based on studies of high technical value, such as those which can be made by the FAO and the OAS, without unduly increasing the cost of the projects at the preinvestment stage; and

The fact, cited by the representative of the Interamerican Development Bank, that contact has already been established between this institution on the one hand and the OAS and FAO on the other, should be noted,

RESOLVE:

1. To express satisfaction with the statements of the representative of the Interamerican Development Bank, which faithfully interpret the policy of constructive cooperation that the American nations hope to see carried out by international institutions, and which conform closely to the objectives motivating the creation of this credit institution.

2. To recommend to the governments of the member states that, through their representatives to the OAS and the FAO, they support such negotiations as these organizations may undertake with the Interamerican Development Bank for the purpose of concluding and putting into effect, as soon as possible, cooperative arrangements with the Bank.



RESOLUTION No. 3

COOPERATION OF THE INTERAMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK IN THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY IN THE LATIN  
AMERICAN COUNTRIES

(Resolution LXXV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

It is advisable that the statement made to these concurrent Conferences by the representative of the Interamerican Development Bank be kept very much in mind, particularly with respect to the part in which he affirmed that:

"The Interamerican Bank, which has been created especially as a regional body to advance the growth of the Latin American economies, must consider agriculture as one of the principal fields for its future activity. This is due not only to the considerable importance agriculture has in the economic and social life of our countries, but also to the awareness that its backwardness constitutes a brake to a rapid and balanced growth of Latin America. The facts already presented by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) are sufficient justification for such a view";

The countries of Latin America are in great need of international public financing for the development of their agricultural, livestock, fishing, and forestry industries, and in order to solve their related economic and institutional problems:

The limitation encountered by our countries in the development of their agricultural programs, is evident even in those cases in which they attempt only to cover their own needs due to the fact that they do not have sufficient available credit. The countries might present, through their specialized organizations, the studies and projects required by the Interamerican Development Bank in connection with their credit needs; these studies and projects might take into consideration the general recommendations and the long-range studies made by the Organization of American States (OAS), the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); and

The cooperation of the Interamerican Development Bank in the economic and agricultural development of our countries, is therefore very necessary,

REQUEST:

That the governments, through their directors in the Interamerican Development Bank, recommend to the Bank the arrangement of credits, to the extent that the present resources of that institution permit, for land conditioning, for agricultural production and for the establishment of related industries, using domestic credit institutions as appropriate within each country for the preparation of the projects and the implementation of the credit programs.

MAJOR QUESTIONS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT  
IN LATIN AMERICA

Important problems of agricultural income levels and rates of economic growth\*

The Conferences devoted special attention to a review of recent trends in farm incomes in Latin America and of the main factors influencing the levels of income of rural populations. They welcomed the documentation which had been placed before them by FAO and OAS secretariats and expressed their appreciation for the verbal statement given by the representative of ECLA.

In many countries of the region non-agricultural production had in recent years grown much faster than agricultural output. While this was considered normal in expanding economies, the Conferences noted with concern that there appeared to be a tendency for levels of agricultural output to stagnate or even to decline in some countries. For the region as a whole, gross output per capita in non-farm activities had increased between 1945 and 1958 by about one half, while the level of per capita agricultural production had remained practically unchanged. This implied that the disparity between agricultural and non-agricultural incomes had recently tended to increase. Moreover, due to differences in rates of general economic growth within the region, disparities in agricultural incomes between countries were becoming more marked. Several countries noted that this unsatisfactory development might hamper the success of current efforts towards closer regional economic integration.

The Conferences observed that income levels in the agricultural exporting countries of the region continued to be adversely affected by weak demand conditions on international markets. A number of countries had taken steps to stabilize returns to producers of agricultural export products through various measures, and to reduce the impact of international price fluctuations. In addition, efforts were being made through international agreements and through consultations in international organizations, including FAO, to find ways of mitigating the harmful effects of these price fluctuations. The Conferences felt that these efforts should be intensified with a view to obtaining more stable conditions in international markets. In regard to production for domestic consumption it was pointed out that the stagnation of agricultural production had, in several countries, resulted in inadequate food supplies, especially in urban areas, and had tended to reinforce inflationary pressures.

\* Sub-items a) and b) were considered together.

The Conferences recognized that the most important single factor influencing the general level of agricultural incomes was the average volume of output per worker in regard to which considerable differences existed between countries of the region. While this was due in part to differences in natural conditions of soil and climate and in the commodity composition of national agricultural production, differences in the level of technology and in the extent to which improved farm techniques were being applied were equally important. Many countries stressed the scope for raising agricultural productivity through more widespread use of better farm equipment, fertilizers, improved seed, etc. At the same time it was emphasized that the choice of the methods to be introduced needed careful investigation and should be adapted to the different types of farm enterprise existing in the region and often side by side in a single country. It was noted, for example, that the role of mechanization was entirely different in countries where the pressure of population on the land was relatively light and in those with congested agricultural populations and very small farms.

The Conferences endorsed the view that differences in the level of technology were not the whole explanation of the considerable differences between levels of agricultural productivity between countries. In many instances the slow rate of agricultural expansion was the result of institutional obstacles or the lack of adequate incentives to farmers to expand production, especially production for the market. It was also noted that full use of technical methods already available for raising productivity would occur only when the farmers themselves made the additional efforts needed and were prepared to undertake the risks involved in trying out new methods of farming. This they would do only if they expected to benefit thereby.

The Conferences reviewed three types of measures which it considered of special importance in bringing about a more rapid expansion of agricultural production in Latin America. In applying these measures a broad simultaneous approach was necessary in order to achieve maximum effect.

1. Improvement of land tenure systems in order to provide, through greater security of tenure, the incentive to the farmer to improve his holding, and to ensure that the benefit of any increased production will reach him rather than others. While stressing the crucial importance of a reform of agrarian structures as an incentive to increase production, several countries underlined the difficulty of putting land reform measures effectively into practice and emphasized the need of detailed operational plans including adequate provision for improved credit, marketing and other services. Problems in regard to the practical implementation of land reform programs were considered under a separate item of the agenda.

2. Introduction of measures designed to reduce price fluctuations for agricultural products for domestic consumption and stabilize prices at a remunerative level. While the importance of greater price stability to give confidence to farmers in expanding their output, and to encourage investment in agriculture, was generally recognized, several countries stressed that lack of government funds for price supports and the need to maintain prices at levels compatible with the limited purchasing power of urban consumers precluded the adoption of relatively high incentive prices to producers.
3. Provision of adequate marketing facilities. The improvement of existing marketing facilities was believed to be an essential part of any agricultural development program. Special stress was laid on the need for greater efficiency in organization and methods as a means of lowering prices to consumers and of raising returns to producers.

Looking at the broader implications of the role of the agricultural sector in overall economic development, the Conferences expressed the view that increased efforts were needed to accelerate the expansion of agricultural production in the region. In many countries production had been falling behind the growth of demand and, as a result, these countries had been compelled to reduce food exports or to rely increasingly on imported foodstuffs at the cost of badly needed foreign exchange. At the same time there was a growing realization throughout the region that the generally very low incomes of the farmers reduced the funds available for investment, thereby hampering agricultural development.

There was still a serious lack of objective information on the actual situation of farmers and their day-to-day problems. The Conferences, therefore, recommended that FAO and OAS should, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Latin America, continue their studies of the economic, social and institutional factors influencing agricultural incomes. Such studies would provide a basis for action programs to raise agricultural productivity and more generally point the way towards solutions of the problems of agricultural and overall economic development.

In connection with this item, the Conferences adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION No. 4

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Resolution IX of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

One of the principal obstacles to the industrialization of countries with a lower degree of relative economic development is the lack of an ample and expanding domestic market;

When the agrarian structure is rigid and backward agricultural development is impeded and, therefore, the majority of the population which derives its living from agriculture, has limited resources and furthermore, it is difficult to develop activities, such as industries, which make possible a higher standard of living;

Excessive fluctuations in the prices of basic commodities produce instability in the receipt of foreign exchange from exports of such commodities, which results, not only in economic, political and social disturbances, but also in sharp distortions in the agricultural and industrial development plans of the countries, checks the rate of growth of those depending fundamentally on such exports, and likewise affects international trade;

During the last decade prices for the principal export products of Latin America have declined considerably in relation to the prices of many of the articles imported and only in certain cases have sporadic increases of little importance taken place;

With respect to international economic cooperation efforts are being made, through international agreements in force as well as through specialized organizations, in order to reduce the sharp and unfavorable fluctuations in the international prices of basic commodities, efforts which it is necessary to intensify;

The use by international credit organizations of their resources to finance crops of which there are surpluses, may aggravate the situation of the countries having exportable surpluses; and

Research and statistical studies, such as the preparation of international index numbers, constitute indispensable instruments both for the international organizations and for the governments of the countries.

RECOMMEND:

1. That among the changes that are introduced in order to promote economic development, for the purpose of improving conditions for the rural population, priority be given to efficient land utilization, by means of overall agrarian reform, wherever appropriate, in accordance with the characteristics of each country.

2. That governments, through their representatives on the appropriate bodies, urge a study of the desirability of improving the international agreements already in force regarding basic commodities; of providing for longer terms, and of intensifying the analysis, already in process, on the general situation of products of interest to the countries, in order to determine in the light of the results, the desirability of preparing new international agreements concerning problems which might be adequately solved through such means.

3. To intensify the efforts that are being made in Latin America for the establishment of a common market with a view to promoting and expanding trade within Latin America as well as with other countries which will permit the economic integration and complementation of Latin America.

4. That practices that depart from the common standards of international trade, such as dual-price policies, be considered acceptable only as a provisional measure, and that, from a world point of view, the adoption be advocated of any policy that makes possible the application of sound foreign trade practices.

5. To recommend, through the government representatives in international credit organizations, that the latter consider, when granting credits for promoting production, the situation of products in which there are surpluses in the world market.

6. That the report on the subject by the group of experts which has been convoked by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Resolution 1423 (XIV) of the General Assembly, on the mechanism of financial compensations of income fluctuations from basic products exports be awaited and, the United Nations be requested, through whatever channels the governments may consider appropriate, to continue to study other solutions for problems of adverse price fluctuations.

7. That governments, through their representatives in the United Nations, request that work be intensified on the preparation of international price indexes, of basic export and import commodities, and the relationship of exchange terms by countries and articles.

Policy Questions arising out of the plans for the Establishment of Regional Common Market, or Free-Trade Areas in Latin America

The Conferences noted with satisfaction the document, "The Role of Agriculture in Latin American Common Market and Free Trade Area Agreements", prepared jointly by FAO and ECLA. They also expressed its thanks for the statements of the representatives of FAO and OAS.

The Conferences observed that regional plans for economic integration have been considerably encouraged in recent years and that at least three such plans are under way. Intra-regional trade is carried out mainly on a basis of agricultural products and, therefore, such integration plans are of special importance to agriculture and will have a profound effect upon the future agricultural policies of the Latin American states. The lack of coordination in such policies, in the light of the needs of the new competitive conditions that have been created by agreements for trade liberalization, might cause serious maladjustments and problems in the agriculture of some of the participating countries.

The Conferences recognized that Latin American economic integration, as well as that of other world regions will, in the following three ways in particular, favour the development of the countries that are parties to such programs :

- a. by the intensification, diversification and specialization of the trade in agricultural products and immediate result of programs of liberalization;
- b. by making certain kinds of agricultural requisites such as machinery, fertilizers, fence wire, some types of pesticides, etc. more accessible to producers, as these could be produced within an integrated economy and thus make unnecessary the expenditure of limited foreign exchange funds for the importation of such goods; and
- c. by increasing income levels which, due to the low standard of living of a large sector of the peoples of Latin America, will, in turn, be expressed in a considerable increase in the demand for agricultural products.

Some delegations pointed out the danger that some Latin American integration programs would diminish the amount of trade with the industrialized countries that are the traditional purveyors to the region. Other delegations, however, observed that, according to all predictions, common market agreements will raise the volume of trade with industrialized countries considerably. It would be advisable for these countries duly to evaluate the changes that have taken place in the import demands of the Latin American countries. The demands tend to decrease with respect to consumer goods and to

increase with respect to intermediate goods, to materials, and to capital goods. Lastly, other delegations expressed their concern over the fact that some agricultural policies in connection with the implementation of the European Economic Community might lead to a restriction in the traditional flow of trade in Latin American primary products and that such policies could, therefore, accentuate the difficulties of growth caused by the external sector of the economy.

The Conferences expressed the need for the countries to formulate well-defined agricultural policies with respect to each of the programs of integration. It called upon FAO, OAS, and ECLA to intensify their work on the structural problems of the regional economy and to make available to the governments their specialized technical experts in order to achieve a better understanding of actual agricultural conditions. This would permit the formulation of such policies under the best possible conditions. The Conferences also felt, with respect to this, that it would be necessary to continue and expand the work of FAO and ECLA in connection with immediate and long-range forecasts as to the demand, supply, and prices of the products that are of greatest interest to the region.

When the general principles were stated, the consensus was that they might serve as the framework for an agricultural policy of economic integration for the countries that have signed free-trade agreements. An agricultural integration policy should:

1. Favour the gradual reorientation of production in accordance with sound principles of regional specialization in order to achieve the highest possible level of efficiency. Sight should not be lost of :
  - (i) the prospective needs of the population of the area, and of international markets in general;and
  - (ii) the possibility of favourably influencing demand through the reduction in prices resulting from specialization and more efficient production, as well as through the quality, diversity and better presentation of the products offered for consumption.



2. Bring about the institutional changes necessary to improve the present structure of the agricultural sector, including measures to correct the maldistribution of land and income.
3. Stimulate agricultural activities mainly through the establishment of adequate incentives for the development and improvement of the farm enterprise. Particular attention should be given to the problem of prices at the farm level, but indirect measures of support that would make agricultural requisites more readily accessible to farmers should also be considered.
4. Stabilize markets in order to ensure a regular (and increasing) demand for farm produce at remunerative prices. In particular, adequate marketing arrangements and storage and financial facilities should contribute to levelling out annual and seasonal fluctuations in production and final demand.
5. Contribute to the improvement of general distribution conditions in order to expedite the flow of produce from farm to consumer and to avoid excessive and unwarranted commercial charges. Uniformity of trading rules and standards within the area should also be pursued.
6. Stimulate the creation and coordination of the net of transportation facilities necessary within each member country and also between the different participants of the integration arrangement. International motorways, railroads, waterways and all terminal facilities should be made available to the intra-regional trade in the best possible condition. The establishment of joint transportation enterprises, particularly a common merchant fleet, might be studied as a measure that could appreciably contribute to the integration programs.
7. Assist the regional industries using agricultural raw materials through improvements in quality, adoption of uniform standards of production and in general through measures tending to facilitate the improvement of the efficiency of such industries.
8. Consider the interests of the final consumer, particularly

with respect to the price and quality of the products offered for sale; the regularity of supply; and the adoption of better marketing practices such as selection, trading, packaging, and inspection of quality and contents.

9. Stimulate the demand for agricultural products through educational campaigns indicating the advantages of consuming certain types of food products such as meat, milk, cheese, fruit, eggs, etc.
10. Consolidate the commercial policies of the member countries and sponsor coordinated action in the large international markets to protect or promote the main export products of the region.

So that the countries may adhere to some of the principles stated, the Conferences recommended that each of them prepare, in cooperation with the appropriate international organizations, a detailed analysis of its differences with respect to cost, price, output, and general productivity, to its most usual cultivation techniques, and to its trade distribution and practices. So that the aforesaid studies might be duly compared by the signatory countries, and in order to obtain a suitable formula for an agricultural-integration policy, the Conferences recommended that the countries parties to Common Market or Free Trade Agreements establish, within the framework of each agreement, the necessary machinery for consultation. The Conferences also expressed their desire that the aforesaid machinery for consultation be offered the advisory services of the FAO, OAS and ECLA secretariats. The Conferences also reviewed the present situation and the possibilities for the future development of the region's trade in forest products, particularly the new prospects that should arise from the implementation of the different plans for economic integration and cooperation in Latin America and elsewhere. As the region remains a sizeable net importer of forest products, economic integration could help to reduce this dependency upon foreign sources of supplies. Ultimately, the region should even become a net exporter of forest commodities and thus also give impetus to its economic and industrial development. It was also pointed out that, once a progressive forest industry is established in Latin America, the region could be in a position to take full advantage of the steadily growing demand both international and domestic for forestry products. It is possible that, in the future, this demand will grow at a faster rate than that for most of the other principal agricultural commodities produced in the hemisphere.

In connection with this item the Conferences adopted the following recommendations:

RESOLUTION No. 5

REGIONAL EXCHANGE OF FOREST PRODUCTS

(Resolution IV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

In view of the establishment of the Latin American Free Trade Association and the efforts being made to bring into being the Latin American regional market, it is necessary that measures be taken to ensure the forest services of the region such information as will enable them to analyse the problems arising in the field of forestry as international programs of economic integration and cooperation are put into effect; and

It is desirable for the competent international organizations to study intrazonal trade in forest products, advise the member governments as to plans for industrial development, and advise them with respect to their financing,

RECOMMEND:

1. That a greater exchange of information between the countries of the region be promoted, in order to facilitate the adoption of coordinated policies for the development of its agricultural, live-stock, and forestry industries.

2. That the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) be charged with making a study of the regional trade in forest products, taking into account the factors that may affect its normal development, with a view to making the findings available to member countries so as to assist them in developing policies for trade in such products.

3. That the aforesaid international organizations study the industrial development plans that are to be carried out in the various countries of the region and report as to how they can most appropriately be financed.

RESOLUTION No. 6

PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, DEMAND AND PRICES

(Resolution V of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The lack of statistical data on agriculture has hindered economic research which is conducive to a sound orientation of production, as well as domestic and foreign marketing of agricultural products.

RESOLVE:

To request the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA); and other international organizations to intensify their studies on short, medium and long-range prospects for the production, demand, and prices of farm products, especially those of greatest interest to Latin America.

Resolution No. 7

AGREEMENTS ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIONS  
ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(Resolution VI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The report entitled "The Role of Agriculture in Latin American Common Market and Free Trade Area Arrangements", submitted jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA); and

CONSIDERING:

That it is indispensable and urgent that governments participating in economic integration programs start to analyse in detail the existing differences in costs, prices, yields, general productivity, cultivation techniques, marketing and commercial practices and other aspects of significant interest to the integration schemes; and

That economic integration may involve, in some cases, the replacement of certain cultivations by others in a process which should maintain income of producers at appropriate levels during the change,

DECLARE:

That the utmost efforts should be made to give ample information to farmers and other interested sectors on the advantages of these changes to all concerned; and

RESOLVE:

1. To recommend to FAO and to the Organization of American States (OAS) that, in collaboration with ECLA, they carry out detailed studies on the possible repercussions of the economic integration plans on the economic structure of the countries of the region, their international trade, commodity problems, and on other related matters. Such studies should focus special attention on the possibilities of agricultural complementation by products and on the various levels of efficiency and productivity, both within each country and between the several countries.

2. To request Latin American governments to cooperate closely in such studies and, in particular, to make available to the above-mentioned agencies all statistical material and other pertinent information that would assist in the better assessment of the problems involved.

3. To convey to the Latin American Free Trade Association, the Committee on Economic Cooperation of Central America, and the Economic Association of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, the concern of these Conferences with respect to the need for establishing the instruments required for a periodic international comparative analysis of agricultural policies in order to achieve a gradual and orderly adaptation of agriculture on a national level, to the requirements of the new agreements and treaties.

4. To request the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Economic Commission for Latin America to transmit to the institutions mentioned in the preceding paragraph, for their information, Document 5, entitled "The Role of Agriculture in Latin American Common Market and Free Trade Area Agreements", together with the text of this resolution.

RESOLUTION No. 8

RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

(Resolution VII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The deliberations of these Conferences have made it apparent that the countries of the area need to increase their foreign trade in agricultural products;

It has been recognized that to achieve this end it is essential that current restrictive measures be removed; and

The agricultural policy plans contained in the provisions of the European Economic Community constitute a new factor that might weaken the efforts of the area to increase its trade in agricultural products,

DECLARE:

1. That the American countries are concerned about the measures now being proposed by the European Economic Community for the purpose of bringing their agricultural policies into accord within the framework of the Treaty of Rome.

2. That, with respect to the above-mentioned matter, it be pointed out that it is their unanimously expressed desire that, as offered by the European Economic Community countries, the measures to be adopted in the field of agriculture and livestock policies will take into account the interests of the American countries in order to avoid disturbances which might adversely affect their external trade; and

REQUEST:

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) to transmit the text of this resolution to the member countries of the European Economic Community.

RESOLUTION No. 9

ANALYSIS OF MARKETS FOR FERTILIZERS

(Resolution VIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Council of the Organization of American States approved on July 8, 1959, Resolution I -- Program of Studies by Countries, for Analysing Accomplishments and Problems of Economic Development - emanating from the Special Committee to Study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic Cooperation and assigned the highest priority to the implementation of that resolution "in order that a sufficiently comprehensive report may be submitted to the Eleventh Interamerican Conference, in view of its importance for further development of Operation Pan America",

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in addition to its regular research work on fertilizers and soil fertility, has established a broad fertilizer testing program in the field, in cooperation with the farmers themselves, which is important for the awakening of potential demand;

In connection with the Freedom from Hunger Campaign the world fertilizer industry is furnishing FAO with funds for studying the potential fertilizer needs of less-developed countries and for aiding the various governments in programs of fertilizer distribution and application;

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) is studying the possibility of developing fertilizer industries in the region, in connection with the programs of trade liberalization;

These concurrent conferences have approved Document 5, entitled "The Role of Agriculture in Latin American Common Market and Free Trade Area Arrangements", presented by FAO and ECLA and which recommends the preparation of detailed studies related to economic integration;

The General Secretariat of the OAS is analysing fertilizer markets with a view to the possibility of establishing fertilizer industries in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, thus all of the member countries in the Southern Zone of the Latin American Free Trade Association, except Brazil and Peru, will benefit from these studies; and

The work itself, aside from being of great value as an effort toward solving a fundamental problem of agriculture, is also an effective practical contribution toward the achievement of the objectives of the free trade zone,

RECOMMEND:

1. To OAS, FAO and ECLA that they continue and intensify, to the extent that resources permit, their studies and programs on fertilizers in Latin America.

2. To express the gratitude of the Conferences to the General Secretariat of the OAS for its initiative in preparing an analysis of fertilizer markets in the member countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association.

3. To request the Secretary General of the OAS to make the necessary arrangements for the inclusion of Brazil and Peru in the study, thereby extending the analysis of the problem to all of the member countries of the Southern Zone of the Association.

4. To the Secretary General of the OAS that, in carrying out this work, use be made of the results of research already effected by other international organizations.

Land use and tenure problems

(a) Development and improvement of land use

The Conferences discussed this topic on the basis of documentation presented by FAO and OAS. There was general agreement that the primary objective of development and improvement of land use is efficient, economic and permanent agricultural and forestry production, and that in order to achieve this objective, basic soils, hydrological and ecological surveys, as well as studies of the appraisal of the use, capabilities and potential production capacities of the land and water resources are essential.

It was noted that special attention must be given to the problems faced by the millions of small farmers who were called upon to do the actual work involved in the development and improvement of land use. These small farmers lacked capital, machinery, fertilizers, knowledge of improved techniques. They must be motivated and assisted in bringing about the desirable land use improvements by programs designed to increase their income and productivity. Attention was directed to the fact that in order to accelerate agricultural progress and increase in production,



the basic surveys and appraisals of land, water and forestry resources must be followed up by concrete pilot and demonstration projects which offer the best opportunities for experimenting with techniques adapted to local conditions, for training technical personnel as well as farmers, and for developing administrative skills and social experience necessary for bringing land use development project to full fruition.

The delegates expressed grave concern about the pressing need for controlling soil erosion and other forms of soil degradation and waste of forest and range resources. Some countries reported encouraging results of concerted programs of soil conservation they had launched in recent years. Mexico particularly stressed the need of such programs and presented a most interesting account of the promising results of its soil conservation program. In some areas, the practice of shifting cultivation or "nomadic agriculture" had led to severe soil deterioration and deforestation. Overgrazing of pastures had ruined large areas for efficient livestock production, and attempts to rehabilitate such degraded pasture land had proven extremely expensive in many cases. Serious salinity problems were reported from irrigation areas in several countries. There was general agreement that soil, pasture and forestry conservation measures based upon competent surveys of these land resources, should be expanded and strengthened throughout the Region, in conformity with sound land use planning and development programs and with full consideration of the needs of the great number of small farmers and the rural population.

Delegates reported many most interesting experiences and instances of useful results obtained in their countries from various types of soil, water, ecological and related surveys. Systematic soil surveys followed up with soil testing programs to determine plant nutrient deficiencies and obtain guide lines for fertilizer application had proven very useful in several countries. It was found that in order to solicit the genuine interest and participation of farmers in land use improvement programs, assistance in farm management (administración rural) had proven most effective.

Remarkable increases in production and farm income, along with soil conservation and better land use, had been observed as a result of efficient farm management practices. The Conference agreed, however, that much more work had to be done in these fields, and that a more intensive exchange of experiences among the countries in the Region would greatly help in accelerating progress.

Several delegates stressed the need to expand irrigation development in their countries and improve irrigation and drainage practices on old irrigated land, not only to increase production, but also to combat salinity and soil erosion. Here, again, hydrological surveys were indispensable in the planning of better water and land use.

The Conferences noted the very intimate relationship between development and improvement of land use on the one hand, and the human and socio-economic factors on the other. Delegates made frequent references to the need for agrarian reform measures and programs of supervised credit, extension services, cooperatives and price stabilization. In some instances, rapid industrialization had serious repercussions upon the surrounding rural areas in the form of abandonment, neglect and deterioration of land. There was general agreement that land and water surveys and studies of how best to develop and improve land use must be complemented by appropriate institutional and socio-economic measures in the preparation and execution of viable land utilization programs. Here again, attention was drawn to the necessity of enabling the millions of small farmers who were by far the most important group of land users to do their part in improving and developing their land in the interest of their own welfare as well as of the welfare of the nation.

The Conferences expressed their appreciation of the work the OAS and FAO had done in this field throughout the Region and noted with satisfaction the close and constructive cooperation of these agencies in their endeavour to render the best possible service to the member countries.

The Conferences adopted the following recommendations :

RESOLUTION No. 10

EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION ON THE REMOVAL OF  
SALT AND ALKALINE FROM SOILS

(Resolution XXIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

Salinity and alkalinity of the soil are serious problems in Latin America; and

There is increasing demand in Latin America for technicians trained in soil physics, specializing in the removal of salt and alkali from soils,

RECOMMEND:

That research and exchange of technical knowledge in this field among the American republics be encouraged in order to facilitate effective recuperation and handling of saline and alkaline soils.

RESOLUTION No. 11

EROSION CONTROL AND WATER MANAGEMENT AS FACTORS  
IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND USE

(Resolution XXIV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The relationship between man and the soil is continuing to deteriorate in a large majority of the American countries as a result of increasing demographic pressure and the constant destruction of their renewable natural resources;

This dangerous situation in the man-soil relationship is inconsistent with the desire of the American countries to obtain a higher standard of living for the great majority of their peoples; and

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign presupposes such resources as an arable layer of soil and the better utilization of rain water, in order that crops may be improved and more easily cultivated and to preserve an inheritance that belongs to future generations as well and of which we are only the trustees

RESOLVE:

1. To recommend to the governments of the member states that they make a renewed and ever greater effort to strengthen their work in soil-erosion control and for the retention and conservation of rain water, through their government agencies and also by means of intensive campaigns among the peoples of America to develop a love of the soil and a respect for water resources.
2. To recommend the protection and preservation of renewable natural resources (soil, water, forests, fields, fish, and wildlife) be included in economic development programs, since these resources, together with man, constitute the only source of permanent and eternal wealth for all mankind.

RESOLUTION No. 12

ESTABLISHMENT OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

(Resolution XXV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The greater portion of basic agricultural production in the American states comes from land which does not have the benefit of irrigation,

RECOMMEND:

That all the Latin American states which, because of their climatic conditions, have a poorly distributed and erratic rainfall pattern, adopt a properly organized irrigation policy, as one of the most effective means of obtaining an abundant supply of the necessary agricultural products to raise the living standards of their respective peoples.

RESOLUTION No. 13

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES AS A FIRM BASIS  
FOR INCREASING WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Resolution XXVI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The urgent need of calling the attention of the American states to problems of soil and water conservation, is recognized,

RESOLVE:

To recommend to the member states of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Organization of American States (OAS) the establishment of soil and water conservation techniques as a firm basis for the increase of agricultural production.

RESOLUTION No. 14

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND USE

Resolution XXXII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING:

There is an urgent need to improve the systems and instruments of land use and classification in Latin America,

RESOLVE:

To recommend to the member states of the Organization of American States:

1. That, within the realm of financial and technical possibility, they prepare ecological charts of each country.
2. That they standardize the nomenclature, classification, and survey procedures for the preparation of soil charts and terminology for measurement of cultivation areas for the purpose of comparative evaluation of available renewable natural resources.
3. That they compile basic information on available water resources, including data on rainfall, sediment transportation, measurement of waterflow in streams, the refurbishing of water-bearing stratum, etc.
4. That they promote and organize research on rural administration, optimum combination of farming and livestock raising, and the use of improved agricultural practices in general, in order to achieve a more effective utilization of soil, water and capital in attaining maximum production.
5. That they strengthen their extension, development and rural credit facilities; to enable the farmer to use the land more adequately and profitably.
6. That they establish training centers, as areas of demonstration, for a better dissemination of sound agricultural methods.
7. That they request the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to strengthen their technical assistance activities on the aforementioned points, in order to better the economic situation of the rural population of the American states.

RESOLUTION No. 15

PARTICIPATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS IN THE SECOND LATIN  
AMERICAN SEMINAR ON IRRIGATION

(Resolution LXIX of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

At the First Latin American Seminar on Irrigation held in Peru, from October 4-17, 1959, the Republic of Panama was designated as the seat of the Second Latin American Seminar on Irrigation;

The Government of Panama, through its Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, has tentatively decided to hold the aforesaid seminar during the first half of 1961;

Irrigation works are of primary importance for the increasing of agricultural productivity, since they help to lower production costs through the more efficient use of the land; and

It is advisable that a general interest on the part of the people, the governments, and international organizations for the better utilization of hydraulic resources by means of irrigation works be fostered, as a result of which the national economies of all countries will be benefited,

RESOLVE:

1. To recommend to the Latin American governments that they participate actively in the Second Latin American Seminar on Irrigation to be held in Panama during the first half of 1961, by sending delegations of technical experts in order that the conferences may be successful in their work, which will, consequently, be of benefit to all countries.
2. To cooperate through the Specialized Organizations of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in providing the technical assistance required for the holding of the Second Latin American Seminar on Irrigation.
3. To promote, through the OAS representatives in the Latin American countries and through its Specialized Organizations, the participation of the delegations of all countries in the Second Latin American Seminar on Irrigation.

(b) Institutional aspects, including agrarian reform and colonization

The Conferences devoted special attention to land reform. It seems that more emphasis has been given to this topic in these Conferences than in previous ones. Throughout the sessions the frequent references to the importance of land reform problems showed clearly that this is now a matter of fundamental importance in most countries of the region. This preoccupation as manifested by delegates confirms the thesis maintained by the UN agencies (especially FAO) as well as that of the OAS that reform of the agrarian structure is of fundamental importance for the agricultural and economic development of most countries of the region.

In introducing the subject, the FAO representative referred to the ambiguities which were attached to the definition of agrarian reform and suggested that it would be useful to attempt a more precise determination of the nature and extent of the problems which logically pertained to work in this field.

It was suggested that the core of the problem in agrarian reform lay in discovering and establishing the right relationship between man as a producer and land as a productive asset. This was the question of land tenure. Three primary aspects of this relationship could be distinguished, comprising ownership, possession and operation-cum-management. All three aspects might be combined in the same person, but this was not invariably so, as in the case of the absentee owner or of the owner-cultivator, who might submit to group decisions in respect of many of his operations.

The two basic criteria for judging the right pattern of man-land relationship were increased productivity and distributive justice. These two criteria might appear to be incompatible at first sight, but were complementary in the long run. The way in which they could be applied in any given situation would depend on the economic, social and administrative setting which prevailed at the time.

The legislative task in agrarian reform, with which many of the countries of this region were preoccupied and for which they often sought technical advice and assistance from international organizations, was that of codification, through statutory enactments, of the right pattern of land tenure. It was clear, however, that what was the right pattern had to be first determined with reference to the requirements of higher production and social equity and in the light of the prevailing circumstances, which varied from country to country and from time to time.

The rational organization of tenure relations represented the core of the problem of agrarian reform. But even an ideal pattern of land tenure would not yield results in practice if certain other conditions were not fulfilled. These essential conditions for the successful functioning of land reform are the provision of adequate extension, credit and cooperative services to the producers. It was necessary to consider the problem of agrarian reform in this comprehensive sense and deal with its inter-related aspects in an integral fashion. This approach would apply with equal force both to affecting changes in an outmoded pattern of tenure in an area of old settlement and to establishing a new pattern in land brought under settlement for the first time. The latter situation arose in schemes of colonization, which had special significance in Latin America, where the agricultural frontier was still capable of extension in many parts of the region.

Following this account of the general nature of the problem, reference was made to the specific areas in which action programmes might need to be strengthened in future. A number of these areas had been outlined for special attention in the Conference document. These were the improved organization of national administrations directly responsible for agrarian reform, more effective coordination of the work of these units of administration with that of others dealing with closely related services in agriculture, the training of personnel engaged in work in this field at all levels, surveys, research and arrangements for evaluation of undertakings, in order to profit from the lessons of experience currently being made.

The Conference document had provided a summary of the activities of FAO and OAS in providing technical advice and assistance to the governments of the region in the field of land settlement and agrarian reform. Special mention was made of the report of the regional land reform advisory team which had been appointed by FAO last year. The report of this team had been made available to the delegates, although it was still in a provisional form and remained to be finally edited. The Conferences considered that the report provided interesting information, although some delegates had had objections to some parts of the text. An account was given of the progress of FAO's explorations of the prospects of establishing a regional institute for research and training in agrarian reform. Finally, reference was made to the means under consideration for improving the coordination of the activities of international organizations working in this field and delegates were incited to offer suggestions in this respect.

The representatives of OAS in their comments on the joint document made special reference to the studies of the financial aspects of land reform programs recently undertaken by a special committee of government experts with the assistance of the OAS Secretariat. One of



the major conclusions of the group of experts had been the imperative need for careful preparations of land reform programs through studies of the physical, economic, social, legal, administrative and especially financial aspects of such programs.

In this connection, reference was made to the background document on financial aspects of land reform submitted to the Conference by the Secretariat of the OAS. Furthermore, stress was laid on coordination of policy at the national level and on the need to strengthen and modify the administrative structure of any country undertaking a program of comprehensive land reform. In discussing the methods of carrying out pre-reform studies, there was strong emphasis on the need to take special national, regional and even local factors into account. Moreover, the usefulness of carrying out pilot projects was specially emphasized. Finally the OAS representatives pointed to the vital importance of cost benefit analysis and other aspects of financial studies of land reform programs without which the problems of domestic finances would be almost insoluble and assistance from international financial agencies would not be obtainable.

There was an interesting discussion on the nature and philosophy of land reform which showed that while there seems to be agreement on some fundamental propositions, this subject is still one open to a number of interpretations depending on a predominant ideology of each country. There was substantial agreement that land reform implies fundamental change in existing land tenure conditions. This, among other things, involves a modification of the latifundia-minifundia structure, which is so characteristic of the agrarian structure of the majority of the countries. There was also fundamental agreement on the undesirability to continue with types of tenures that make a poor use of natural resources and that do not represent a dynamic factor in the economies of the countries. There was also concurrence that the farmer who tills the land should have the privilege of acquiring proprietary rights thereto. Furthermore, with the object of making his work effective and allowing him an adequate standard of living, he should have access to all those services and institutions which would enable him to make the most of his efforts. It was made clear that no country in the region is likely to tolerate conditions of servitude and exploitation of parts of the rural population. In those countries where a considerable portion of the rural people live in physical and cultural isolation and are not yet incorporated into the national economies, there is a great determination to break down this isolation through a number of measures, among them land reforms.

The Conferences strongly emphasized that the aim and end-product of all land reforms is an independent, healthy and vigorous peasantry capable through its own initiative and supported by society to produce efficiently, to attain a better standard of living and to fulfil its aspirations towards a full and dignified life.

It was recognized that an important element in the achieving of those goals is a more equitable distribution of rights in land and a wide distribution of economic opportunities.

There was some disagreement on the nature of the land reform process. Most of the delegates emphasized that land reform should be carried out gradually and in an evolutionary way, in conformity with established constitutional and legal procedures. It was emphasized that through such evolutionary measures the high social costs entailed in revolutionary measures could be avoided and an orderly transformation assured. Some delegations, however, have maintained that fundamental land reforms which aspire to change not only land tenure conditions but also alter the distribution of income and power require by necessity radical measures and processes. In this connection the political element in land reform was mentioned. However, there was a clear recognition by all delegations that there was no one system or doctrine on land reform that could be applied to all countries and that while the general principles which were noted above were found to be well accepted throughout the region, the way in which they were implemented and carried out was essentially a matter for each country to decide, in line with their particular conditions and ideologies. Thus the principle of national sovereignty over land questions was strongly reaffirmed. A resolution was adopted unanimously (which is quoted later under the title "Agrarian Reform") but the Argentine and Cuban delegations felt the need to explain their position in this regard and they accepted the resolution with reservations.

The majority of the delegates reported in detail on land reform measures their governments were carrying out or were planning to carry out. Among these measures prominently mentioned were the following:

1. Opportunities for Land Ownership by the Cultivators

There is a definite trend in the region towards the intensification of land settlement programs on public land, but also for the purchase or expropriation of extensively farmed estates and their redistribution to cultivating farmers. These programs in most countries form the core of land reforms. A few countries make free grants of land, while most others make it available in return of payment on favourable terms. Some countries grant land free up to a certain limit, beyond which options for purchase exist. Some delegations emphasized the need to pay full and just compensation in cases where governments resort to expropriations.

2. Supplementary Measures for the Strengthening of the Socio-Economical Position of the New Owners

There is an increasing realization, which has found expression at the Conferences, that land reforms should be much more than a mere distribution of land. It was repeatedly brought out that new owners need adequate

credit facilities, technical advice and cooperative assistance. In addition, governments should make available to new owners marketing facilities and community assistance, such as educational and health facilities. In some cases, especially for completely new settlements, the programs must include a number of comprehensive and fundamental measures necessary for the establishment of new communities, including roads, houses, schools, hospitals, etc.

Among the supplementary measures to improve the agrarian structure, the Conferences singled out the establishment of a democratic cooperative system as a high priority item.

3. Limitations of Land Tenure Rights in Fulfillment of the Social Function of land

In a number of comprehensive land reform programs the granting of land to new owners and the strengthening of their position is accompanied by a number of measures in which the state, expressing the wishes of the community places restrictions on private land ownership and land use. The fundamental concept is that the welfare of the mass of the population might require to limit the power of the few. Among these restrictions, the most universally followed is a ceiling on the amount of land that a person may own, the criteria varying from country to country and within a country, according to the quality of the resources. Similar restrictions often apply to the new owners, who especially in the initial years are required to follow a certain pattern of farming and in most cases are subject to payments for land according to a certain schedule. Frequently, also, there are prohibitions on sale, mortgaging and subdivision by inheritance.

Reference was also made to other more indirect measures for the improvement of the agrarian structure such as land taxation, social security for farmers, improvement of tenancy conditions and farm labour legislation.

A number of countries referred to the fundamental need of basic surveys, both a physical and socio-economic nature, on which land reforms could be based. Among these surveys special emphasis was placed on inventories of natural resources from the point of view of their best potential use, on information with respect to the combination of the factors of production in agriculture, and on social surveys on the level of living of the farm population. It was recognized that cadastral surveys based on accurate ownership records were essential for any land tenure improvement program.

The Conferences made reference to the lack of trained personnel at all levels, which is necessary for the planning and implementation of land reform and settlement programs. It was recognized that few institutions have at present adequate training facilities for this purpose. While there are a number of specialized fields involved including agrarian law, economics, sociology, anthropology, agronomy, etc., there is no single university where all these disciplines were sufficiently developed and inter-related to permit a well-rounded study. The Conferences urged the FAO and the OAS to put great emphasis, in their respective programs on training facilities related to land tenure and settlement problems. Special emphasis was placed on practical training at the field level for personnel directly responsible for the execution of programs.

Special emphasis was placed on the study of agrarian legislation. Some delegations felt that the present status of agrarian law in a number of countries was not adapted to the requirements of comprehensive land reforms and that, therefore, an effort should be made to separate agrarian law from civil law and to make it an independent discipline. It was recommended that the international organizations should intensify their work in the agrarian law field and particularly promote studies in comparative agrarian legislation.

The Conferences reaffirmed the necessity to create regional agrarian research and training facilities to assist countries in the development of their land reform and settlement programs, as embodied in Resolution 15/59 of the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference. They expressed their satisfaction with the relevant program of work of FAO and the Director-General of FAO was urged to continue his consultations and explorations toward the establishment, in the most rapid and effective manner, of an institute or center for research and training in agrarian problems.

The Conferences showed a very great interest in the problems of financing agrarian reform and settlement programs. It was repeatedly emphasized that the cost of these programs, especially when they involve a large number of general developmental efforts, is likely to be so great as to be beyond the possibilities of national governments. It was, therefore, the feeling of the delegates that in this field recourse to the financial resources of international lending agencies and of bilateral financial assistance is most necessary. The Conferences expressed their hope that a much larger amount of capital will be made available for these projects than in the past. The work of the international agencies in form of technical assistance could be much more effective if combined with financial assistance.

In order to carry out land reform and land settlement programs, a number of countries have set up specialized institutions in the form of autonomous or semi-autonomous institutes, funds or government departments. As more often than not it is impossible to combine all

agencies concerned with land reform in one body, the problem of coordination is a most important one. While a number of delegations have made reference to the problems of administration and organization, it is clear that there is as yet no full realization of the importance of coordination by the agencies both at headquarters and in the field.

The Conferences adopted the following recommendations :

RESOLUTION No. 16

COOPERATIVE SYSTEM IN THE AMERICAN STATES

(Resolution XXVII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

It is the desire of all the governments of the American states to improve the social and economic conditions of their people;

The great majority of the people of the aforesaid countries are farmers in need of the best guidance possible to enable them to solve their collective problems;

The lack of suitable planning and organization resulting from insufficient credit assistance keeps many segments of the American farm population in a state of backwardness;

The furtherance of education and the establishment of social services are objectives of the respective governments; and

The ideas, methods, and techniques of the cooperative system are conducive to the solving, with a minimum effort, of the above-mentioned problems, and the cooperative system is still one of the forms of association that best responds to the principles of human solidarity

RECOMMEND:

1. That the encouragement of agricultural cooperatives in the Americas be declared to be a matter of urgency.
2. That the governments take suitable measures for the establishment and development of such cooperatives.

RESOLUTIONS No. 17

OVER-ALL CROP AND CATTLE INSURANCE AS A FACTOR IN AGRICULTURAL  
CREDIT AND IN THE PROTECTION OF FARM PROPERTY

(Resolution XXVIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth  
Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING THAT:

The ejidatarios and small farmers are farm operators who are  
endeavouring to take care of their basic needs and obtain a profit from  
the sale of crops, cattle, or the by-products thereof;

The achievement of these goals must be preceded by a cyclical  
process whose duration depends on the product in question and during  
which exploitation capital must be invested. The investment and the  
potential profits are both in constant danger of being lost as the  
result of mishaps that damage or totally destroy the unharvested crop,  
or that destroy cattle or render them functionally useless;

These mishaps make agriculture and animal husbandry an unstable  
business, from the standpoint of credit, they mean that the cattle and,  
even more so, the ensuing harvest, are deprived of real value as  
security for loans;

The only means by which the farmer or cattle breeder is able to  
recover his losses from acts of God lies in the fact that, except for  
cases of great calamity, it is usually only one group of producers,  
and not all groups, that is affected by the loss; this distributes the  
ill effects more or less equally;

The most appropriate means of improving the situation affecting  
agricultural producers throughout the world, is, therefore, through  
over-all crop and cattle insurance, which guarantees investments  
against uncontrollable risks such as phenomena of the weather, disease,  
plagues, etc.; and

By protecting and preserving the property of rural families  
against the contingencies of an unfavourable agricultural cycle,  
insurance helps settle the farmer more firmly on his land

RECOMMEND:

That the participating states study the possibility of establishing  
over-all systems of crop and cattle insurance, in accordance with the  
agricultural characteristics of each country.

RESOLUTION No. 18

ORGANIZATION OF AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTES OF AGRARIAN REFORM  
AND SETTLEMENT

(Resolution XXIX of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

It is necessary to encourage programs of settlement and agrarian reform by means of special procedures

RESOLVE:

To recommend to the governments of the countries in areas where appropriate organizations do not exist, the organization of autonomous institutes of agrarian reform and settlement designed to solve the problems related to land distribution, supplemented by adequate programs of credit and technical assistance.

RESOLUTION No. 19

FINANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTENSIVE LAND RE-  
FORM AND SETTLEMENT PROGRAMS

(Resolution XXX of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

One of the greatest difficulties encountered in the development of intensive land reform and settlement programs is the problem of financing such programs

RECOMMEND:

That without prejudice to the studies now being carried out on the financing of agrarian reform and settlement, the governments, through their representatives on international organizations, urge them to consider the availability of funds for the aforesaid financing taking into account the necessity for the countries to intensify their activities in this field.

RESOLUTION No. 20

ENCOURAGEMENT OF STUDIES ON AGRARIAN LAW

(Resolution XXXI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Fifth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO approved the first declaration in the Chapter "Planning Land Reform and Settlement" in which it is stated that the legal system of land ownership "should be ruled by special and autonomous legislation".

The legislation mentioned in the aforesaid declaration is that of agrarian law and its basic characteristics are as follows:

- a. It is an autonomous legal discipline, specific and individual in context and different from other branches of law,
- b. Its autonomy is scientific, didactic and legislative,
- c. It deals essentially with agricultural activities as the basic productive industry, differing from other industries such as mining, processing and servicing,
- d. Its individuality is derived from two essential factors; nature and life, as expressed through the agrobiological process carried out on earth by man, and
- e. These four characteristics of agrarian law make it possible to develop a legal doctrine and agrarian legislation that will permit the establishment of a man-soil-community relationship based on true agrarian social justice for the tillers of the soil.

The body of agrarian legal doctrine, prepared by institutes of agrarian law in various Latin American countries, has, unfortunately, not as yet become a concrete organic, homogeneous, and coherent system of laws on the subject that might later give rise to a basic body of agrarian law that might serve as a foundation for the national agrarian code of law in each country;

The delay in the ratification of specific, basic agrarian legislation is due to the lack of an autonomous legal doctrine, which is a great obstacle to the humanization, democratization, mechanization, and improvement of living and working conditions in general in the rural areas of Latin America; and



Until the rules of positive Latin American law that control life in rural areas are replaced by those recommended by the new legal procedures of agrarian law, it will be very difficult for the resolutions, declarations and recommendations of these international Conferences to become a reality in our countries.

RECOMMEND:

1. To the governments of the American states, that the greatest possible attention be given to the employment of specialists in the field of agrarian legislation and law.

2. To the universities and high-level teaching centers in the Americas, that they encourage the study of agrarian law as a special and separate discipline.

3. To the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS), that full support be given in the respective programs of their organizations, to comparative studies on agrarian law and that they consider the possibility of establishing a center where experts in the field may prepare a body of agrarian doctrine and rules of law that will enable the countries, subsequently, to adopt specific laws based on agrarian law.

RESOLUTION No. 21

AGRARIAN REFORM

(Resolution XXXIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING:

That in order to increase the wealth of the nations and raise the standard of living of their peoples, an effort should be made to attain a better distribution of agricultural resources and improve methods of cultivation;

It is essential that the just aspiration of all men to have access to a piece of land whose products will enable them to support themselves and their families decently be recognized, and

Agrarian reform is not completed with the granting of land, inasmuch as, to achieve its highest purposes, it should be supplemented

by rural credit, technical assistance, social security, crop and livestock insurance, access to markets, just and fair prices for products, educational activities, road systems, sanitary installations, land-improvement works, and other activities that contribute to national progress and unity, in order to create a sound agricultural economy,

RECOMMEND:

That the governments of the American countries that have not already done so, consider the adoption of an overall agrarian reform program within the framework of their own basic legal systems and provisions. This program, while recognizing the right of the farmer to acquire or obtain the ownership of the land he works, should establish as essential his right to prompt sufficient and inexpensive credit, and also to technical assistance, social aid, and market security, so that the land may constitute for the man who works it the basis of his financial security, the foundation of his social well-being and the guarantee of a free and worthwhile life for himself and his family.

RESOLUTION No. 22

AGRARIAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

(Resolution XXXIV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference of Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Fifth Regional Conference for Latin America of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) requested the creation of a Latin American Institute on Land Reform;

The Tenth Session of the FAO Conference requested the Director-General to initiate, in consultation with the governments of the region and, through the governments, with universities as well as with other appropriate institutions, arrangements for the establishment as soon as possible of a Regional Agrarian Research and Training Institute for dealing on a continuing basis with problems of land tenure and land use in the region, with the object of advising the Governments on necessary changes in their agrarian structures; and

The keen desire in Latin America to find adequate solutions for problems arising from outmoded agrarian structures existing in most countries which are impeding agricultural development and retarding economic progress of the region,

RESOLVE:

To express satisfaction to the Director General of FAO for the steps taken up to now for the implementation of Resolution No. 15/59 and urges him to continue this, to the effect that the Latin American region should have an Agrarian Research and Training Institute as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION No. 23

INTEGRATED AGRARIAN REFORM

(Resolution XXXV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

Any integrated agrarian reform should be the product of the joint effort of government, public and private institutions of each country having agricultural interests;

This action should be directed towards orienting the farmer into the total social and economic life of the nation thus allotting to agriculture the importance and priority which it merits as an active sector of production;

With reference to the necessity of including agrarian law in the legislation of every country, it is urgent and essential to have a prior understanding of the actual situation in respect of agriculture in every country or region, especially with regard to the agricultural-technical and socio-economic aspects; and

Any integrated agrarian reform necessarily signifies a continuous and long-range plan of action independent of any partisan or political activities,

RECOMMEND:

That in plans for agrarian reform in the countries, special attention be given to technical studies on,

- a. An inventory of national resources;
- b. Specification and diagnosis of regional problems with regard to the use of agriculture and livestock production factors; and
- c. A socio-economic technical study with special consideration for the standard of living of the farm sector and its future prospects based on the data supplied under points a. and b.

RESOLUTION No. 24

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

(Resolution XLIX of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

RECOMMEND:

1. That Latin American governments endeavour to make maximum use of their available resources for extending credit to agriculture and that those which have only limited funds for this purpose undertake campaigns to persuade private banks to establish services specializing in agricultural credit on appropriate terms in accordance with the rates of return of the investments and to check closely on the proper use of the funds which farmers obtain on loan, this to be accompanied by technical services provided partly by the state, partly by the banks, and partly by the borrowers themselves through unions and cooperatives.

2. That the Organization of American States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the government of the Latin American countries accelerate the organization, planned for some time, of a Latin American Agricultural Credit Center, which would deal with training, research and counseling available to agricultural credit banks, both official and private, in Latin America, and that the possibility of overcoming the difficulties involved in financing such a center be studied, if necessary, by appeal to the United Nations Special Fund. The exchange of agricultural credit experts in the Latin American countries and the organization of agricultural credit seminars would be included in the activities of this center.

3. That, in connection with the foregoing, the establishment of pilot projects in agricultural credit be considered by the Latin American republics, for testing of best techniques. They would also carry out methodic evaluations of the effects of credit on agricultural development.

4. That the establishment of agricultural insurance and guarantee prices for agricultural products be recognized as valuable aids to the expansion of agricultural credit, both official and private.

5. That agricultural credit be complemented by a special credit system for those persons who are not financially eligible for normal bank credits.

Integrated approach to rural welfare at the community level

The OAS representative presented a document prepared by the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences in cooperation with FAO and the Pan American Union. He pointed out that a very important factor for the integration of activities at the community level was the basic preparation of the professionals who work in the community welfare. As an example, he discussed the professional preparation of the agricultural extension agents and the home economists and concluded that the training of the latter is technically deficient; the training of all of them in the methods of working with rural populations and in matters related with the social sciences, is also defective. He pointed out that training facilities in home economics were limited, and that efforts to provide training in the social sciences are scarce and that the necessary mechanism to remedy these deficiencies should be set up. He mentioned that through training in social sciences it might be possible to contribute towards a greater coordination of all activities aimed at rural welfare. He made a brief report on the work of P.A.U. with cooperatives. The aspects relating to the work in rural education were not discussed nor was agricultural credit or housing, since these were to be discussed later.

The FAO representative pointed out the permanent interest of his Organization in connection with rural welfare and its achievements in this field. He mentioned that there was a world trend towards the integral approach of the problems of the rural populations, especially in the less-developed countries. This meant that it was necessary to carry out jointly technical-agricultural, social, educational and health activities, trying to obtain the active participation of the members of a community. He added that in the International Agencies of the United Nations this concept - called "community development", had been officially accepted, and that the Administrative Committee on Coordination had defined this concept and indicated to the United Nations and to each Specialized Agency the role they had to play in the corresponding programs.

He then referred to the new policy that the Director General of FAO had started two years ago to strengthen the activities on rural welfare and mentioned the study, "The Role of FAO in Rural Welfare" as well as the measures adopted in compliance with that policy.

Finally, he expressed that many international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, of a public and private character, worked in Latin American in the field of rural welfare and thought that it was indispensable to achieve a better coordination of these programs in order to avoid duplication of efforts, waste of resources and to get a better result from them.

The delegates from several countries told of the achievements in their respective countries including interesting information on such activities, "cultural missions", agricultural extension services and the activities of some departments of the ministries of health, social service schools, programs for agricultural credit.

Several of the delegates called attention to the serious problems arising from the limited number of trained professionals in agronomy and home economics which are too few to take care of national needs. The absence of the chairs of rural sociology in the schools of agriculture was also mentioned. Others believed that some advance had been made in these matters.

A greater coordination was recommended among the agricultural agents, home economists and the leaders of rural youth, in extension work, as well as an improvement in the administrative aspects of rural welfare. It was also recommended that the technical competence of community workers should be stressed, as well as the fact that a greater coordination between the research and extension activities should be strived for.

The help given by the FAO and OAS in matters of rural welfare was recognized. Finally, reference was made to the work of CRSPAL in the field of rural welfare. It was recommended that the governments endeavour to make better use of the professionals trained in rural welfare subjects, and that an attempt be made to make better use of the national agencies for the training of personnel.

The Conference adopted the following recommendations:

RESOLUTION No. 25

COORDINATION OF RURAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

(Resolution XXXVI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The purpose of the different rural development programs is to improve the living conditions of rural groups;

In order to effect any change in existing conditions in rural communities, the whole body of factors which make up their cultural background should be affected; no one factor or group of factors can be considered more important than others;

The separate, scattered and even contradictory activities of different agencies for the solution of the same problems in a community involves not only a useless waste of time, effort and money, but also causes confusion and in some cases even the rejection of the idea which is to be implanted,

RECOMMEND:

1. That it be suggested to the member states that it would be advisable to convert their rural improvement programs into single programs.
2. That the development of these programs should be based on a knowledge of the community, that information should be gained from this knowledge for the purpose of confronting pressing problems.
3. That existing problems should be listed in order of importance and their solutions planned, on a short or long-range basis.
4. That work plans be carried out in the place where the different agencies feel that the problems can best be met, that the implementation of program development be carried out jointly, thereby responding to the interests of the community and not necessarily to the interests of the organizations carrying out this implementation.
5. That appropriate systems of evaluation be followed in order that better techniques may be developed periodically.

RESOLUTION No. 26

COOPERATIVES AS A METHOD OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Resolution XXXVII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Agricultural Conference and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The policies followed by different official agencies for the purpose of raising living standards and achieving rural welfare, have not been carried out as an integral concept of community development;

Many of the programs have stressed results and not the development of the individual;

The programs have been characterized by assistance and benevolent protection, and have offered little education, although necessarily being of long duration;

Each agency or government wishes to endow the programs with specific attributes, forgetting that the rural problem is a complex one resulting from many inter-related and inter-dependent factors, and that most of the groups organized in the rural community are the result of imposition, compulsion and improvisation; and

Study circles have been oriented toward the solution of problems affecting rural society, following an upward educational trend,

**RECOMMEND:**

1. That it be recommended to the Latin American governments that they consider the use of study groups as a means of helping to solve the problems of rural society.
2. That it be suggested to the participating countries that if this should prove feasible, they issue the legal regulations providing for these organizations and others which may result from them.
3. That if this analysis should prove favourable, they organize training courses for the personnel of community development programs to include the study group system.

Diversification and improvement of agriculture and livestock raising, with special emphasis on the integration of plant and animal production

The Conference first considered the document presented by FAO and OAS on the diversification of crops in the Latin American countries. Three of the most important aspects of the problem were discussed, (a) The causes of the lack of diversification in certain areas, (b) The advantages of diversified production, and (c) Procedures to be followed to increase the diversification.

There are many causes for specialization in a reduced number of crops. Sometimes monoculture represents a backward state of agriculture, as often happens in areas where subsistence foodstuffs are the main product, in other cases, such as in plantation crops, it can be quite advanced in the technical aspect. There is a progression, as one proceeds from the temperate zones, where a variety of crops combined with cattle production is more balanced, toward the tropical regions, in which there is intense exploitation particularly of export crops. This tendency seems to show a correlation with the degree of renewal of organic matter in the soil. Tropical areas present special problems in respect of diversification, e.g. poor quality of pastures and the high incidence of disease.



Among the advantages of diversification, the following were pointed out: (a) an improvement in nutrition; (b) possibilities of varying and increasing export articles, which, as in the case of meat have an extensive market, and at the same time diminishing the dependency of a country on one or a few export articles; (c) a better balance of production between export and consumption articles; (d) a better use of the land and an increase in its fertility, due to rotation and other improved soil procedures.

Among the measures discussed to improve the diversification it is necessary to consider three factors; (a) the adaptability of the new crops, (b) the market conditions, and (c) the educational level of the farmer without which it may be difficult to persuade him to changes and adjustments. Essential factors are the following: an agronomic study of a fundamental nature, and experimental evidence in respect of new uses of the land, and in the case of cattle, new breeds, a better management of the pastures, and particularly the control of diseases.

The relationship between a credit program and agricultural insurance was also discussed, as well as the changes in the nature of the exploitation of the land. There were two opposing points of view with regard to agricultural insurance; on the one hand the thesis was affirmed that it is necessary to give the producer over-all insurance which may cover him in respect of the risks of unfavourable climate, and other unforeseeable damages; and on the other hand, the belief was expressed that comprehensive insurance would favour the increase of uneconomic production and losses in marginal areas, and that insurance is possible only under certain circumstances, with certain crops and in specific places. It was also considered that in certain countries farming insurance is tied up with credit.

The Conferences also discussed certain unfavourable aspects of diversification, and pointed out that in areas where this is very intense, it might happen that agricultural exploitation may attain a very low productivity, as happens in certain regions of the Andes.

It was also observed that there might be a country with a high diversification in its agricultural production but in which the exploitation in the individual farms may not be very varied.

The Conferences approved several resolutions on animal health and plant protection, particularly on quarantine measures, stressing a comprehensive approach to the problems, through the interchange of information on new diseases or pests, or on more efficient quarantine measures; on rural credit in which the need to make better use of the experience of certain of the more developed countries was stressed; on the need to improve meteorological services in relation to agriculture; on the adoption of the underground silo system; on

the conservation of native varieties of cultivated plants; on the importance of olive cultivation and its future, and on the need to reinforce the general work of agricultural research and improvement of forage plants.

In regard to these matters the Conferences adopted the following recommendations :

RESOLUTION No. 27

RESEARCH IN AND CONTROL OF STERILITY IN CATTLE

(Resolution XXXVIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Agricultural Conference and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING:

That although the causes of animal sterility are known to technicians in the field, they have not been studied in connection with their effects, especially in the actual evaluation of sterility and the resulting financial losses to the livestock business in general

RECOMMEND:

1. That the animal health services of every country of America keep a diagnostic control of the cases of brucellosis, vaginitis, trichomoniasis, vibriosis, and leptospirosis, taking advantage, for this purpose, of routine visits to the animals.
2. That differential diagnoses be made by veterinary laboratories, endeavouring thereby to maintain control of lost heat periods, miscarriages, etc. and to include approximate calculations of suspended lactation periods, deaths, losses as a result of defects, etc.
3. That a study be made of sterility resulting from a diet deficiency of minerals, specially microminerals.

RESOLUTION No. 28

CONTROL OF ANIMAL FOODSTUFFS

(Resolution XXXIX of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING:

That in livestock and poultry development the correct utilization of concentrated feed is important, requiring a guarantee of the quantitative and qualitative composition of this feed, in order to judge its true value which makes possible the scientific feeding of animals and poultry;

The correct feeding of animals is essential in order to avoid anomalies which may constitute predisposing or determining factors in pathological processes, with serious damage to livestock economy,

RECOMMEND:

That the countries of America organize or improve standardization and typification of animal foodstuffs and control services for these, by means of proper analyses, so that the livestock raiser may judge the nutritive value of the feed in relation to its price.

RESOLUTION No. 29

REGULATORY MEASURES TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF  
INVADING WEEDS

(Resolution XL of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

Resolution 24 of the Fourth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture, held in Montevideo, Uruguay in 1950, recommended that an inventory be taken in all the member countries in order that each government might be informed of all undesirable plants whose introduction could seriously endanger the agricultural interests of the countries,

In eight counties of North and South Carolina, there was identified in 1956, a parasitic plant called Witchweed - Striga asiatica - which attacks corn, sorghum, sugar cane, wheat, barley, rye, dry rice, (arroz de secano), Johnson's herb, and other cereals;

The ability of this weed to proliferate and spread its seed rapidly makes its eradication exceedingly difficult;

In January 1957 a public hearing was held in Washington at which it became evident that it was necessary to establish a federal quarantine against witchweed as a menace to important crops; and

The inventorying of weeds should no longer be postponed and attention should be focused on the scientific recognition of the plant Striga asiatica so that preventative measures against its introduction may be taken, since this is a matter of interest to all member states;

RECOMMEND:

1. That each country includes regulatory measures among its rules of quarantine so as to prevent the introduction of the seeds of troublesome invading weeds.

2. That, in order to protect the agricultural interests of the hemisphere, the international organizations provide to the national agencies concerned with the matter in each country the technical assistance required for the recognition of such weeds.

RESOLUTION No. 30

ADOPTION OF AN UNDERGROUND SILO SYSTEM

(Resolution XLI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

Many countries continue to lose from 25 to 30 per cent of their crops, in spite of the improvements introduced during the last ten years in storage, preservation and marketing techniques;

Resolution 39 of the Fourth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture recommended that the system of hermetically sealed silos for the storage of cereal and other grains, used successfully in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, be adopted by the other member

countries since this system, as compared to others, offers greater economic advantages and better plant health protection;

This recommendation has not been carried out because of a lack of effective communications illustrating the manner of constructing these silos, and because of the lack of expert technical advice from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Organization of American States (OAS) on their construction, operation and management; and

There is a prevailing need throughout the countries of the hemisphere for modern and economic systems of storage and preservation of cereal and other grains,

RECOMMEND:

1. That the member countries consider the possibility of adopting among others, the underground system used satisfactorily in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay and intensify studies on grain preservation at the various stages of marketing.

2. That in order to carry out this project with the technical cooperation of international organizations, every country endeavour to promote an intensive program of education on the subject in order to demonstrate the advantages of the recommended system to the agricultural centers of every country.

RESOLUTION No. 31

STRENGTHENING OF LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING  
IN PASTURAGE AND FORAGE IMPROVEMENT

(Resolution XLIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

There is an urgent need to produce the animal protein required to cover present dietary deficiencies, as well as the more serious deficiencies predicted for the next decade;

One of the fundamental factors of low-cost livestock production is efficient and economic feeding based on proper pasturage;

A pasturage deficiency exists today, in quality as well as quantity, in the majority of our countries, especially those located in the tropical zone;

It is a primary responsibility of these conferences to deal with this problem rapidly and conclusively in order to prevent the creation of serious situations that may soon be brought about by the increasing growth of population in America, and

It is essential to intensify research, as soon as possible, on agrostology in Latin America especially in the tropical region,

RECOMMEND:

That the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations enlarge their work in this field in cooperation with regional organizations which offer their collaboration.

RESOLUTION No. 32

THE IMPORTANCE OF OLIVE RAISING AND ITS FUTURE IN AMERICA

(Resolution XLVIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference of Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

In view of the production potentialities of olive raising in the Americas in comparison with the production of the principal European olive-producing countries,

RECOMMEND:

1. That the American countries, which have appropriate climates for olives, make efforts to find suitable zones for this crop, in order to achieve a better diet for their people and a more appropriate utilization of poor soil if there is no more remunerative crop available.

2. That the American countries which already raise olives set up an exchange of technical information, and aid all other countries which may request assistance in the development of this crop.

RESOLUTION No. 33

NEED TO INCREASE AND IMPROVE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS  
RESEARCH AND REPORTS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

(Resolution XLIV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The best possible meteorological information is of the greatest importance in agricultural planning, in the prompt and adequate application of agricultural techniques and, in general, in all farming activities;

Close cooperation between technicians and researchers in agricultural and meteorological sciences will facilitate the acquisition of such information;

The networks of meteorological observatories are especially deficient in the intertropical zone, but the consequences of these deficiencies could in part be overcome with regard to weather forecasting, by means of bulletins, warnings and alerts exchanged among the neighboring states, which might indicate the gathering of tropical storms, and

The activities of the regional agencies of the World Meteorological Organization deserve the greatest attention from agricultural institutions and associations, with regard to problems of agricultural meteorology,

RECOMMEND:

1. That the national government of every American republic encourage the closest cooperation between researchers in agricultural and meteorological sciences, in order to achieve a high degree of excellence in studies, reports and weather forecasts of interest to farmers.

2. That national ministries, secretariats or departments of agriculture give financial and technical support to the proposal for an increased number of observatories and those in particular that the national meteorological institution proposes be established for the purpose of improving the information provided to farmers.

3. That farming, livestock and forestry associations in the neighboring countries in the intertropical zone attempt to establish an exchange of information which, although it may not be the result of regular instrument observations, will nevertheless contribute to predicting the course of tropical storms and

4. That official agricultural institutions take greater interest and increase their attendance at meetings of the regional agencies of the World Meteorological Organization.

RESOLUTION No. 34

QUARANTINE LEGISLATION AND THE NECESSITY FOR INTERNATIONAL  
EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH RESPECT THERETO

(Resolution XLV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference on Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

Improved communications have led to the wider distribution of agricultural products and their accompanying pests and diseases which, generally increase with unusual virulence in a new habitat,

RECOMMEND:

1. That current information on plant quarantine measures adopted by the American countries be disseminated internationally, together with a description of the general situation prevailing.

2. That each of the American countries be provided with current information on advances, eradication, etc. as well as the location of new blights or diseases, with an indication of the measure adopted in each case.



RESOLUTION No. 35

ORGANIZATION OF A SYSTEM TO CONSERVE AND STUDY THE NATURAL  
RESOURCES REPRESENTED BY THE COMMON VARIETIES OF PLANTS, NATIVE  
AND "CREOLE", AS A VALUABLE SOURCE OF GERM PLASM

(Resolution XLVI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth  
Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The widespread use of improved varieties of plants involves  
the risk that common native or "creole" varieties will disappear,  
it is, therefore, essential that this loss of extremely valuable  
germ plasm be prevented; and

Aside from the above-mentioned fact, each country will be greatly  
benefited by the study of its common varieties of plants, since  
experience shows that it is the common native, rather than the imported  
strains that have been the ones in which the most promising materials  
for the production of improved varieties for a particular region have  
been discovered

RECOMMEND:

1. That each country establish extensive collections of native  
and "creole" varieties of the most common important species,  
including related uncultivated species.
2. That every country keep its collection alive by means of  
regular plantings that will at the same time as they serve for seed  
renewal, afford an opportunity of studying and describing them with  
particular attention to their morphological and other characteristics  
of agricultural interest.
3. That catalogues of each collection be made and that the various  
countries exchange these catalogues so that researchers may be able at  
all times to obtain the material they consider most suitable for the  
advancement of their work.
4. That international organizations, such as the Organization of American  
States (OAS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
(FAO) set aside part of their financial and technical resources  
for the support of this program.

RESOLUTION No. 36

THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

(Resolution XLVII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

In order to promote the progress of the Latin American countries it is essential that their agriculture be developed into a flourishing and efficient activity, and since this advance will be based on the results achieved by agricultural research,

RECOMMEND:

1. That the various countries lend the greatest possible economic support to agricultural research.
2. That they make the necessary effort to install and operate, on their own, the necessary number of regional agricultural research centers, in order to solve the most important problems of the area.
3. That the financial and technical resources which may be granted as assistance in the field of agricultural research to under-developed countries be channelled through OAS and FAO, for the purpose of organizing and operating an agricultural basic research center in each country, charged with :
  - a. Dealing with more complicated, broader and deeper scientific problems than those of the local area;
  - b. Contributing general knowledge derived from their activities, as basic information necessary to the efficient operation of the national network of research centers; and
  - c. Operating also as a training center for the national specialists and researchers who will need this service in order to assume future responsibility for the agricultural research carried on in the country.

RESOLUTION No. 37

DIVERSIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, WITH  
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE INTEGRATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK  
PRODUCTION

(Resolution XLVIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth  
Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

Agricultural and livestock diversification is not easily achieved and, for its application and development, a series of studies including basic information is necessary so that it will be in accordance with prevailing conditions in each country,

Basically, therefore, it is required that each country constantly intensify the necessary technical work in order to keep informed of the possibilities of diversifying its agricultural and livestock production in accordance with the needs of national consumption and the acquisition of currency through export of such products; and

This information would be very useful in determining the possibilities of diversification in each country, and consequently, when necessary, establishing the most suitable and adequate diversification on an international scale in Latin America

RECOMMEND:

1. That each country stimulate national agricultural and livestock diversification in those regions in which appropriate technical information is available on lines of production, and on ecological, economic and social factors.

2. That the supply of national basic agricultural and livestock products be increased as much as resources will allow, even to the extent of making special efforts in order to provide a more abundant and better balanced diet for the national population.

3. To initiate a special survey of the present situation and future outlook for the production of various crops for human and animal consumption, in order to study the ways to diversity and complement agriculture and livestock raising to enable the most efficient use of lands devoted to these activities.

4. That the present and future market be constantly studied with regard to national consumption of agricultural and livestock products; and close contact be maintained among the various countries so that, through diversification of production, export markets may be organized in a way favourable to each of them.

RESOLUTION No. 38

ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN LATIN AMERICA

(Resolution L of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

RECOMMEND:

That the countries participating in the Conferences consider the advisability of establishing in each Latin American country, a system for the organization and coordination of agricultural research including programs of international interest.

RESOLUTION No. 39

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON TECHNICAL CROP CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

(Resolution LI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

Crop diversification is advancing in the Latin American countries; and

Because of inappropriate conservation systems many of these crops are vulnerable and otherwise considerably affected by pests, disease, and atmospheric conditions,

RECOMMEND:

1. That the international technical organizations, in collaboration with state and private agencies in the Latin American countries, study modern technical systems of crop conservation and publish the results thereof.

2. That a network of crop conservation pilot centers be established in the most important zones of each country which, with proper technical adjustments to the peculiar conditions of the zone, will result in the desired efficiency.

RESOLUTION No. 40

STUDY GROUP ON TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

(Resolution LXX of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The laws of all countries show that they are concerned with the problem of increasing agricultural production by cultivating idle and poorly used land in order to reduce population pressures and increase agricultural programs and projects by the diversification of production

The laws of some of the countries enable the meanings of the terms "idle" (ociosa) and "poorly used" (mal aprovechadas) to be interpreted in many different ways as a result of which errors and mistaken concepts arise and the laws are applied in various ways in practice, even to the extent that persons interested in maintaining unproductive conditions, low yields, or complete idleness of the land are able to accrue illegal gains; and

It is necessary, because of the aforesaid situation, to adopt precise terms, concepts, definitions, and interpretations for use by the countries concerned in their respective laws and regulations governing this matter so that scientific standards may be established

RESOLVE:

1. To declare that there is urgent need for a dictionary of terms including national and regional terms, in order that the problems and methods of agricultural and agrarian development may be better understood.
2. To recommend to the governments of the American states the preparation of a list of the terms used in their respective countries.
3. To recommend to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) the preparation and publication of the aforesaid work.

RESOLUTION No. 41

NEED OF VETERINARY TECHNICAL COOPERATION OF THE FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION IN PROGRAMS FOR THE CONTROL OF  
LIVESTOCK DISEASES IN LATIN AMERICA

(Resolution LXXI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth  
Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

REFERRING TO:

The Tenth Session of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
United Nations (FAO) Conference held in Rome in November 1959, which  
called attention to the great losses caused by animal disease, to  
the importance of uniting the efforts of groups of countries in order  
to control such diseases, and the need of priority action in programs  
for the control of these diseases,

REITERATE:

The views expressed at that Conference with respect to the urgent  
need of coordinating the activities of veterinary services throughout  
the region, especially with respect to the establishment and maintenance  
of quarantine and other mutually accepted measures of sanitation,

SUPPORT:

As advisable, the assigning of FAO veterinarians to carry out  
their work by groups of countries, especially in connection with the  
effort to achieve closer cooperation between the Pan American Foot  
and Mouth disease center and the Zoonoses Control Training Course, in  
their respective field activities; and

RECOMMEND:

That the FAO and the governments of the Latin American member  
countries give emphasis to the appointment of veterinarians who will  
carry out their work on a regional basis and, whenever possible, that  
FAO give priority in its field programs to the work of livestock-  
disease control.

RESOLUTION No. 42

ANIMAL HEALTH IN RELATION TO THE DIVERSIFICATION  
OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

(Resolution LXXII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The diseases and parasites that attack livestock cause great economic losses throughout Latin America and are a major obstacle to the progress of the livestock industry;

There are specific disease problems related to the tropical and sub-tropical zones which require special attention on a regional or group country basis; these problems include such conditions as internal and external parasitism and tick-borne diseases, haemorrhagic septicaemia, infections caused by anaerobic bacteria, and diseases peculiar to young animals, to poultry, and to swine;

In these days of improved communications, the possibility that exotic diseases may be introduced from other parts of the world cannot be ignored and if this were to occur the repercussions throughout the Americas could be very serious;

Since the vast majority of such diseases cannot be dealt with by either the Pan American Aftosa Center or the Pan-American Zoonoses Center, there is urgent need to establish an Inter-American Veterinary Research Laboratory to direct and conduct centralized research, to train the scientists of the various countries in research techniques, and to support the field veterinary services by providing them with adequate means of carrying on their fight against disease, thereby aiding the countries in their effort to improve their livestock industries by reducing the great losses caused by disease among animals;

This proposal could best be implemented by the strengthening and subsequent expansion of an established institute, such a central laboratory being supported by the activities of other national institutes so that all the problems peculiar to the various regions of Latin America would be covered; and

This project would entail a considerable expansion of present facilities, the provision of specialized laboratory equipment and material, and the recruitment of additional scientific personnel,

RECOMMEND:

That the appropriate departments of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and of the Organization of American States (OAS) jointly study this proposal and the means by which the aid of the United Nations Special Fund or of other agencies interested in pre-investment activities may be obtained, for the purpose of carrying out the aforementioned research on diseases of livestock and establishing a control over them, utilizing the services of a central institute, with the support of national laboratories of the other countries.

Improvement of Agricultural and Livestock Statistics

The Conference welcomed Document No. 9 on "The Improvement of Agricultural and Livestock Statistics", prepared by the Secretariat of IASI in consultation with FAO, and noted the statements made by the two Secretariats on this subject. It also expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the two organizations in the development and improvement of agricultural statistics in Latin America with the cooperation of ECLA, the U.N. Statistical Office, and other national and international organizations.

A number of delegates presented statements emphasizing the importance of agricultural censuses and current agricultural statistics in providing information on the countries' agricultural resources, their utilization and productivity. Data of this nature are basic for the proper planning of national and regional economic development. In particular, emphasis was placed on the need for improving the comparability of data, which is essential for the development of foreign trade policies and regional integration programs. The Conference agreed on the need for coordinating and accelerating the exchange of such information between countries. To this end it would be helpful if each national office in charge of agricultural statistics could assign one official to be responsible for securing and supplying information on the methods used and the results obtained.

Also in this connection, the Conference expressed their appreciation for the statistical information supplied by FAO through the Monthly Bulletin and the Yearbooks, and pointed out the need for expanding the coverage of the bulletin - especially on prices - and for publishing, at least once a year, the basic statistical series related to individual countries, together with a bibliographic guide.

The Conference emphasized the need for expanded technical assistance to solve problems related to agricultural statistics on the spot especially in the proper design of questionnaires and the development of procedures for collecting data suitable to the countries' socio-economic and cultural conditions.



The question of centralization of statistics was discussed and it was agreed that this question depends on the local circumstances of each country. However, it is always desirable that agricultural statistics should be handled by one agency to avoid duplication of work or inconsistencies of data which has been separately obtained.

Plans and preparations were found well advanced in most countries of the region for the execution of agricultural censuses on or around 1960, within the framework of the world program prepared by FAO and adopted by COINS. Some countries have already taken experimental censuses as a basis for the rational planning and organization of their national censuses. The Conference also noted that the role of sampling is likely to assume greater importance in the different phases of the census, including tabulation, checking the quality of the field work and the processing of the results, and even as a substitute for complete enumeration. Only few countries have not yet decided whether or not to take the census or have postponed it for lack of necessary funds and resources. Attention was called to the flexibility of the 1960 census program which recommends, for such cases, the use of sampling as a substitute for complete enumeration.

The delay in tabulation and publication of census data was mentioned as one of the serious problems experienced by many countries in the region with the result that countries were not able to fully utilize their census results. It was realized that, among the reasons for such delay, is the lack of knowledge of planning and organizing the processing of census data which requires training; and also the tendency to include too many details in the census questionnaires some of which are sometimes not used. In this connection it was stressed that it would be better to limit the scope of the investigation to data which could be timely analysed and used rather than to collect too much information and not use it in the proper time. It was felt that the proposed regional seminar on evaluation, analysis and uses of census results would be useful in this direction.

The Conference was informed of the progress achieved in the pilot project for tabulating the agricultural census of the United Arab Republic by electronic computers and that a draft agreement had been reached between the parties concerned for the execution of this project. Arrangements are being made for processing the experimental census data in Rome towards the end of this year. It was felt that the basic experience gained from this project will be of great value to many countries in the region in deciding whether to use similar services for the processing of their censuses and other data. It would also provide a good opportunity for the training of technical officers from interested countries in the use of electronic computers.

The studies on methods for processing census data prepared under a UN/FAO project and made available to member countries will also be helpful in this connection.

Mention was made of the experience of some countries in utilizing successfully the school teachers in the collection of census data and the use of schools and education institutions as central points for organizing and implementing the census program. It was emphasized that countries may utilize such possibility and to make all efforts to establish faith in the minds of the farmers as to the secrecy of the information and the fact that it could be only used for statistical and economic studies.

Mention was also made of the desirability for coordinating the time reference and periodicity of the agricultural censuses between the countries of the region, so as to have them regularly and periodically conducted at least every ten years within the framework of the world program.

In the field of current agricultural statistics the Conferences noted the progress achieved in some member countries in the development of nation-wide sample surveys, the improvement of the crop reporting system and the use of objective sampling techniques.

It was recognized that methodological publications made available to member countries especially those on sampling had been contributing factors in the improvement of agricultural statistics. In connection with agricultural sampling, mention was made of the usefulness of aerial photography especially for crop estimates, and the FAO plan for preparing a publication on this subject was welcomed.

Emphasis was placed on the need for expanding the use of statistical designs in experimental research, which is basic for planning the increase and the improvement of agricultural production, and the need for more technical assistance in this field.

The Conferences also recognized the need for improving the systems of crop forecasting needed for formulating marketing policies and general economic planning.

The Conferences noted that the important field of food consumption statistics has so far been neglected in Latin America. Information on national food supplies and their distribution among different sectors of the population and the factors influencing expenditure and consumption of food is needed for the proper planning of national and international programs aiming at the improvement of the nutritional levels of the people and their social and economic conditions. This type of information is urgently needed in relation to the Third World Food Survey and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the need for promoting and developing food consumption statistics in the region.

The Conferences adopted the following recommendations :

RESOLUTION No. 43

AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES

(Resolution I of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The agricultural census provides the basic information necessary for planning agricultural development and for designing sample surveys for the collection of current agricultural statistics;

While plans and preparations for the world agricultural census of 1960 are progressing throughout most of the region, some countries have not yet decided whether they will participate and others have postponed taking the census;

This indecision or postponement may be due to the lack of funds necessary for a complete enumeration census or to lack of recognition of the various uses of census data;

Some countries have had serious difficulties in tabulating the agricultural census of 1950, partly owing to a shortage of budgetary funds but mainly to insufficient knowledge in planning and organizing the processing of census data, as well as to shortage of sufficiently trained personnel;

The publication of the census results has been considerably delayed; and

The prompt publication, national as well as international, of the census results would increase the value of such data, which are necessary for the orientation of agrarian policies and the development of economic plans

RECOMMEND:

1. That the countries that have not yet decided to take the census, or have postponed doing so because of insufficient funds, consider the possibility of carrying out the census program on sampling basis as recommended for such cases in the 1960 world program.

2. That the countries take the necessary measures to obtain the direct technical assistance of statistics experts, especially those countries with little experience in the use of sampling and in the proper tabulation of the census data.
3. That the countries take the necessary steps to make available and publish, as soon as possible, the preliminary and final census data.
4. That the governments of Latin American countries on the basis of their experience with agricultural censuses, reorganize and improve their systems of current agricultural statistics.
5. That the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) explore the possibility of :
  - a. Organizing a regional seminar on evaluations, analysis and use of census data; and
  - b. Organizing a regional training center on the various methods of processing census data, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and other national and international organizations.

RESOLUTION No. 44

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

(Resolution II of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING:

That current and reliable agricultural statistics for each country and its principal political subdivisions are essential to the planning of economic policies in the field of agriculture that will tend to increase and improve agricultural production and raise the standard of living of the farm population;

Such information must be on a comparable scale in order to facilitate international marketing of agricultural and livestock products, as well as the development of plans for economic integration;

Despite the progress achieved in the field of current agricultural statistics through the combined efforts made by the Inter American Statistical Institute and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in cooperation with other national and international

organizations, including direct technical assistance from statistical experts, fellowships, training centers, and methodological publications, especially those on sampling, the situation is not yet satisfactory and many problems still remain to be solved; and

Such problems are due, first, to budgetary difficulties, deficiencies in pertinent statistical legislation, or lack of coordination among the various national agencies, which require governmental action for their solutions, and, second, to the lack of personnel properly trained in statistics especially in sampling techniques and in the design and analysis of scientific experiments, whose solution requires the action of international organizations,

RECOMMEND:

1. To the governments and national institutions;
  - a. Revision of the legislation on agricultural statistics in order to include the requisite provisions for guaranteeing (1) availability of the pertinent statistical data by means of regular surveys and periodic censuses and (2) coordination of the action of offices responsible for such activities;
  - b. Provision of funds that will make possible a complete compilation of agricultural statistics, taking into account the progressive expansion of research activities in order to meet the growing demand for data;
  - c. Revision of statistical research programs and establishment of priorities for activities to be carried out;
  - d. Compilation of such agricultural statistics as may be lacking in each country for the preparation of national accounts;
  - e. Limitation of the scope of investigation, when necessary, taking into account the availability of trained personnel and of funds, in order that the data most urgently needed may be supplied within a reasonable time;
  - f. Expanded application of new techniques in statistical research, especially sampling, as a means of increasing the quantity and improving the quality and usefulness of statistical information;

- g. Preparation of suitable maps, with well-defined census districts, for the proper development of sampling programs;
- h. Implementations of international recommendations regarding items, concepts, and tabulations to be covered in censuses and programs of current statistics;
- i. Use of the metric system in the presentation of statistical data;
- j. Greater use of the resources of private agencies such as farmers' and cattlemen's cooperatives and associations as a means of securing greater accuracy and promptness in the collection of data;
- k. Creation of new career opportunities based on merit, and greater utilization of technical qualifications of trained personnel, as a basis for raising the technical level of the offices responsible for agricultural statistics;
- l. Preparation of statistical personnel training programs, including (1) development of national courses at various levels, (2) gradual introduction of statistical education in the regular curricula of universities, and (3) granting of facilities to the best qualified personnel for advanced studies abroad;
- m. Expanded use of controlled experiments, designed on a scientific statistical basis, for the purpose of determining the relationship between the various input factors and the output obtained, thus making it possible to intelligently plan the increase and improvement of agricultural production
- n. Development of campaigns designed to educate respondents as to the necessity and usefulness of statistical research, as a means of creating a favourable attitude among farmers and livestock producers and ensuring complete and accurate information from them; and
- o. Gradual introduction among agricultural producers of a system of record-keeping of basic data that will facilitate the collection of information for surveys and censuses.

2. To the international organizations, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Inter American Statistical Institute:

- a. Continuation of their work in the promotion and development of agriculture and livestock statistics required for the formulation of national economic and social development programs;
- b. Intensification of technical advisory services to the national statistical offices for the reorganization of their activities, the analysis of their experiments, and the revision of their programs, as required;
- c. Utilization of technical teams for the promotion and coordination of agricultural statistics in the region;
- d. Promotion of the interchange of national experts in order to encourage, as fully as possible, the exchange of experiences and the discussion of common statistical problems;
- e. Continuation of inter-American personnel training activities at various levels;
- f. Expansion and intensification of technical assistance for the training of specialists in sampling techniques applicable to the economic phases of agriculture, livestock productions, and forestry;
- g. Publication and broad distribution of detailed reports on the procedures developed in the various countries by technicians and experts of national and international organizations, especially those dealing with the use of sampling and other objective measurement techniques in current agricultural statistics surveys; and
- h. Utilization of the opportunities provided by such periodic meetings as those of the Subcommittee on Statistical Coordination of Central America or the Committee of Improvement of National Statistics, (COINS), for discussion of common statistical problems by representatives of member countries.

RESOLUTION No. 45

FOOD CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

(Resolution III of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING:

That food consumption statistics are among the most important in relation to agricultural statistics;

That proper national and international planning of programs for the improvement of nutrition and of social and economic conditions of the countries require information on the available food supply for human consumption, its distribution among the various socio-economic population groups, patterns of consumption, and other related factors; and

That this information, urgently needed for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, is scarce or inadequate in the region,

RESOLVE:

1. To call the attention of member countries and national and international organizations to the world program of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the promotion and development of food consumption surveys and to the need for their cooperation with FAO in its implementation in the region.

2. To recommend to the member countries the inclusion in their immediate work program the preparation of food balance sheets providing information on the national food supplies, urgently needed for the Third World Food Survey and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.



Possibilities of using atomic energy in agriculture

The Conferences discussed the present state of the application of atomic energy to agricultural problems in Latin America. It pointed out that there are three main fields of action: 1) the use of isotopes in studies of nutrition and soils; 2) the use of ionizing radiations to produce mutations; 3) the use of radiations to produce sterility in harmful insects.

It was emphasized that the application of nuclear energy to agricultural problems is an instrument of work, which has many advantages as well as limitations. That its use does not exclude the traditional methods of work (in improvement of plants or physiological studies) and that it rather complements them. In certain cases, such as in the sterilization of food products, it constitutes a costly method with very few possibilities, at least at the present time.

The use of radiations to induce sterility in harmful insects offers special interest. Several countries have initiated work in the control of the fruit fly, using males sterilized through gamma radiations. The Conferences recommended similar work in parasitic insects of cattle.

When establishing programs concerning the use of nuclear energy, special attention should be given to the training of technicians in the use of isotopes and mutagenic radiations, but it was also recommended that too much importance should not be placed on this matter in the overall programs of technical training. It was pointed out that the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Turrialba, Costa Rica, has an active training program for technicians at a post-graduate level, and offers also consultation and advisory services to the American countries. The training course which took place in 1959 at Cornell University through the joint initiative of the FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency, was mentioned.

A special problem discussed in the Commission concerned the lack of working facilities in the field of the application of atomic energy, which many technicians face once they return to their own countries, and the Commission adopted a resolution aiming at the solution of this problem. It was stressed that the Latin American countries which are not yet members of this International Atomic Energy Agency, would find it to their advantage to join this organization.

The Delegates informed on the work with irradiation in which new varieties of rust and mildew resistant cereals have been developed; of mutations produced in coffee and other perennial plants; and of other projects, the results of which have not yet been completed.

In this respect the Conferences adopted the following recommendations:

RESOLUTION No. 46

POSSIBILITIES FOR THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN AGRICULTURE

(Resolution LIII in the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

Some agricultural problems can be solved by the use of nuclear energy;

To date there has been little research in this field in Latin America;

There are only a few specialists properly trained in the basic techniques of utilization of radioisotopes, since there are few training centers;

The lack of equipment and installations does not permit the countries to make use of specialists in nuclear energy applied to agricultural and livestock problems, which explains the lag in development of such programs, and

The exchange of information on the agricultural applications of nuclear energy is limited

RESOLVE:

1. That the government increase the supply of resources to establish radiation centers and radioactive tracer laboratories.
2. That the countries which do not have research centers for the use of nuclear energy attempt to establish them, although on a modest scale at first, but with the necessary equipment for the use of radioisotopes.
3. That the governments strengthen established training centers for the application of nuclear energy, and stress the education of properly trained specialists.
4. That the governments of the countries already having research and training centers promote the exchange of information on the application of nuclear energy in agriculture.

### Significant factors in fisheries development

The Conferences made a broad survey of the state of fishery development in the region and of the various factors favourable or unfavourable, which determined its scope and pace. A number of countries provided information on steps already taken or contemplated to encourage development of their fisheries and on the success they had had with their development programs. It became clear that in a number of countries the development of fishery and ancillary industries was considered very important by the government and had been given a high priority in their development programs.

In the discussions as well as in the resolutions adopted, support was expressed for the view that governments must play a key part in fishery development and that, therefore, strengthening of governmental fishery services and their staffing by well trained career personnel was essential. It was also the unanimous view that development programs to be successful must embrace all the various aspects of the fisheries and related industries and must include research, surveys, experimentation, pilot operations as well as training and extension work.

It was recognized that fisheries presented special problems of a technical origin and that the adequate training of those responsible for development programs was a necessity.

While pointing to the considerable efforts already being made by governments, the delegates stressed the need for further cooperation within the region and recorded their desire for continued and increased help from international organizations. In this connection information was given about the already extensive activities of the FAO Fisheries Division in the region which include work by experts in all of the Latin American countries and a number of training centers and the day-to-day work of the four permanent fishery officers stationed in three of the countries of the region. The Division was giving attention not only to biological questions, methods of fishing, design of fishing boats and gear, processing and transportation of fish and fish products and other technical aspects but also to economic questions including the cost and earnings of fishing enterprises, marketing, consumer education and institutional matters such as fishery administration, finance, cooperatives and others. Other organizations, including the Pan American Institute of History and Geography and UNESCO were active or had activities planned in closely related fields, particularly in oceanography and in basic marine biology.

In the light of these discussions, the Conferences adopted the following recommendations :

RESOLUTION No. 47

IMPORTANCE OF FISHERIES AS A FOOD SOURCE

(Resolution LIIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

RECOMMEND:

That the governments establish services under the ministries of agriculture or other appropriate agencies to be devoted to the high social aspiration of making inland waters into new sources of food.

RESOLUTION No. 48

ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL FISHERY INSTITUTE

(Resolution LIIV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The increasing world food demand for proteins would justify the coordination of efforts of the countries to promote the maximum expansion of fishing as an important method for increasing world food production;

The conclusion has been reached that, for an effective increase in fishing, proper activity is required in research, experimentation operations on the level of experiments; and training and extension for the introduction and adaptation of efficient techniques of catching, unloading, preparation, transportation; and research in the field of trade and general improvement of fishing techniques;

The Fourth Regional Conference for Latin America of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) held in Santiago in 1956, requested the American governments which share common fishing resources in the Pacific Ocean, to consider the advisability of utilizing the already-existing facilities of the National Fishing Laboratory of Panama; and

The Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture of Central America and Panama, held in 1959, suggested the establishment of a Regional Fishing Institute, in cooperation with FAO and with the assistance of the Special United Nations Fund,

RESOLVE:

1. That note be taken of the Panamanian Government's steps toward the establishment in that country of a regional fishing institute, in cooperation with other governments of the area. The principal activity would be to conduct the works on survey, research, experimentation, training and extension, of all activities related to fishing in order to advance the fishing industry and to make its products less expensive.

2. That the Director General of FAO be requested to lend assistance within the limits of available resources and other possibilities to these governments in the carrying out of this project and that the hope be expressed that the United Nations Special Fund participate in its financing.

3. That the Director General of FAO be invited to collaborate with the Panamanian Government in terms of the aforementioned assistance, and those of the other countries which may eventually become interested, in the preparation of the proper application to the United Nations Special Fund.

4. That the Director General also be requested, if the Special Fund agrees in principle, to participate in the project, to appoint a team of experts to help the governments prepare the detailed plans which should be submitted to the Special Fund.

RESOLUTION No. 49

IMPROVEMENT OF FISHERY ADMINISTRATION

(Resolution LV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The sound development of renewable aquatic resources may constitute a permanent source of proteins and other factors needed for a balanced diet, and their products are, moreover, sources of export for some countries;

In order to obtain an optimum sustainable yield it is essential to apply the results of modern scientific advancement and the aspects of economics which are peculiar to the fisheries, integrated at the administrative level;

One of the chief factors impeding the controlled exploitation of fishing is the lack of personnel specialized in the various complex branches of biology, technology, economics, and fishery administration;

and

Conservation measures should only be applied after careful study by specialists and constantly evaluated

RESOLVE:

1. To recommend to the governments of the American countries that greater attention be paid to the institutional organization of fishery administration and research, through the training of the necessary specialized personnel and the establishment of professional careers; and that, in the development thereof, the governments consider fully the possibilities of cooperation of the Organization of American States and the services offered by the Fisheries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, both in its regular program and under its program of technical assistance.

2. To recommend to the Secretary General of the OAS and to the Director General of FAO, that the greatest possible attention be given, within their programs for Latin America, to these activities, through the sponsoring of international conferences, seminars and scholarships in the various branches of marine biology with special attention to fishery administration.

Agricultural education policies and programs

- (a) The place of agricultural education at the primary, secondary and university levels. Teaching centers and their use.

The Conferences considered that the development of agriculture in Latin America at present and in the future demands an increasing attention to the problem of education of the farmer and the rural labourer, of the technical personnel at a secondary level and of the technical and scientific personnel at the university level, including the post-graduate one. These three aspects should constitute the national system of agricultural education, whose adequate development should be the object of attention by the agencies who are responsible for national agricultural policies.

The Conferences considered that the system of agricultural education is conditioned to a great extent by the level and progress attained through the system of general education, because the limited development of primary and secondary education in the rural areas affects the ability of the farm population to assimilate and adopt new techniques; those are limiting factors for the success of various programs of agricultural and rural development.

The Conferences agreed on the idea that a good rural school would substantially contribute to make rural youth better understand the environment in which it lives and that a rural secondary school, which is barely a dream in most of the regions of the Latin American countries would give the youth of the country ample basis for an over-all training in the development of a modern agriculture.

It was considered that at present the Ministries of Agriculture and the agricultural services face the existence of an illiterate or nearly illiterate farm population, or, to a lesser degree, of farmers who have only primary school education. Having these facts in mind, the ministries should establish the lower level of the national system of agricultural education.

(i) Training of farmers and rural workers

The fact went on record that the present facilities for the specific training of farmers and rural workers are inadequate with respect to their number, distribution and quality. The Conferences took note of the fact that, according to the experiences and observations, not yet well analysed, many farm labourers, after they have been trained in practical agricultural colleges, switch over to non-farming activities. It is, therefore, necessary to study the reasons why many of those who attend such practical schools will afterwards abandon farming and migrate to the urban centers. The Conferences gave their support to the project presented by FAO, in cooperation with IICA, for the study of the existing facilities in Latin America for the education of the farmer and of personnel at a medium level. It also agreed that the Ministries of Agriculture and national agricultural services should offer their collaboration for a satisfactory fulfillment of this project, and it is expected that the results of it will be discussed at a future Latin American Meeting on secondary and practical agricultural education.

The Conferences considered it pertinent to mention some of the characteristics which a realistic and practical educational and training system for farmers should have. The Ministries of Agriculture should more effectively utilize available resources for the training of the farmer, if this training is offered at an age of no less than approximately 18 years. Thus the vacuum, produced by the absence of a primary and secondary school, would be filled with programs, such as those offered by youth clubs of the agricultural extension services, and by private, selected farms of the agricultural education service. The training would be offered through short courses in centers or schools distributed throughout the rural areas. Said courses would be organized for various categories of farmers and rural workers, according to the agricultural requirements of each region. An important part of this training and educational program would be the training of the woman,

not only in tasks related with better housekeeping, but also in those farming tasks which may be practiced in various rural communities in Latin America. The training of men and women in crafts and rural industries should be an important part of this program of agricultural education.

The Conferences considered that the idea of studying with sufficient care the problem of rural education in those countries which so desire, with the collaboration of the FAO and IICA, was a desirable one. The organization of national seminars with the purpose of formulating the policies and programs which are adequate for each country was also approved.

(ii) Training of technicians at a middle or secondary level

The Conferences considered that the technical personnel at a middle level plays an important role in the development of various public agricultural programs, as well as in private programs and activities. It pointed out, however, that frequently, said schools do not offer an adequate training, as they do not have clearly defined aims, and do not always function according to the specific requirements of personnel for the various activities.

The Conferences considered that, according to national conditions and needs, a few schools on the secondary level would be sufficient if each one of them would be organized in such a manner as to train personnel for various functions; it also observed that it is not desirable to start isolated projects for the training of personnel in specific fields, but that it is necessary to use the already existing institutions, strengthening them in an adequate manner.

Considering the importance of home economics programs, carried out by agricultural extension services, and in view of the usual lack of adequate personnel to organize said programs, the Conferences recommended the establishment of schools for home economics and suggested that the OAS grant scholarships on this subject to each country for the international courses which this agency organizes.

(iii) University education

The Conferences took note of the fact that the First Latin American Conference on Agricultural Education on the University Level, convened in Santiago, Chile in 1958, drew up important recommendations for the adequate development of agricultural education at a higher level. It was recognized that for the Ministries of Agriculture the adequate functioning of the schools of agriculture, veterinary medicine and forestry is of vital interest, and that it is necessary that the governments give them full support and whatever help they may need for the suitable development of their teaching and research programs.



It was considered desirable to promote a harmonious development of agricultural and veterinary education in such a way that fields as important as that of animal husbandry may receive the attention they deserve in the fields of higher learning and of research. It took note of the recent International Congress on Veterinary Education which took place in London in April of 1960, and of the desirability that all the countries use the services and assistance of the group ("Panel") on veterinary education, organized by said congress.

In some countries, numerous schools of agronomy and veterinary medicine lack adequate study programs and are not adequately used for the training of technical personnel. The fact was also brought out that schools of agronomy and veterinary medicine are frequently established in an excessive number, which affects their quality. Therefore, the Conference recommended that the countries which are interested in the improvement of their schools, train as many professionals as possible in an adequate manner, and that, instead of establishing new schools, they should dedicate their effort to improve the existing ones. Considering that a national agency should be responsible for the orientation of the national policy in this field, it was recommended that each country organize a Committee or National Council of Agricultural education.

The Conferences recognized once more the importance of post-graduate studies and the need to strengthen the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Turrialba, one of whose main functions is to contribute to the development of national institutions in said field of agricultural sciences.

The Conferences also discussed at length the economic and social situation of agricultural engineers, forestry engineers and veterinary doctors in Latin American Countries, and recommended to their governments which have not already done so, to pass legislation with respect to said professions, defending their rights and guaranteeing these on fair bases.

The Conferences unanimously agreed to recommend that a Latin American Agricultural and Veterinarian Association be organized, to bring together all existing national associations.

They also agreed that, for the purpose of discussions, issue of documents and recommendations of this and other international conferences, a precise nomenclature of personnel in the agricultural professions, be established, classifying them as follows :

- 1) graduate university professionals.
- 2) secondary; technical and practical, corresponding to the high-school level.
- 3) primary: promoters and auxiliaries, corresponding to the primary level.

This classification of technical agricultural personnel is based on the fact that at least three educational levels exist in agricultural studies, i.e. primary, secondary or technical and university.

(b) Organization of extension services

An FAO representative summarized the basic document submitting to the consideration of the Conferences the following points :

- a) Organic structure and administrative situation of the extension services.
- b) Magnitude of the extension services.
- c) Effectiveness of the extension services.
- d) Problems of supervision and of the extension specialists.
- e) Unified extension services.
- f) Community development and extension services.

The summary presented consisted in an analysis of the problems which affect Latin America extension services. These problems vary in importance according to the countries.

A representative of the OAS informed the delegates of the work of IICA in Latin America in extension training. The relevant courses have had either an international character, or they have been of a strictly national nature. The number of technicians who have gone through these courses is quite high.

Several delegates took part in the debate, expressing their complete agreement with the contents of the documents presented. Other delegates presented specific questions on relevant points of the report. These questions referred to the various levels which agricultural extension can attain, according to the degree of development of the country, the factors limiting the development of the extension services, and the advantage of a relative decentralization of the extension activities, to the relationship between research and extension workers, as well as their common responsibility in solving the problems the Latin American rural areas really face.

The Mexican delegate outlined the history of the extension service of his country, and its development as a result of the agrarian reform, which gave it experience in organization, credits, transportation, soil conservation, rural education and health problems. Due to its geographic condition and the diversity of climates, Mexico offers very varied conditions for the establishment of extension services in different backgrounds and conditions. He suggested greater utilization of the facilities which the Mexican Extension Service itself and the National School of Agriculture in Chapingo, offer to the Latin American countries for training in extension.

A delegate proposed a motion of acknowledgement to the Inter-american Institute of Agricultural Sciences and to Project 39 of Technical Cooperation of the OAS for the effective programs they have been developing in Latin America. The Conferences unanimously supported said motion of acknowledgment.

Several recommendations on the organization of extension services were discussed and approved.

(c) Agricultural training programs for postgraduates, including the role of regional institutes

This sub-item was dealt with together with sub-item (a).

(d) Agricultural information and the exchange thereof

The Conferences took note of the contents of the basic documents presented by FAO and OAS. The role and importance which information plays in the dissemination of knowledge on agriculture, fishing, forestry and nutrition, were pointed out. This activity was divided into its three main categories: 1. High level information which develops its main activity through the interchange of knowledge between scientific institutes, universities and research workers in general including the functioning of libraries with specialized personnel.

Information by extension services, which has great importance because it teaches farmers better cultivation practices and helps to raise their standards of living. Information aimed at the statesmen and general public, which may contribute to the formation of a public awareness regarding the important role which agriculture plays in the development of the countries.

It was mentioned that it is essential to improve library services, since the 219 existing in Latin America were insufficient and did not have specialized personnel for their operation. On the other hand, about 1,850,000 scientific articles a year were being published in the world and it was necessary to catalogue them and make them available to research workers. Reference was also made to the pamphlets of the extension services and the need to increase the press run and to improve presentation.

With reference to information aimed at forming a public awareness, mention was made of the influence which this has brought to bear in arousing in Latin America an interest in the tremendous wealth of its forests and the decisive role which this type of information must have on the development of the World Campaign for Freedom from Hunger.

In relation to the problems of agricultural education and extension, the Conferences adopted the following recommendations :

RESOLUTION No. 50

THE NEED FOR PROVIDING STABILITY AND A HEMISPHERIC SCOPE FOR  
NATIONAL PROGRAMS OF AID TO RURAL YOUTH

(Resolution LVI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

RECOMMEND:

That the respective governments of the countries of the hemisphere adopt the conclusions of the Third Conference of Rural Youth Leaders of the Americas, in order that :

- a. The Ministry of Agriculture or its equivalent in each country may assume responsibility, on a permanent basis, for aiding rural youth through agricultural Youth Clubs, setting aside a sum in the general budget for the purpose and at the same time proposing concrete measures to its legislature in support of the national movement of that program.
- b. That in accordance with the example set in various countries where the aid of private capital has been centralized, the governments sponsor the establishment of private bodies (national committees, associations, institutions or foundations) for permanent economic aid to the youth organizations created by the agricultural extension services or their equivalent in each country.

RESOLUTION No. 51

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

(Resolution LVII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The establishment of centers for training personnel for agricultural extension services is important to the countries of Latin America

RECOMMEND:

1. That the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the Organization of American States (OAS), intensify the training

of basic teams in each country, and that these be responsible for the continuous training of extension personnel in their country.

2. That all advanced agricultural schools in Latin America be urged to include in their curricula special courses for the training of persons specialized in the various sciences involved in community development programs and agricultural extension services.

3. That the agricultural extension services in Latin America be requested to intensify periodical courses on the various aspects of extension work, so that these services will develop increasingly well-qualified personnel.

4. That the governments, when establishing these services take into account their own development needs, their cultural background, and their production and consumption trends.

RESOLUTION No. 52

EDUCATION OF WOMEN LIVING IN RURAL AREAS

(Resolution LVIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

It is necessary that methodology on the improvement of rural life be made uniform on the international level and improved by means of international courses and the exchange of publications and technical personnel; and

A training course for personnel who will work in the programs for the improvement of rural life is advisable and necessary

RESOLVE:

1. Do recommend to the governments, universities and other institutions which develop the programs of rural welfare that these programs be developed in coordination with all the governments and private agencies of each country, such as the Agricultural Extension Services, which are working for the benefit of rural communities.

2. That it is advisable to establish national or regional Schools for the Improvement of Rural Life in countries whose rural families are of a similar cultural level, for the purpose of training personnel working in the field of education for rural women.

3. To recommend that the Organization of American States award scholarships in this field to each country under its program of international courses.

RESOLUTION No. 53

EXCHANGE OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

(Resolution LIX of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

RECOMMEND:

1. The strengthening of agricultural research activities in the various experimental and higher education centers now existing in the hemisphere, including through greater budgetary facilities to finance well-planned research projects, as well as technical specialization for researchers.
2. The improvement of existing facilities for the publications of the results of research, encouraging for this purpose those publications which report on the experimental work of the various research centers and also those which promote better personal relationships among the researchers.
3. To create regional scientific documentation units to serve as permanent reference sources which could provide any useful information supplied by international, national or regional bodies, thereby contributing to better scientific documentation.
4. To provide greater facilities to enable technicians in the different specialized branches to meet periodically in order to become better acquainted and to exchange research information.
5. To promote the formation of specialized professional agricultural associations on a hemispheric basis, which should be provided with sufficient funds for maintenance, dissemination of information and the undertaking of creative activities of positive value and which should have a permanent secretariat.
6. That the countries promote the preparation and publication of more ample specialized documentation on agriculture, livestock and forestry.

RESOLUTION No. 54

INSTITUTIONAL NATURE OF RURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

(Resolution LX of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

In various countries rural extension services are still maintained through agreements or conventions between national or international bodies, subject to periodic renewal;

This situation gives rise to a damaging lack of stability in regard to financial resources, personnel performance and the continuity of the programs; and

In its various forms, rural credit is a valuable instrument for more effective action by rural extension services

RECOMMEND:

1. That consideration be given to the advisability of institutionalizing rural extension services, in the form which best meets the administrative organization of each country.
2. That the various governmental bodies give full support to and pledge the necessary financial and material resources for the maintenance of rural extension services.
3. That adequate coordination be achieved between agricultural research and rural extension services and agricultural colleges.
4. That consideration be given to the advisability of obtaining rural credit participation in extension programs, with emphasis on farm management.

RESOLUTION No. 55

TECHNICIANS FOR RURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

(Resolution LXI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

In some countries the subjects of rural extension services, rural sociology, and rural administration are not taught in agricultural and veterinary schools; and

This situation results in a lack of trained technicians for work in rural extension services

RECOMMEND:

That agricultural and veterinary schools consider the inclusion of the subjects of rural extension services, rural sociology and rural administration in their curricula.

RESOLUTION No. 56

LATIN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

(Resolution LXII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The participation of agriculture in the economic integration of Latin America implies numerous agricultural and veterinary problems;

It is highly advisable to maintain a strong spirit of technical-scientific collaboration;

The grouping of the agricultural and veterinary branches will greatly improve relations among the professionals in these fields; and

The existence of a hemisphere-wide association will contribute greatly to better understanding and a more effective exchange of technical, scientific, and economic data.

RECOMMEND:

That the Latin American Agricultural and Veterinary Association be organized, bringing together all the Latin American groups in these fields.



RESOLUTION No. 57

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS  
VETERINARIANS AND FORESTERS

(Resolution LXIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The agricultural, veterinary, and forestry professions have an important role to play in Latin American agricultural development;

A large number of highly-trained agricultural and forestry specialists and veterinarians is needed; and

Because of this fact, persons practicing these professions should be assured of an economic and social status which would attract a larger number of highly intellectual and cultured persons,

RECOMMEND:

1. That agricultural and forestry specialists and veterinarians be assured an economic and social status compatible with the importance of their role in the economic, political, social and cultural development of the Latin American countries.

2. That the governments of the Latin American countries which have not yet done so adopt appropriate laws and regulations for these professions, defining their functions and assuring them of the rights to which they are entitled.

RESOLUTION No. 58

AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES

(Resolution LXIV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Latin American policy of economic integration involves a series of interesting measures to agriculture and a continuous exchange of technical and economic information on matters closely related to agriculture;

It is a matter of great common interest to strive for a uniform orientation of agricultural development policy; and

The observation of experience of each country and the constant flow of agricultural information, from inside and outside the hemisphere, is of the highest interest

RECOMMEND:

That the Latin American governments give particular attention to the establishment of the post of agricultural attaché in their diplomatic missions.

RESOLUTION No. 59

VETERINARY EDUCATION

(Resolution LXV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO,

CONSIDERING:

That expansion and modernization of facilities for veterinary education is a matter of great importances to the livestock industry and to the public health in Latin America as in other regions of the world:

That the strengthening of national veterinary services is dependent upon an ensured recruitment of well-trained veterinarians, familiar with the specific animal health problems of the region; and

ENDORISING:

The recommendations of the International Meeting on Veterinary Education held in London in April 1960 under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, (FAO),

RECOMMEND:

1. That the American countries should intensify veterinary education, seeking advice from the Export Panel on Veterinary Education of FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) on matters relating to the establishment of new schools or to the revision of curricula in existing schools.

2. That FAO, in cooperation with WHO and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) should study the specialized needs of the Latin American region in the field of veterinary education with a view to providing technical assistance in this field upon request.

RESOLUTION No. 60

REVITALIZING AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY SCHOOLS

(Resolution LXVI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of the FAO

CONSIDERING THAT:

There is a need to intensify and improve the teaching of agricultural and veterinary sciences;

The establishment of new schools involves considerable expenditures for installation and maintenance; and

The capacity of the agricultural and veterinary schools is not, as a general rule, being used to the fullest extent,

RECOMMEND:

1. That the American governments study the possibility and advisability of organizing an association of deans and directors of higher agriculture and veterinary schools of Latin America for the purpose of studying common problems of teaching and agricultural research peculiar to Latin America.

2. That the Latin American countries endeavour to improve the conditions of training, to intensify and modernize teaching programs, to adapt new didactic methods, and take greater advantage of the potentiality of agricultural and veterinary schools, so that a greater number of professionals will graduate with sufficient technical preparation to confront effectively the numerous and complex problems involved in the development of the agricultural economy of the rural areas.

3. That the establishment of new agriculture and veterinary schools be considered in the light of the aforementioned proposal, in order that established teaching institutions become more effective and to reduce the number of weak teaching units.

4. That there should be in each country a national committee or council of agricultural education the responsibility of which will be to guide the national policy in this field.

RESOLUTION No. 61

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL WORKING IN THE FIELD OF  
AGRICULTURE

(Resolution LXVII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING:

That personnel working in the field of agriculture may be classified in accordance with the level of their studies; and

There are at least three educational levels in agricultural studies, namely, the elementary, the secondary or technical, and the university levels,

RECOMMEND:

1. That for the purpose of their functions in government or private employment related to agriculture for which a degree is required, the following provisional classification should be considered:

a. Persons with a university education:

Professional persons who are graduates of universities  
(such as Engineers, Agronomists, Masters of Science, and Ph.D.)

b. Secondary:

Technicians and experts who have had a secondary education.

c. Elementary:

Farmers and their helpers who have had an elementary education.

This classification will be valid until such time as the Association of Deans and Directors of Higher Schools of Agriculture establishes a more desirable one for Latin America.

RESOLUTION No. 62

EXCHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LIVESTOCK,  
FISHERY, AND FORESTRY INFORMATION

(Resolution LXVIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth  
Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING:

The great importance of exchange and other systems for the  
dissemination of agricultural, livestock, fishery and forestry  
information,

RECOMMEND:

That the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
and the Organization of American States (OAS) intensify the circulation of  
text books, research and other scientific information; and that they  
also utilize the studies made in libraries and other appropriate  
entities by international organizations, universities and research  
institutions and specialized libraries by means of appropriate  
publications.

MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION BY THE  
FIFTH INTERAMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

Survey of Pan American Union Activities in Matters Related to  
Agriculture

The Conference studied with great interest the action taken by the Pan American Union in this field, especially as regards the financing of programs of agrarian reform, studies on the situation and possible prospects for production and international trade for individual agricultural and livestock export commodities, studies of certain aspects of trade in agricultural products between Latin American countries, activities of farm cooperatives, electrification, rural housing, and the Program of Technical Cooperation. The value of what has already been done was recognized, and the great importance of the above-mentioned activities, especially because of urgent need of developing programs of agrarian reform, was emphasized. For this reason the discussion turned to consideration of the plans the Pan American Union has in view, to organize and orient its activities in order to carry out more intensive work in cooperation with other organizations of the interamerican system, international organizations, including financing institutions and government and private agencies on the national level. A thorough study was made of requirements in the fields of technical and financial assistance; not only with respect to agrarian reform, but also in connection with other policies conducive to agricultural development. The organizations of the interamerican system, and the Pan American Union in particular, cannot fail to provide for these needs.

The Conference paid special attention to two aspects of the subject: (a) the recent establishment of a group of specialists in matters of agricultural economics and policies within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; and (b) the Program of Technical Cooperation.

With respect to (a), the Conference was given a brief report on its present activities which may be summarized as follows:

The analysis and evaluation of the material on the agricultural and livestock sector contained in the studies on ten Latin American countries the Department is carrying out, in accordance with the mandate of Resolution I of the Special Committee to Study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic Cooperation (CECE);

The analysis of some of the problems for liberalization of trade within the Latin American Free Trade Association that might arise as a result of national agrarian policies;

In certain regions, studies of the social, economic, administrative and institutional factors that should be changed in order to raise agricultural productivity and improve living conditions in rural areas;

Collaboration in the studies of marketing prospects for selected agricultural and livestock export products which the Division of International Trade and Finance is making at present.

The Conference agreed that this group should not only be permanent, but should also have administrative authority and for this reason it would be recommendable to make it into a Division using the staff and financial resources available for the present and considering the possibilities of expansion for the future.

The essential need for coordination was emphasized. With respect to this, several examples were mentioned and reference was made to the desire of the organizations participating in these conferences, not only to avoid duplication of effort, but also to supplement each other's work as much as possible. As a typical case in point, the forthcoming Honduran settlement mission was mentioned. The Pan American Union, the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences, FAO, the International Cooperation Administration of the United States of America, and other agencies, will all take part in this work.

With respect to the Department of Technical Cooperation, the Conference focused particular attention on the Fellowship and Professorship Programs. Their importance was noted as a means of meeting the need for trained professional personnel, especially at a high level, and direct policies of agricultural development. The possibilities offered to the governments for taking advantage of these programs were also pointed out. Actually, the regulations by which they are governed provide that each government is to present yearly a list of the priorities it assigns to the various specialties; if such priorities lean toward the professions connected with agriculture, a wide field is opened through which the aforementioned needs can be met.

It was pointed out that the problem of agricultural and livestock development and agrarian reform are creating a growing demand for specialized professional personnel who have, in addition to a solid technical foundation, a comprehensive knowledge of the environment in which such problems arise. The Fellowship and Professorship Programs, in the opinion of the Conference, can make an important contribution by providing pedagogic and didactic training to professional persons in the field of agriculture, enabling them to use their knowledge in teaching. In the same way, many reasons were offered to justify specialization in agrarian law, such as the importance of legal instruments in the implantation of programs of agrarian reform.

Finally, the use of fellowships by nations of the countries where the OAS training centres are located was considered. The Committee agreed on the need to give greater flexibility to the rulings in this respect, and to avoid discrimination.

Survey of activities of importance to agriculture and livestock production carried out by interamerican specialized agencies

a) Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences

The Conference listened with much interest to an introductory statement of this item by the Director of the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences, with the collaboration of some of the department heads of the Institute. The statement emphasized that if in some cases the Institute had not provided the services which the American countries expected of it, this has been due largely to the fact that to date it had not obtained adequate financing. At present, income from the payment of country contributions represents only 21% of the total income, while the other 79% consists largely of contributions from service contracts, donations, or other programs. This might at first sight seem an advantage, but in reality it does not allow for the preparation of long-term programs. This situation has been aggravated by the fact that only 16 American countries have so far ratified the Institute Convention. It was pointed out that it is very important for the countries which have not already done so to sign this Convention, and that they should also sign the Protocol of Amendment which has been open to these countries for signature since December 1958. When this new document comes into effect, the Institute will be in a better position to serve the member countries. The Protocol introduces two fundamental changes: a) the Board of Directors of the Institute will be composed of high level representatives of the ministers of agriculture, thus making it possible to plan the programs which are most in accord with the needs and orientation of these countries; b) the quota system is modified, making it possible for the governments to increase their contributions whenever they deem this desirable, in order to adequately provide for the growing demand for services.

The ideas for reorganization outlined by the Director of the Institute were noted with interest. These ideas contain proposals for a general directorate, a centre for social sciences, a centre for biologic sciences at Turrialba and regional offices patterned on the structure of Project 39 of the Program for Technical Cooperation. All the foregoing will require a laborious revision of the programs and a more extensive use of existing facilities in the national institutions.

The Conference acknowledged that, in spite of accepted limitations, the Institute had performed tasks to the benefit of all the American



countries, and had proven to be a powerful tool for the progress of agriculture. Some of the delegates congratulated the officers and ex-officers of the institution.

It was agreed that the Institute is now entering a new phase in its work, and that logically it must be given new outlooks and doctrines appropriate to the urgent needs of the moment. The importance of providing it with a research directorate which may permit it to coordinate its own efforts with those of national organizations, thus increasing the resources of the institution and projecting its activities into the entire continent, was pointed out. Great importance was attached to the training of agricultural technicians in pedagogic matters, in order to raise the level of agricultural learning. Since agrarian reform is, at present, so important in all Latin America, it was considered timely to foster the study and teaching of subjects connected with this subject.

There was much discussion on the need to establish teaching courses on the graduate level in those southern countries located in the temperate zone; thus, the effectiveness of the Institute would be increased and the interested countries would have all the more reason to speed the process of signing and ratifying the Convention and Protocol of Amendment. It was also pointed out that, when programs are being revised, it is necessary to evaluate some of the activities, in order for the services to be more in accord with the requirements.

It is important to note that the Conference ratified the recommendations made last March at the meeting of the Technical Advisory Council, which are included in Document 14, Section A, Article F.

Finally, the need for close collaboration with FAO, with the agricultural sections of the Pan American Union and other organizations, was stressed. In this respect it was pointed out that the policy of the Institute and of FAO is to stimulate such collaboration and to carry out joint activities whenever practicable.

As an example, mention was made of the collaboration received by the Institute from FAO, especially regarding the appointment of a forestry expert in Turrialba. The Conference expressed the desire that this cooperation might continue in the future. It was pointed out that in the past a tendency towards the creation of specialized centres existed, and that this resulted from an oversight of Chapter 15 of the OAS Charter, which provides for the preservation of the interamerican system.

b) Consideration of activities of importance to agriculture and livestock production carried out by the Pan American Health Organization

The Conference paid special attention to agricultural and livestock matters, which are being developed within the framework of operations of the Pan American Health Organization. First, the work being done in the field of nutrition was considered. It was stated that, with the exception of two countries and certain regions of other countries, animal protein is only available in limited quantities. But the low index of protein consumption in food regimes is not determined solely by its inavailability, but also, by economic factors and by ignorance of the facts of nutrition. The importance of the studies being made by the Institute of Nutrition of Central America Panama (INCAP) was emphasized. The Institute has prepared a combination of vegetable proteins which is being successfully used in some Central American countries. A report was also made to the effect that the Pan American Health Organization in collaboration with INCAP, is working on nutrition problems in Central America, but that it also cooperates with nutrition programs in several countries, and maintains a close contact with the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences, with FAO, and with UNICEF in matters related to health and agriculture, and the aspects of teaching of nutrition subjects.

The control of zoonoses as an important activity of the Pan American Health Organization in the agricultural sector was emphasized, because of the great losses caused by disease in animals, and also because of the added impact on public health of animal diseases which are communicable to human beings. Very little is known in Latin America about the existence and importance of zoonosis, explaining the interest shown in this Centre which has spread out to three fields: the training of specialized personnel, direct services in the study of the epidemiology of the principal zoonoses, and research in order to ascertain and study the epidemiological basis for the control and eradication of these diseases.

Survey of Projects of Technical Cooperation of the OAS that are related to Agriculture and Livestock Development

a) Project 26. Interamerican Rural Education Centre

The Conference listened with interest to the presentation of Document 15a which refers to this topic, emphasizing the fact that of 12,500,000 school-age children in the rural areas of Latin America, 9,000,000 do not receive an education; that there are many deficiencies not only in quantity but in quality of both rural schools and teachers.

The Interamerican Rural Education Centre was established for the purpose of assisting in the training of personnel for rural education. It pursues the following aims:

- a. To provide better training for rural school directors and teachers and for directing, administrative, and supervisory personnel in the rural educational services of the Latin American countries;
- b. To carry out research in problems related to rural education;
- c. To test more appropriate methods and procedures for solving these problems;
- d. To prepare educational material that might be useful in the rural elementary and normal schools of the American republics.

The Conference heard the report on the work planned and carried out during the 6 years in which this Centre has been functioning, and ended by stressing the fact that, according to the pattern followed by the Technical Cooperation Program of the OAS, this Centre will be turned over to the Government of Venezuela on January 1, 1963. To this effect, preliminary negotiations between the Pan American Union and the aforementioned government are already under way and have led to the drafting of a transference agreement. According to the terms of this agreement, the period of gradual transition will begin in 1960 and will continue until the end of 1962. The expenses of the Centre on an international level will be covered by the government on a progressive scale, at the same time that the financial contribution made by the Technical Cooperation Program of the OAS will slowly diminish. During the transition period, the Pan American Union will study the manner in which it can cooperate to ensure the continuity and Pan American character of the Centre. New agreements to this effect will be signed in due time.

b) Project 39. Technical Training for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life

The Conference was informed of the origin, organization and achievements of Project 39.

The Technical Cooperation Program, financed by voluntary contributions of the member countries, was established in 1950. The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, as a specialized organization of the OAS, was entrusted with the direction and execution of the work of Project 39 "Technical Training for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life".

The objectives of Project 39 are, among others, the following:

1. To improve the level of competence of technical personnel of the American countries;

2. To strengthen national institutions of agricultural education;
3. To promote the establishment of advanced specialized teaching in national institutions; and
4. To emphasize the fundamental role played by research and demonstration in the training of technical experts and in the education of the farmer.

Project 39, in order to achieve these aims, is taking advantage of the following methods through which it imparts instruction:

- a) National courses. These are short and intensive, especially designed for groups of qualified professional personnel in the countries constituting the respective zone. They are of 2-3 months duration;
- b) Courses of 6-8 weeks duration on a national level, to train groups of local technicians;
- c) In-service training, under the guidance of the specialists in the respective zone; this training lasts from 6 to 12 months. At this time it should be pointed out that institutions and national technicians, as well as FAO and ICA, have lent invaluable assistance in the preparation of courses on the national and international level;
- d) Advice. Another of the functions of Project 39 is to advise the government or their institutions on the study of projects for agricultural development;
- e) Research, for the strengthening of teaching.

Teaching materials for the courses and the results of research have been utilized for the preparation of numerous publications in Spanish. Several of them have been collected in textbooks, such as those on pasturage, agricultural extension, irrigation and drainage, agricultural economics, and others that will be soon published on seed storage, physiological bases of agricultural production, etc.

The operation of demonstrative areas has also been important, not only for personnel training but also because in such places communities have profited from the teaching by starting a definite move toward the improvement of their standard of living and social relations.

One of the chief activities carried out by Project 39 has been that of helping to strengthen national institutions in each country

in order that they might be used as centres for specialized training and at the same time take charge of the courses now being offered. Moreover, it has contributed to the establishment of various professorships in agricultural colleges, to the development of new colleges, and to the stimulating of interest for the establishment of home economics courses at the university level.

The Conference was informed that Project 39 will have to be incorporated into the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences in order for its activities to continue in a regular manner as a direct service to the American countries, and as a measure for strengthening cooperation among the countries and other programs. By its integration into the Institute and the ratification of the Protocol of Amendment to the Convention by the countries, the actual zones of Project 39 will become permanent regional offices of the Institute. With this a decentralized and flexible system can be maintained for the benefit of all the member countries of the OAS.

The Conference agreed that Project 39 has proved very efficient and that the countries have received definite benefits as a result of its activities. The unanimous recognition by the delegations of this fact was expressed in resolutions which, besides granting such recognition, also express the desire to see an expansion of the project, and consequently of the effectiveness of its work in the member countries.

c) Project 77. Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centre

The Conference discussed the importance that foot-and-mouth disease has for cattle in Latin America, since it probably holds first place in order of importance. This disease is quite prevalent in the South American countries, but the remaining countries of the hemisphere are still free from it. The presence of foot-and-mouth disease complicates trade in cattle and cattle products, and causes great losses of animal proteins which are so important for human nutrition, especially in those countries in which they are rather scarce. Taking into consideration the importance of this disease, the OAS created the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centre entrusted to the Pan American Health Organization. This Centre has been functioning since 1951 and has rendered a genuine inter-american service, with over 90 staff members, 11 of whom are veterinarians. Its present program consists in the training of field and laboratory personnel; diagnosis and classification of viruses; advice on preventive measures, diagnosis, control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease; coordination among the various countries; research in methods for the improvement of diagnosis and classification of viruses, production of better vaccines, development of more economical and practical tests as aids in the production of vaccines, preparation of epizootiological studies of the disease under field conditions, and basic studies on vesicular diseases.

The urgent need to enlarge the facilities of the Centre was discussed. The Interamerican Economic and Social Council has recognized this need and has asked for special contributions to strengthen it. It was also stated that the Pan American Health Organization is fully supporting this Centre until such time as it achieves all its objectives and as long as no other suitable agency exists which can assume this responsibility.

The Conference expressed its satisfaction for the work done by the Centre and agreed upon the need to strive for the means of strengthening it in such a manner that prevention, control and eradication of this epizootic disease may be made easier. Specifically, the following observations were made: a) that it was necessary to look into the question of means, not only for the subsistence of the Centre, but also to increase its facilities; b) that the means of obtaining speedier diagnoses and longer-lasting vaccines be investigated; c) that education and training of personnel be intensified, as well as information on progress; and d) that technical assistance to the countries of the hemisphere be intensified. The observations ended with mention of the importance of appropriate legislation as a means of preventing the transportation of viruses from one place to another.

The Conference expressed the desire that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centre be strengthened financially, thus enabling it to expand the services which it has been successfully providing to date, and especially to increase the measures of disease prevention in those countries which are still free from it. Also commented upon were the policies of direction that should specifically govern the expansion of activities. Equally interesting comments were made on the work being carried out by various countries with respect to prevention, control and eradication of this disease.

Finally, the United States delegate pointed out that, in view of the willingness of the Pan American Health Organization to work in this field, it is desirable, until more suitable agencies are established, for the governments and directors of the interested agencies to support this work until a satisfactory solution to the problem is found.

Although existing vaccines have been effective in campaigns for the prevention and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease carried out in some of the countries, it is possible that greater progress can be made by improving these vaccines in some respects, especially in connection with the lengthening of the period of immunity and the preservation of vaccine.

Consideration of measures to improve coordination of the various activities carried out by the OAS in the field of agriculture and livestock development.

It was pointed out, in presenting this topic, that the OAS is an extremely complex organization and that, if it is to be efficient, the coordination of all programs, technical work and human effort is required. Such coordination is carried out on three levels, the first of which is through the Council of the OAS. At the second level, specifically in agricultural activities entrusted to the Departments of Technical Cooperation, Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics, and Cultural Affairs, of the Pan American Union, the coordination is carried out through the Secretary General and the Executive Committee composed of Department Directors. With respect to the coordination of the work of the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the Pan American Health Organization, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, and the Interamerican Indian Institute, it is carried out largely through the Technical Cooperation Board and more specifically through direction of the Department of Technical Cooperation of the Pan American Union, which is in contact with the specialized organizations and receives regular reports from them. At a third level there exist, together with representation from the different departments, as for example Fellowships, to coordinate the program of fellowships, offices such as Direct Technical Assistance and others. Mention was then made of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and particularly of the group of specialists in agrarian economy and policy, whose coordination with the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences has been established following an outline of functions which, succinctly, can be defined by saying that the Department acts in matters of macroeconomy, and the Institute in those of microeconomy. In order to facilitate the relationships of the Department with the Institute, and of the latter with the United Nations and other agencies, a high technical official of the Institute has been designated as its representative, with residence in Washington.

On the other hand, and as a measure of permanent policy, the organizations of the interamerican system consult among themselves in regard to their respective specialties before adopting resolutions or starting any kind of new project.

The measures described are based on the experiences of the past and to a large extent overcome difficulties. Cited was the example of the project of natural resources which, because of a recommendation of the CECE, was to be carried out by the Department, and which in fact is carried out in part through the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

The question was raised as to the relations of the Committee of 21, CECE and the Subcommittee of the CECE with the Interamerican Economic and Social Council which, according to the judgement of one delegation, has been replaced by the organizations previously mentioned with respect to certain other functions. It was pointed out that, without doubt, the effectiveness of the technical work of the Secretariat has been reduced because of the large number of meetings held and budgetary implications. However, it is felt that the situation will be remedied shortly, and that a series of measures to overcome these difficulties will come from the next meeting of the 21 in Bogotá.

Recommendations to be considered by the Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

With regard to the activities of the OAS, the Conference adopted the following recommendations:

RESOLUTION No. 63

STRENGTHENING ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN MATTERS OF AGRARIAN ECONOMY AND POLICY  
(Resolution X of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union has given, in its activities, increased emphasis to continuous studies of economic development, including agriculture and livestock development;

Studies and technical assistance in matters of agrarian reform, especially with respect to problems of financing, which are being made by this department, are of great importance;

This department has an important function as permanent adviser to the Latin American Free Trade Association, in relation to studies on liberalization of inter-regional trade in agricultural and livestock products;

There is a need to continue the studies on specific agricultural products and on the problems presented by these products in foreign trade that are being carried out by this department as the secretariat of the Interamerican Economic and Social Council;

A basic approach should be maintained in the matter of study and technical assistance to the programs; and



A group of specialists exists in the field of agrarian economy and policy in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union;

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the existing group of specialists in agrarian economy and policy of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union be organized into a separate division, in order to give this subject its rightful organizational status.

2. That the Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) be requested to give consideration to the feasibility of giving this proposed new division greater technical and financial resources in order that it satisfy more efficiently the urgent and growing needs of the American republics in this field.

3. That the work of this division be coordinated with that of the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

RESOLUTION No. 64

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES FELLOWSHIP  
AND PROFESSORSHIP PROGRAMS

(Resolution XI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

It is advisable for the government to include requests for specialized studies in agriculture in the annual application for priorities in the granting of fellowships under the Fellowship Program of the Organization of American States, (OAS);

There is an urgent need for training the largest possible number of qualified professionals for agricultural teaching in Latin America;

The complex legal problems involved in the application of integrated agrarian reform requires the participation of agrarian law specialists; and

The Fellowship Program should not prevent the country in which may be located centres of international agencies or specialized organizations from benefiting from fellowships to their nationals for study in such centres.

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Council of the Organization of American States broadens, insofar as possible, the OAS Fellowship and Professorship Programs, in order to make available the greatest possible number of fellowships for agricultural studies.
2. That the governments, in their annual application for priorities under the OAS Fellowship Program, stress those branches related to agriculture and rural and agrarian development, so that each country may gradually build up and improve its personnel.
3. That the governments include in their fellowship priorities those of a teaching and didactic nature so that professionals in agricultural sciences may make use of their knowledge also in education and teaching.
4. That the governments also include, among the priorities under the OAS Fellowship and Professorship Programs, the field of agrarian law, as well as any other field which may be considered necessary or advisable for the implementation of integrated agrarian reform.
5. That the Council of the OAS be requested to revise the rules of the Fellowship Program so that nationals of countries having OAS centres or specialized agencies may make use of their facilities on fellowships, the same as nationals of other countries.

RESOLUTION No.65

NECESSITY OF STRENGTHENING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE  
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES IN THE FIELD OF  
AGRICULTURE

(Resolution XII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

Agriculture is the principal economic activity of the American countries, and a source of livelihood for a large part of the population of those countries; and consequently the improvement of agriculture is of the greatest importance to overall economic development in the Americas;

The Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences is the specialized organization of the Organization of American States (OAS) responsible for improving agriculture in the Americas by means of research and training:

To this date, only 17 of the 21 member states of the OAS have become parties to the Convention on the Institute;

The Interamerican Committee of Presidential Representatives stated, in its report to the Chiefs of State of the American Republics, that it was necessary to strengthen and expand the general program of the Institute, and pointed out the desirability of having the greatest possible number of member states participate in it;

On December 1, 1958, the American states opened for signature a Protocol of Amendment to the Convention on the Institute, which will reorganize the Board of Directors and modernize the system of quotas for the maintenance of the Institute by the contracting states, as recommended by the Committee of Presidential Representatives;

The entry into force of the aforesaid Protocol, through its ratification by the member states, would enable the Institute to undertake a more effective and broader program of technical cooperation for the benefit of all the member states;

The new Director of the Institute proposes to submit to the Board of Directors a plan for this reorganization in line with the program described in his statement to this Conference, in order to meet the requirements of the Latin American countries, both in basic research and in training in the biological and social sciences, as well as to make it possible to better utilize the facilities offered by national institutes; and

The Special Fund of the United Nations has assigned high priority to the proposal that a substantial subsidy be made available for strengthening the teaching and research capacity of the Institute, provided that the member states increase their financial support of the Institute;

RESOLVES:

1. To emphasize to the governments the necessity of strengthening the activities of the Organization of American States in the field of agriculture and of increasing the technical cooperation of the member states in that field.

2. To stress the fact that in order to attain the objectives proposed in paragraph 1 above, it is essential for all member states of the Organization of American States to contribute to the support of the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences and to become parties to the Convention on the Institute or the Protocol of Amendment to that Convention, as the case may be.

3. To urge the governments that have not yet ratified the Protocol, or the Protocol and the Convention, to do so as soon as possible.

4. To convey to the Special Fund of the United Nations the appreciation of the member countries of the Institute for its interest in helping to strengthen the Institute as an agency for research, training, and consultation, and to repeat that it is the intention of this Conference to urge the governments to give increased support to the Institute.

RESOLUTION No. 66

RECOGNITION OF THE WORK OF THE INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE  
OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

(Resolution XIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

The work thus far accomplished by the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS) and through Project 39 of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States (OAS) has yielded benefits to the American countries;

An outstanding feature of the activities of the Institute has been the work of its Directors, Dr. Ralph H. Allee and Mr. Claudio Volio;

The associates of these former Directors have contributed by their capable efforts to the accomplishments of the Institute;

The new Director, Mr. Armando Samper, has outlined promising new plans for the future of the Institute;

RESOLVES:

1. To extend recognition to Dr. Ralph H. Allee and Mr. Claudio Volio, together with their associates at the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences and in Project 39 of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS, respectively, for the excellent work of both organizations.

2. To congratulate the new Director, Mr. Armando Samper, on his plans and projects, to express confidence in his ability to carry them out, and to encourage him in his task of reorganizing the Institute so that it will provide greater and better service to the American states in response to their needs and desires.

RESOLUTION No. 67

APPROVAL OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF  
THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE INTERAMERICAN  
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

(Resolution XIV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Technical Advisory Council of the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences composed of the technical representatives of the member countries of the Organizations of American States (OAS) held its Fifth Meeting in Lima, Peru, from 7 to 11 March 1960; and

The aforesaid Advisory Council has presented recommendations and conclusions of primary importance for the orientation of the programs of the OAS Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences;

RESOLVES:

1. To accept and ratify the recommendations and conclusions of the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Advisory Council contained in Part F of Part A of Document 14 of this Conference;

2. To request the appropriate OAS officials, and the Director of the Institute in particular, to take such measures as are necessary to enable these recommendations and conclusions to be put into effect as soon as possible, in keeping with the administrative standards governing the aforesaid Institution, without excluding the possibility of the future re-evaluation of its programs.

RESOLUTION No. 68

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESEARCH BOARD

(Resolution XV of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

There is an urgent need for the accelerated development of agricultural and livestock sciences and techniques through proper coordination of research and teaching as well as the dissemination of the results

thereof, which cannot be delayed, and which will result in technical advances that when applied to the production process will increase agricultural and livestock yield and income for producers and, consequently, result in improving the relatively low standard of living of the large rural population of the Latin American states;

In view of the extensive support required to finance the research program of the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences and the necessity for these programs to be of greater use to the member states, ways and means must be found to allow the Institute to carry out a broader program;

Secondary schools offering agricultural training in Latin America, and especially in Central America and Panama, require for their efficient operation the teaching of professors who, in addition to their technical and professional knowledge in the field of agriculture and related sciences, must also have the necessary training in education to be able to perform their functions in accordance with modern educational trends; and

It would be advantageous for the Institute to establish professorships and organize seminars to prepare economic studies of agrarian law and the use and tenancy of land, for the preparation of programs of settlement and agrarian reform in Latin America;

**RECOMMENDS:**

1. That in the forthcoming reorganization of the Institute, a research board be established to direct, plan, consult and evaluate the areas and needs for scientific research, and to plan the establishment of the interamerican agricultural and livestock research policy in the light of the most urgent problems demanding such a policy.

2. That this Board establish contacts and cooperation with existing research centres in our countries, which have shown themselves active and able to fulfill their important obligations, in order to plan research topics of general interest, which for reasons of ecological location should be carried out in coordination with other research centres in the member states.

3. That the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences prepare a plan for the establishment of teacher training courses for professional agriculturists, making use of and expanding the educational facilities of this Institute in Turrialba, Costa Rica.

4. That in connection with research programs, when it is deemed suitable, post-graduate specialization programs can be held in those centres of higher education in the member states which offer work on the same level.

5. That the Institute set up professorships in economics, agrarian law and the use and tenancy of land in order to draw up programs for settlement and agrarian reform in Latin America.

6. That the advisability of organizing an "Association of Deans or Directors of Schools of Agriculture in Latin America" be recognized, and that the organization of an "Association of Directors of Agricultural, Livestock and Forestry Research Centres" in our countries be recommended to the Director.

RESOLUTION No. 69

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRE IN THE TEMPERATE ZONE

(Resolution XVI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

The scope of activities of the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences in the hemisphere is now limited by the diversity of ecological conditions of this region;

This special circumstance influences the membership of a great many of the countries of the Southern Zone; and

It is earnestly hoped that the benefits of the work of the Institute may be extended to all countries of the hemisphere;

RECOMMENDS:

That support be given to the project for the establishment of a Centre in the Temperate Zone through which specialized graduate training will be offered among other services, in universities and research institutes of the various countries.

RESOLUTION No. 70

CODE OF STANDARDS FOR THE APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION  
OF TESTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS, BRUCELLOSIS, AND OTHER  
ZOOSES

(Resolution XVII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

The economic and public health factors of livestock disease control in Latin America are of major importance;

Any logical attempt at disease control should be regional in scope and therefore the closest cooperation possible between the various international organizations working in the field of disease control is not only desirable but essential;

There is a high degree of cooperation between the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in matters of disease control, particularly in connection with the important group of diseases known as zoonoses, which are intercommunicable between man and animal;

It is highly important to establish uniform and standard methods of diagnosis, prophylaxis, and control, particularly in relation to bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis, which have a vital public health aspect as well as an important influence on the domestic and foreign trade in livestock and livestock products; and

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the FAO following the precedents that have been set in other areas of the world, should take measures in common for the establishment of uniform methods of applying and interpreting tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis in livestock and with respect to the use of a standard tuberculin and antigen,

RECOMMENDS:

That FAO and PAHO jointly study means whereby this may be achieved, such as through the holding of regional meetings or meetings of groups of countries and by other appropriate methods, with a view to the preparation of a "Code of Standards for the Application and Interpretation of Tests for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis and other Zoonoses in Livestock" for acceptance by the Latin American countries.



RESOLUTION No. 71

INCREASED FUNDS FOR THE PAN AMERICAN ZOOSES CENTRE

(Resolution XVIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

Zoonoses are of extreme importance, not only from the point of view of public health, but also from that of livestock expansion in the American republics;

There is an urgent need to increase the number and frequency of training courses to allow enough Latin American professionals to specialize in the subject;

It is essential to obtain better and broader statistics on zoonoses;

It is highly useful to compile, through the good offices of the specialized organizations, the different existing laws and regulations in the hemisphere concerning the combating of zoonoses, as a fundamental basis for a future comparison of such standards;

The time has arrived to coordinate on a hemispheric scale, possibly by the establishment of regional blocks, directed campaigns of research, control and eradication of diseases such as bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis, rabies, cisticercosis, hidatidosis, etc.; and

The Pan American Zoonoses Centre has carried on noteworthy but limited activities and with the proper resources in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and member states, could serve as an efficient agency of hemispheric scope,

RECOMMENDS:

That the Pan American Health Organization take the necessary measures, as soon as possible, to increase the efficiency and scope of action of the Pan American Zoonoses Centre, especially with regard to the countries located in the tropical zone of the hemisphere.

RESOLUTION No. 72

OPERATION AND EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE PAN  
AMERICAN FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CENTRE

(Resolution XIX of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

The effective work of coordination and assistance undertaken by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centre and the need to increase it in accordance with the intensification of programs of prevention, control and eradication of this epizootic,

RECOMMENDS:

1. To the Interamerican Economic and Social Council that it communicate with the Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, to request that it expedite its fulfilment of obligations assumed in the operation of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centre at the Rio de Janeiro headquarters.

2. To this same organ that it accelerate arrangements for compliance with Resolution XVI of the Meeting of the Special Committee to study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic Cooperation (Committee of 21), held in Buenos Aires in 1959, referring to the proposed expansion of the activities of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centre, especially, in order to allow greater assistance to the campaigns of the countries presented at this Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 73

INCREASING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN FOOT-  
AND-MOUTH DISEASE CENTRE

(Resolution XX of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

The control of foot-and-mouth disease is of the greatest importance to the countries of America; and

The spread of this epizootic to countries where it does not now exist must be prevented by every possible means,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centre be requested to:

- a. Increase its activities in the countries, which are currently free of epizootic but which are in danger of contamination;
- b. Provide for periodic visits by its veterinarians to the zones susceptible to contamination, in order to discuss on the spot with the national animal health authorities plans of action to be followed;
- c. Increase practical training activities for veterinarians from countries free of foot-and-mouth disease;
- d. Promote and direct coordinated activities with bordering countries;
- e. Revise plans of action to be followed in case of an outbreak of the disease in a country which has been previously free of it.

2. That the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) be requested to continue the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centre and consider the necessary means to broaden its work.

3. That the Interamerican Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Resolution XVI of the Special Committee to Study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic Cooperation (Committee of 21) approved by the Council of the OAS on 8 July 1959, be requested to give priority to providing funds to extend the activities of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centre.

RESOLUTION No. 74

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE COLLABORATION OF THE FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITH  
PROJECT 39 OF THE PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION OF  
THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

(Resolution XXI of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has rendered a valuable service to the region during the last few years

by assigning a forestry expert to collaborate with the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba, Costa Rica, in graduate training and research in this field, of economic importance to all of Latin America,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its appreciation for this valuable service, which has made it possible for various governments to train technicians in tropical forestry and obtain technical advice in this field.
2. To request FAO to continue this valuable collaboration.

RESOLUTION No. 75

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY PROJECT 39  
OF THE PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION OF THE  
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND POSSIBILITIES FOR  
ITS EXPANSION

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture

CONSIDERING :

The successful and important results of Project 39 (Technical Training for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life) administered since 1951 by the Organization of American States through the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences,

RESOLVES:

1. To express its gratification with the magnificent work carried out under Project 39, as demonstrated in the technical training of hundreds of professional men in various specialities, thereby raising the standard of living of rural America, and contributing to the general improvement of agriculture in the hemisphere.
2. To indicate the interest of this conference in strengthening, within the limits of the available financial resources, the future activities of Project 39.

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE SIXTH FAO REGIONAL CON-  
FERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA

Freedom From Hunger Campaign

The Conference heard an introductory statement by the FAO Regional Representative for Latin America on behalf of the Director General in which it was emphasized that the basic consideration behind the Freedom from Hunger Campaign was the Director General's grave concern about the fact that two-thirds of the world's population suffers from hunger, including under-nourishment and malnutrition. This situation is further aggravated by the fact that particularly in underdeveloped regions the increase of agricultural production badly lags behind the population growth.

In Latin America this trend was illustrated by the average increase in agricultural production of 1,9% and a population increase of 2,9%. The Conference agreed that this situation called for great efforts on the part of governments and people of the nations in the region to develop their vast resources as rapidly as possible.

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign provided an excellent focal point for such efforts, which should be undertaken in addition to already existing development programs both on the international and national level.

On the international level FAO in cooperation with other international organizations would provide the necessary leadership and coordination. On the national level activities under the Campaign would be carried out by Governments, private organizations, foundations, religious and other groups and individual men and women of goodwill.

The Conference agreed that such national activities should be planned and coordinated by National Campaign Committees, the creation of which had been recommended by FAO. Delegates of many countries indicated that the establishment of National Campaign Committees in their countries would be announced in the near future. In other countries serious consideration was being given to the formation of such Committees.

As regards the type of activities under the Campaign the Conference noted the three broad categories under which these would fall, i.e. information and education, research, both short term and long term and action projects.

The Conference felt that these categories provided ample opportunity for each country to start such action as considered best in the light of its specific national problems and opportunities. In this connection the Conference stressed that under the Campaign due attention should be given to programs designed to improve the utilization of land and other resources, to foster vegetable and fruit production and consumption inter alia through school garden projects, and to programs which would result in making available more vegetable proteins to the population.

The Director-General had mentioned that hunger was the concomitant of poverty and that to battle hunger it would be necessary to wage a war against poverty. It would seem, therefore, that projects under the Campaign should not be limited to those directly affecting the production of foodstuffs. In this connection mention was made of the possibility of including in the national Campaigns projects for forestry improvements, as well as projects designed to strengthen the institutional framework, including extension organization.

The Conference realized that most of the required funds for action under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign would have to be raised on the national level, since any voluntary contributions on international level could never be sufficient to meet the vast needs in the world. It would be the task of each National Campaign Committee to organize the fund-raising in its country. In addition there was a need for voluntary contributions towards the General Campaign expenses of FAO and the Regional Conference expressed the hope that countries would whenever possible make such contributions available.

The Conference adopted the following recommendations:

RESOLUTION No. 76

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

RECALLING:

The Resolution of the Fifth FAO Regional Conference which welcomed the proposal to launch a World Campaign for Freedom from Hunger,

NOTING:

The Resolution 13/59 of the Tenth Session of the Conference which with the unanimous support of all Member Governments, authorized the World Freedom from Hunger Campaign under the leadership and general coordination of FAO, in view of the extent of hunger, including under-nourishment and malnutrition, that exists in the world today and the increasing aggravation of the situation by the rapid population growth especially in the underdeveloped regions,

CONSIDERING:

That in Latin America the rate of expansion of agricultural production lags seriously behind the needs of the rapidly growing population,

CONSIDERS:

That the Campaign, therefore, calls for special attention and support in the Region and,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That Member Governments in the Region establish National Campaign Committees to plan and support action on the national level.
2. That Member Governments in the Region give active consideration to the possibility of sharing, in the form they find most appropriate, in the general Campaign expenses of the Organization which are essential to develop the Campaign both on the international and national levels.
3. That Member Governments in the Region formulate national programs coordinated at the international level, for the five years of the Campaign, and that, if possible, they formulate complementary programs of a longer duration.

RESOLUTION No. 77

PUBLICITY FOR THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

CONSIDERING:

The wide economic and social scope of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, approved by the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference, and with a view to increasing and activating the participation of all the countries in the future development of such a worthwhile campaign

RECOMMENDS:

1. That all member countries of FAO and OAS adopt as motto to be printed on all types of appropriate official correspondence, as a reminder, the phrase "WORLD FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN";
2. That the governments of the countries represented at the Conference authorize the issuance of postage stamps referring to this Campaign, if possible with the same design, different denominations and, of course, with the differences required by usage and postal requirements of each country.

### World Seed Campaign

The Conference heard an introductory statement on the World Seed Campaign. The Ninth Session of the FAO Conference (1957) had authorized the initiation of the Campaign and the Tenth Session of the Conference (1959) had designated the year 1961 as the "World Seed Year".

So far thirteen of the twenty countries of the Latin American Region were participating in the Campaign and it was hoped that others would join soon, so that all national activities could culminate during the World Seed Year in 1961.

FAO planned to continue throughout 1960 and 1961 the issuance of the "News Bulletin on the World Seed Campaign" which had so far been received favourably. This bulletin was designed to keep all National Seed Campaign Committees informed on the progress of the Campaign, both on the international and national level. The Organization would also publish in 1961 a document on the production, inspection and distribution of agricultural and horticultural seeds, as well as information on the Improvement of Tree Seeds, forestry nurseries and equipment for handling the seed. In addition FAO would re-edit its Forest Seed Catalogue.

The response of Governments to the Seed Campaign had been very good; many had provided the means for the training of technical personnel in the production and use of improved seeds. Technical Assistance had been offered and received in this field, seminars and courses were held and technical information was published.

In the discussion it became clear that all countries fully supported the Campaign and that many had already initiated action on the national level to improve the production, inspection and distribution of seeds of improved varieties.

Among such activities, which in many countries were coordinated by the National Seed Campaign Committees, special mention was made of facilitating research and extension work by making available the necessary finances and creating or strengthening laboratories and experimental stations. Some countries were planning to draft or had drafted legislation regarding the production, inspection and distribution of improved seed.

The Conference adopted the following recommendations:

#### RESOLUTION No. 78

THE URGENT NEED FOR ADEQUATE LEGISLATION FOR THE PROMOTION AND CONTROL OF SEED PRODUCTION, CERTIFICATION AND TRADE

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America



RECOMMENDS:

That all member states of FAO and OAS who have no adequate legislation regarding the production, certification and trade of seeds, who consider the legislation they have inadequate, should adopt such legislation if possible in 1961, "WORLD SEED YEAR".

Mobilization of the Forest Resources of the region

The Conference drew attention to the fact that Latin America, despite its vast forest resources, had in the sector of forest products, consumption levels which were among the lowest in the world, and that the region continued to be a net importer of these products. Great emphasis was given to present lack of knowledge of the existing resources and their utilization possibilities, particularly with regard to the tropical forests. It was recommended, therefore, that increased attention be given to efforts towards better knowledge through forest inventories and coordination of research programmes, of the potential production and utilization capacity of the region's forests.

It was also recommended that specific studies be carried out on tropical forestry in order to establish what gaps in knowledge existed concerning in particular silviculture, exploitation, utilization and management and to determine what additional research was required.

Great concern was expressed about the continuous destruction of vast forest areas in the region either by detrimental and irrational exploitation or by shifting cultivation which endangered natural regeneration of commercial species for future utilization and also the position of the forests as protector of the soils and regulator of waterflow. The Conference, therefore, stressed the necessity of having a sufficient professionally trained forestry staff at all levels in order to assure proper management of existing resources and to secure future raw material supplies. Emphasis was consequently given to the need for increasing education and training facilities at all levels.

The Conference emphasized the importance of wood in the rural life and the necessity of assuring that the needs of the rural population were met without destroying the forest capital. Examples were given of good results obtained in coordinating the management of small forest holdings and farm forests in order to achieve this purpose. It was felt that an adequate knowledge of the present needs of the population and of the pattern of consumption of forest products was necessary in order to enable the establishment of a forest policy and of management practices which best correspond to the current and future needs.

The Conference also drew the attention to the considerable advantages which could be obtained from the establishment of national forestry funds for promoting afforestation activities and for encouraging better long term management and recommended that studies on this subject be included in FAO's programme.

The Conference drew attention to the necessity of further industrialization of the forest products and of improving their accessibility which should be taken into account when planning or improving road and communication systems.

The following recommendations were adopted by the Conferences:

RESOLUTION No. 79

THE PLACE OF FORESTRY IN LATIN AMERICA

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

CONSIDERING:

That half of the region's total area is covered by forests and that large part of forest lands continue to be virgin or are insufficiently exploited whilst accessible forests are in many cases ruthlessly destroyed,

TAKING NOTE:

That the knowledge of existing forest wealth in the region is entirely unsatisfactory, and

RECOGNIZING:

The growing importance of the forests in the economic development of Latin America, and their role in proper use of land, colonization and land reform,

RECOMMENDS:

1) that land use, colonization and land reform policies be coordinated with forest policies in order to achieve the best and most rational utilization of soils,

2) that the necessary measures be taken (a) to obtain precise knowledge of forest resources and of their utilization possibilities, by carrying out forest inventories and by introducing improved statistical methods and (b) to initiate necessary research on the existing resources aiming at their rational utilization in future industrial developments,

3) that necessary steps be taken to establish adequate forest services which can assure a proper management of the region's vast forest wealth, through the introduction, when necessary, of forest legislations, and also of better education and training facilities to ensure a sufficient professional forestry staff at all levels, and

4) that an increasing importance be given to the economic and social aspects of the forests, not only as sources of raw material for future industrial developments, but also as sources of employment for the peoples of the continent.

#### RESOLUTION No. 30

#### FORESTRY EDUCATION

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

#### CONSIDERING:

The importance of forest wealth of Latin America and the necessity of increasing research activity in the field of forestry,

#### RECOMMENDS:

1) that the Governments strengthen the Technological Institutes and Schools of Forestry, particularly at the university level, and that those countries where such institutes do not exist as yet, proceed to create them.

2) that international organizations collaborate with the Governments in the implementation of the above and, in particular, make it possible to the countries which lack education facilities in forestry to send fellows to those countries which have forestry facilities.

#### Latin American Forest Research and Training Institute

The Conference heard statements on the present status of the Institute and on the work carried out. It was felt that the establishment of the Institute on a permanent basis, as decided at the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference, was highly desirable and that the Governments interested in it should take the necessary measures to ratify the agreement by the deadline fixed. The Conference stressed the importance of the final establishment of this regional Institute since this is the first regional project of this type.

The following recommendations were adopted by the Conference:

RESOLUTION No. 81

LATIN AMERICAN FOREST RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

CONSIDERING:

The urgency created by the decision of the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference in Rome in 1959 regarding the deadline fixed for the ratification of the agreement concerning the establishment on a permanent basis of the Latin American Forest Research and Training Institute.

RECOMMENDS:

That the Governments interested in the establishment of this Institute deposit their instruments of acceptance of the agreement with the Director General of FAO before November 1, 1960.

The delegations of Argentina and Mexico stated that while they were in agreement with the establishment of this Regional Institute in principle, they were not in a position to contribute financially to its functioning. To this effect the delegation of Mexico presented the following declaration :

"Mexico has been greatly interested in the establishment and operation of the Latin American Forest Research and Training Institute, organized as the outcome of a resolution taken at the Eighth Session of FAO in 1955.

We believe that said Institute can be extremely useful and we heartily endorse the resolution approved at the VII Meeting of the Latin American Forestry Commission, that the interested Governments may extend their formal acceptance, in order to guarantee the survival of the Institute.

The Mexican Delegation regrets, nevertheless, that it must state that our country cannot subscribe to any financial commitment in this respect, because all its available resources are channelled to the support of its own research and training institutions such as The National Institute of Forest Research, the Forestry Department of the National School of Agriculture and the School for Forest Rangers.

However, true to its unvarying policy of cooperation at an international level in any worthwhile cause, and regretting that it cannot extend financial help to the I.F.L.A.I.C., it takes pleasure in offering its sister countries which so desire, all the facilities of the above mentioned Institutions, for the use of their nationals."

Meeting on problems of organization and administration for coordinated development of agricultural resources

In introducing the subject the FAO representative drew attention to the proposal to organize this meeting for the ten countries of South America. The Organization attached very great importance to this meeting as it would be the first of its kind to discuss the need for setting up an adequate framework of administrative machinery to plan and implement the policies of agricultural development which all the countries of this Region were anxious to pursue. So far the concern of FAO had been more with the substance of the work to be done in the different subject-matter fields than with the organizational arrangements which were necessary to give effect to the substantive programs which were decided upon. Yet, it should be realized that without an effective machinery the purposes of the substantive programs would not be achieved.

The specific problems which were considered for inclusion in the Agenda of the proposed Meeting were as follows:

- a) Administrative machinery and procedures for relating policies and plans for agricultural development with those for general economic development.
- b) The role and organization of the Ministry of Agriculture in Agricultural development.
- c) Problems and advantages arising from the dispersal of responsibility for agricultural development.
- d) The need for inter-ministerial and agency coordination regarding government activities and services related to agricultural development.
- e) Activities at the field level.
- f) Technical manpower requirements and personnel policy.

Since the circulation of the respective document, information had reached FAO Headquarters that the Government of Argentina had kindly offered to act as host country for the meeting, which contrary to the information contained in this document would be held in the Spring of 1961 and not in 1960. The Government of Argentina suggested as precise dates, 10-20 April 1961.

The Division of Public Administration of the United Nations was expected to collaborate very closely with FAO in this meeting and would deal especially with the broad problem of the relationship of agricultural administration to the overall organization and administration of the

Government. The Organization of American States was also participating in this meeting. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had expressed its interest and discussions were being held to secure the collaboration of this body too.

The aim was to attract high level participants at this meeting and it was hoped that there would be adequate representation from each country. Such a meeting would, however, only be effective if a full discussion and exchange of experience could take place which in turn would only be possible if the number of participants was restricted. It was for this reason that it had been restricted to South America rather than all countries of Latin America.

On behalf of OAS it was mentioned that the Director of Turrialba Institute had taken part in the planning of this meeting. The meeting was considered important and the OAS would collaborate with FAO in it. Some delegates emphasizing the importance of the subjects to be discussed in this meeting, expressed the hope it would be possible to organize similar meetings in the future for the Northern and Central American region and the Caribbean. Such future meetings would gain from the experience of the meeting to be held in South America.

Technical meeting on cooperatives for Central America and the Caribbean area

In an introductory statement reference was made to the fact that already at the time of the Hot Springs Conference FAO had been requested to work on agricultural cooperatives which were considered a useful means to develop the rural economy by facilitating the production, distribution, and marketing of products, particularly in small-farm areas. The Organization had subsequently organized technical meetings, published technical information and provided technical assistance in this field. The First Technical Meeting on Agricultural Cooperatives for the Latin American Region had been held in Buenos Aires in 1959. The Organization was now preparing a Second Technical Meeting for Central America and the Caribbean Area to be held in Puerto Rico in November 1960.

Several delegates expressed their support for FAO's work in the field of cooperatives. It was agreed that technical meetings on cooperatives provided useful means for the exchange of experience among technical workers in this field in Latin America. Such meetings should be complemented, however, by the provision of expert assistance and fellowships.

Mention was made of some factors which had hampered the development of cooperative societies in some countries. It was pointed out that it was necessary to obtain a greater participation of the rural population to provide more extensive training in cooperative administration and to arrange for better financing of cooperative societies. It was also suggested that prior to the formal creation of a cooperative some pre-cooperative work should be done in the community to bring its members closer together.

The Conference adopted the following recommendation:

RESOLUTION No. 82

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

CONSIDERING:

The activities of FAO and OAS in the field of agricultural cooperatives, approves of and gives them its complete support;

WELCOMING:

The opportunity provided by the proposed first Technical Meeting on Agricultural Cooperatives for Central America and the Caribbean:

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION

The various statements made by the delegates with regard to this meeting;

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Governments of the Central American and Caribbean countries provide well in advance participation in and ensure adequate adequate representation at the first Technical Meeting on Agricultural Cooperatives for Central America and the Caribbean Area.
2. That the Governments of interested countries provide for the participation of representatives of national agricultural cooperatives in their respective national delegations.
3. That FAO, as organizer of the Meeting, consider including in the Agenda the following aspects of cooperative activities in Latin America:

- a) the cultural development and the environment of the rural populations concerned with agricultural cooperatives,
- b) the preparatory work required of the communities as basis for the organization of agricultural cooperatives,
- c) the financing of the activities of agricultural cooperatives,
- d) the relation of agricultural cooperatives to agricultural policies and in particular in regard to agrarian reform.

4. That the Governments and OAS give top priority to the applications for as well as the granting of scholarships for the training of technicians in agricultural cooperatives.

#### Promotion of Food Consumption Surveys

The Conference took note of the document presented by the Secretariat of FAO on the subject and the statements made by delegates from various countries.

It was clearly recognized that malnutrition is one of the major problems facing most countries in Latin America. The need for developing national and international programs aiming at the improvement of the level of nutrition and the social and economic conditions of the people was also emphasized.

The proper planning of such programs and the assessment of their effectiveness require knowledge of the actual levels and patterns of food consumption and expenditures in relation to other social, economic environmental and cultural factors, for different groups of the population and over different seasons of the year. Such information can be used for setting up adequate consumption targets, formulating programs dealing with the development of food resources in relation to the nutritional requirements of different groups of the populations, designing policies related to production, marketing, pricing and distribution of food; developing supplementary feeding programs; organizing nutritional education campaigns for introducing new foods in the diet and improving consumption habits and planning the improvement of the level of living of the low income groups. It can be also used in various social and economic studies such as those related to the cost of living and the analysis of demand for important food products. It was realized that such information is also needed in relation to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

The Conference emphasized the importance of comprehensive nationwide food consumption surveys as the only practical means of obtaining the type of information needed for these purposes.



Thus, while the food balance sheet provides useful information on the available food supplies on the national level, differences between population groups within the country and between seasons are concealed in this approach. It is important to know these differences and the factors causing them, to identify the groups of the population which are underfed or malnourished and to study the variation in food consumption in relation to income and other factors. This is possible only through properly conducted food consumption surveys covering the different socio-economic groups of the population.

Mention was made of the successful use of objective methods in collecting food consumption data in some countries of the region with FAO assistance and the desirability of using such precise methods in other countries of Latin America. The comparability of food consumption statistics between countries of the region was emphasized as essential for organizing national policies of production and marketing.

The Conference realized that food consumption surveys had not been carried out so far on a large enough scale partly due to lack of awareness of their value in planning and partly due to lack of sufficiently trained personnel and other facilities.

The Tenth Session of the FAO Conference adopted a resolution, which followed earlier recommendations made by the Ninth Session of the FAO Conference and the Fifth Regional Conference for Latin America, recommending that member Governments make further efforts to organize comprehensive surveys of food consumption and requesting the Director-General to prepare a draft program of work for food consumption surveys, to organize regional meetings to discuss the program, to prepare suitable methodological manuals and to assist member countries in the training of personnel and to provide other appropriate assistance.

The Conference noted with satisfaction that the draft program has already been prepared and it is proposed to submit it to a regional meeting of Latin American Specialists for discussion and exchange of experience; that the preparation of manuals on methodological and related aspects of food consumption surveys has already started, and that a seminar on dietary surveys is being organized jointly with the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP) towards the end of this year.

Due to the difficulties inherent in the conduct of food consumption surveys and the limited experience available in the field, the promotion of the program requires intensive technical assistance from field experts, the organization of a regional seminar for specialists from different countries of the region to discuss the methodological and related aspects

of food consumption surveys, and the training of personnel at all levels through regional and national training centers for statisticians and nutritionists in the proper execution of such surveys on a national scale. It also requires the strengthening of the FAO Regional Office for Latin America by statisticians and nutritionists for the promotion and coordination of food consumption surveys.

The Conference adopted the following resolutions in relation to this item:

RESOLUTION No. 83

THE PROMOTION OF FOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEYS

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

CONSIDERING:

The need for developing adequate and comprehensive programs aiming at the improvement of the nutritional status and the economic and social conditions of the people in the region;

That the planning of these programs requires basic data on the levels and patterns of food consumption and expenditure and the related socio-economic and cultural factors for different groups of the population;

That the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign proclaimed by the Member Nations of FAO adds urgency to the need for this information;

That such information is either inadequate or completely lacking in countries of the region;

That this basic information can be obtained only through properly conducted large scale food consumption surveys covering different segments of the population;

That the Tenth FAO Conference in adopting Resolution number 34/59 which followed earlier recommendations made by the Ninth Session of the FAO Conference and the Fifth Regional Conference for Latin America, (a) recommended that Member Governments make further efforts to organize comprehensive surveys of food consumption and (b) requested the Director-General to prepare a draft program of work for food consumption surveys, to organize regional meetings to discuss the program, to prepare suitable methodological manuals, to assist Member Countries in the training of personnel and to provide other appropriate assistance;

That in pursuance of this Resolution FAO has already prepared a draft program of work on food consumption surveys and proposes to submit it to a regional technical meeting in Latin America for discussion and the exchange of experience;

That comprehensive food consumption surveys have not been carried out so far on a large enough scale, partly due to lack of awareness of the value of the information obtained by means of such surveys in planning programs with nutritional, social and economic objectives and partly due to lack of sufficiently trained personnel and other facilities; and

The difficulties inherent in the proper conduct of food consumption surveys and the limited experience in the field,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That Member Countries as well as other interested national and international organizations and institutions actively cooperate with FAO in the implementation of the program of promotion and development of food consumption surveys;

2. That Member Countries send their representative specialists on the subject to the proposed regional technical meeting to discuss the world program on food consumption surveys and to exchange experience in this field;

3. That Member Countries take all the necessary steps for the prompt organization of nation-wide household food consumption surveys within the framework of the world program prepared by FAO;

4. That Member Countries make use of the possibilities available in the FAO Technical Assistance program in the way of statistics and nutrition experts in the field;

5. Requests the Director-General of FAO:

- a) to organize a technical seminar for statisticians, nutritionists and other concerned specialists for discussing methods and techniques of food consumption surveys that are suitable to countries of Latin America and which would provide comparable information between different countries,
- b) to organize a regional training centre for the personnel responsible for the planning and organization of food consumption surveys and the analysis of their results,

- c) to strengthen the FAO Regional Office for Latin America by at least one statistician and one specialist in nutrition, devoting their full time to the promotion and coordination of food consumption surveys in the region, within the framework of the world program prepared by FAO,
- d) to provide all possible assistance and advice as may be requested by countries in organizing national centres for training personnel in the proper conduct of food consumption surveys,
- e) to make available to Member Nations the manuals on methodological and related aspects of food consumption surveys as soon as these are completed.

RESOLUTION No. 84

TRAINING IN NUTRITION

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

CONSIDERING:

That everyone recognizes the great and urgent need for training a sufficient number of nutrition personnel in Latin America, who would form part of the competent technical personnel in charge of planning and carrying out food consumption surveys

That the Latin American countries have repeatedly expressed the need of organizing training centers which may fill this need, as was stated in the various Conferences on Nutrition, especially the one held in Guatemala in 1957, organized jointly by FAO and WHO;

That in compliance with this wish, the FAO/UNICEF Standards Committee, in its Rome meetings of 1958 and 1959, recommended to these organizations to investigate the most efficient means of organizing a Regional Training Center for specialists in Nutrition, and to provide it with all necessary technical assistance and other facilities;

That since the Ministry of Labor's Escola Central de Nutricao do Servico de Alimentacao da Previdencia Social (SAPS) has been functioning in Brazil for several years now, and this school is developing an extensive program of Inter-American cooperation for the training of nutrition technicians, having already trained 168 Brazilians, plus 24 others from various Latin American countries;

That, therefore, this School has already the necessary experience in the training of personnel of different nationalities; and that the Government of Brazil has offered the services of that school to be used as a Regional Training Center for Nutrition Specialists;

RECOMMENDS:

That the Director-General of FAO and the Director-General of WHO, through the Pan American Health Organization, investigate the possibility of using the facilities of the "Escola Central de Nutricao" of SAPS in order to establish in it a Regional Training Centre for Nutrition Specialists (nutritionists) under the auspices and orientation of these Organizations.

Regional training facilities for marketing

An introductory statement focused attention on most Latin American Governments' preoccupation with ensuring remunerative prices to producers of agricultural commodities and at the same time making available farm produce to consumers at reasonable cost. It was pointed out that these apparently conflicting goals could be attained, among other measures, by savings in marketing costs. Marketing margins could not be reduced, however, unless substantial improvements were introduced at every step in the flow of goods through marketing channels. The pertinent measures required, in turn, specialized personnel competent to put into effect improvement programs. Nevertheless it was precisely in the marketing field where trained personnel was almost unobtainable in most countries of Latin America.

The observation was further made that present programs usually involved training abroad. While such opportunities represented valuable contributions they were not devoid of two weaknesses, namely that relatively few trainees had an adequate command of foreign languages and that knowledge obtained in a foreign country was not always applicable to the different local conditions prevailing in the region. There was an urgent need for creating a Permanent Marketing Training and Grading Institute for Agricultural Products in Latin America adapted to the specific needs of the region and with tuition in Spanish.

The Conference noted that FAO intended to organize an intensive training course on marketing research, of several weeks' duration, which would begin about the middle of April 1961. Conclusions to be reached as a result of an exercise on marketing training needs that would form part of the program, could then be brought to the attention of a subsequent technical meeting of one week's duration. This meeting would be attended by delegates from Latin American countries vested with authority to take preliminary decisions subject to confirmation by their respective organizations, as regards the setting up of the above-mentioned Permanent

Institute. On the same occasion recommendations would be made concerning the operational details of the project. The Conference welcomed a Colombian offer of facilities both for the combined training course and meeting as well as for the Institute, together with promises on the part of the Andean Zone Office of the Organization of American States to send a number of trainees to the course and to collaborate in it, and in the technical meeting.

Delegates of several countries expressed their approval of these initiatives and stressed the importance of sending high-level national delegates to the short technical meeting. The Conferences also pointed to the desirability of offering courses at the future institute which would be acceptable for trainees with many types of educational background and experience. One delegate suggested that branch facilities eventually be set up by the institute in several countries.

In conclusion the Conference adopted the following recommendations:

RESOLUTION No. 85

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PERMANENT MARKETING TRAINING AND GRADING  
INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

CONSIDERING:

That in order to promote the development of Latin American agriculture and economy it is necessary to ensure remunerative prices for producers and food at reasonable cost for consumers;

That for the attainment of this goal it is essential to reduce marketing costs by means of substantial improvements in the marketing system; and

That the improvement of the Latin American marketing system is greatly hampered by an acute shortage of trained personnel

RECOMMENDS:

1. To express its approval with satisfaction of the initiative taken by FAO in establishing a Latin American Marketing Training and Grading Institute for Agricultural Products; to express its appreciation of the project to organize a training course in market research, of several weeks' duration, as well as the convocation of a technical meeting on marketing training needs of one week's duration, where decisions are to be taken with respect to the creation of the above-mentioned Institute.

2. To acknowledge the offer of Colombia to organize the above-mentioned course and meeting jointly with FAO and in collaboration with the OAS, to begin in April or May of 1961.

3. To recommend that the Latin American countries should send high-level delegates to the Bogota Technical Meeting, vested with authority to take preliminary decisions with regard to the creation of the Permanent Marketing Training and Grading Institute for Agricultural Products, for which Colombia has offered the required facilities.

RESOLUTION No. 86

STANDARDIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

CONSIDERING:

That all countries are desirous of increasing agricultural production and, in order to do so, they are making every effort to adopt modern techniques and diversify their agricultures;

That this desire for betterment arises out of consumer needs in domestic and foreign markets, which require a guarantee by each country of the quality of its agricultural products;

That the efficient and systematic distribution of such products is vital to the improvement of production to the end that it may contribute to the raising of the living standards of the community;

That in order to achieve these aims effective legislation is necessary which should include scientific grade standards and provisions for the proper functioning of markets so that producers, middlemen, and consumers may be protected; and

That many countries have already overcome the shortcomings of harmful primitive marketing systems by adopting new marketing techniques which have resulted in new incentives to production, improvement of the quality of products, increased sales, and the protection of consumer health,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That it be formally stated that all countries of the area require the standardization of their agricultural products, which would mean the establishment of standards for the manufacturing, classification, packaging, canning, labelling, and presentation of their products, and which would result in better marketing practices.

2. That research studies be made to discover the best standards and practices for the regulation of markets and the inspections of agricultural consumer goods through the enactment of legislation that will protect both the producer and the consumer.

3. That the training and specialization of national technical experts in scientific grade standards and marketing practices be encouraged in order that the standardization and grading of agricultural consumer products may be achieved and the development of domestic and foreign markets promoted thereby.

#### Activities of the Joint FAO/ECLA Agriculture Division

The Conference noted with satisfaction the contents of the "Report of the Joint CEPAL/FAO Agricultural Division" and thanked its Director for the additional comments he made on the present situation of the work.

The establishment of this Division, similar to those already functioning within the structure of other Regional Commissions of the United Nations, is fructifying in the field of Latin American agricultural-economic research, as shown by the progress achieved during the last year in carrying out the program which both organizations have undertaken.

The delegations were of the opinion that cooperation between FAO and CEPAL should be extended to the measure permitted by the resources of both organizations, in order to intensify the study of the economic problems of Latin American agriculture and avoid duplication of efforts. In this respect, the Conference observed with the greatest interest the work which is now being done or about to be done in the study of the economic problems of coffee production, the role of agricultural products in the agreements for economic integration, the livestock industry and the institutional and structural factors of agricultural development.

The Conference also considered that the work at present being done by the Division could be very useful to the countries in the process of developing agricultural policies and for the evaluation of their technical assistance needs.

#### Policy implications of Reports of Meetings

##### a) Latin American Forestry Commission VII Session, August 1960

The Conference took note of the following policy recommendations adopted by the Latin American Forestry Commission in its Seventh Session, held in Mexico from 3 to 6 August 1960.



- 1) That the member countries should make a practice of consulting their forest services, and, when appropriate, ask the help of international organizations, in planning and carrying out projects on land use, colonization and land reform, including those for submission to the Special Fund in order to achieve a close coordination between agriculture and forestry in this field, and that studies and projects on agrarian reform include an analysis of shifting cultivation practised in the countries of the region, where it particularly affects woodlands.
- 2) That the FAO, in cooperation with other international organizations, pay attention to forestry education at all levels. (Chapters 21-23, 26 and 28).
- 3) That the governments of the countries interested in the establishment of the Latin American Institute of Forestry Research and Training, deposit their formal instruments of acceptance with the Director-General prior to November 1 1960.
- 4) That, in view of the importance which the establishment in Latin America of bodies for regional economic integration and cooperation represent to forestry, all necessary information be supplied to enable forest services to make an analysis of the possible consequences.

The Conference expressed its agreement with the general policy formulated by this Commission, the specific recommendations of which have been considered under another item of the agenda.

b) First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Coffee, Bogotá  
July 1960

The subject was introduced by a member of the Secretariat who presented a summary of document 26b in which reference is made to the recommendations on coffee adopted by the Fifth Regional Conference of FAO held in Costa Rica 1958 which resulted in the holding of the "First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Coffee" in July 1960 in Bogotá. This meeting had been sponsored by FAO, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and the National Federation of Coffee Producers of Colombia.

This meeting had analysed the overall technical aspects of coffee production in Latin America; had evaluated the present situation in regard to research, extension and training in the field of coffee technology on this continent, and had formulated an action plan the primary purpose of which is to improve the efficiency of coffee production and to intensify the inter-american cooperation in the solution of the basic technical problems.

To implement this plan, which is contained in about 30 recommendations which refer to studies on soils, climate, genetic improvements, processing scientific exchange etc., the meeting recommended the establishment in the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Turrialba of an "Inter-American Technical Coffee Program".

This program should be carried out through the Latin American coffee organizations and through the institutions directly interested in coffee research, extension and training. It will be a coordinating nucleus and a center for the promotion of technical cooperation.

The program will be under the direction of a Secretary who will be assisted by an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, the National Federation of Coffee Producers of Colombia and the Federation of Coffee Producers of the Americas (FEDECAME).

In this Committee FAO and other international organizations interested in coffee will have, each of them, a permanent representative ex officio.

An "Inter-American Technical Coffee Conference" will be held every two years to propose the general lines of work of the program and to discuss the progress achieved. The financing of the program should be assured through a special fund made up of contributions of international and national agencies both official and private of the coffee producing and consuming countries.

The program was supported with great interest by the delegates of several countries. The Conference agreed with the delegate of Colombia who underlined the importance of a greater efficiency in coffee production for the economy of the majority of the Latin American countries which can only be achieved through the improved technology of production.

The Conference emphasized the need that the program should be a dynamic one and called upon the Director of the IAIAS to initiate it as soon as possible. The Conference congratulated the present direction of the IAIAS and remembered the former Director Dr. Ralph Allee with affection and gratitude for his work in the Institute.

It was further suggested that the program could function in a similar way as the Inter-American Cocoa Center, a project which also belongs to the IAIAS.

The discussions concluded by calling on governments and coffee organizations to contribute to this program the necessary resources for its adequate functioning recognizing that a greater efficiency in coffee production will lead to a better standard of living for thousands of producers in the majority of the American countries.

- 1) That the member countries should make a practice of consulting their forest services, and, when appropriate, ask the help of international organizations, in planning and carrying out projects on land use, colonization and land reform, including those for submission to the Special Fund in order to achieve a close coordination between agriculture and forestry in this field, and that studies and projects on agrarian reform include an analysis of shifting cultivation practised in the countries of the region, where it particularly affects woodlands.
- 2) That the FAO, in cooperation with other international organizations, pay attention to forestry education at all levels. (Chapters 21-23, 26 and 28).
- 3) That the governments of the countries interested in the establishment of the Latin American Institute of Forestry Research and Training, deposit their formal instruments of acceptance with the Director-General prior to November 1 1960.
- 4) That, in view of the importance which the establishment in Latin America of bodies for regional economic integration and cooperation represent to forestry, all necessary information be supplied to enable forest services to make an analysis of the possible consequences.

The Conference expressed its agreement with the general policy formulated by this Commission, the specific recommendations of which have been considered under another item of the agenda.

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The program will be under the direction of a Secretary who will be assisted by an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, the National Federation of Coffee Producers of Colombia and the Federation of Coffee Producers of the Americas (FEDECAME).

In this Committee FAO and other international organizations interested in coffee will have, each of them, a permanent representative ex officio.

An "Inter-American Technical Coffee Conference" will be held every two years to propose the general lines of work of the program and to discuss the progress achieved. The financing of the program should be assured through a special fund made up of contributions of international and national agencies both official and private of the coffee producing and consuming countries.

The program was supported with great interest by the delegates of several countries. The Conference agreed with the delegate of Colombia who underlined the importance of a greater efficiency in coffee production for the economy of the majority of the Latin American countries which can only be achieved through the improved technology of production.

The Conference emphasized the need that the program should be a dynamic one and called upon the Director of the IAIAS to initiate it as soon as possible. The Conference congratulated the present direction of the IAIAS and remembered the former Director Dr. Ralph Allee with affection and gratitude for his work in the Institute.

It was further suggested that the program could function in a similar way as the Inter-American Cocoa Center, a project which also belongs to the IAIAS.

The discussions concluded by calling on governments and coffee organizations to contribute to this program the necessary resources for its adequate functioning recognizing that a greater efficiency in coffee production will lead to a better standard of living for thousands of producers in the majority of the American countries.

The Conference adopted the following recommendation:

RESOLUTION No. 87

INTER-AMERICAN TECHNICAL COFFEE PROGRAM

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

CONSIDERING THAT:

There exists the urgent need to increase the efficiency of coffee production in Latin America;

Appropriate inter-American cooperation can accelerate the solution of numerous technical problems required in order to achieve efficiency of production and

To solve these problems a specific plan of action was outlined at the First Inter-American Technical Coffee Meeting, sponsored by the FAO, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and the National Federation of Coffee Growers of Colombia, held at Bogotá in July of 1960

RECOMMENDS:

1. To support the recommendation approved at this meeting with regard to the establishment of an Inter-American Technical Coffee Program at the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS, which will undertake the execution of the aforementioned plan of action, whose objectives and organization are outlined in Document 26b, submitted to this Conference.

2. To recommend that international organizations and official and non-governmental agencies of coffee producing and consuming countries, interested in the Latin American coffee industry, consider ways and means of providing essential funds for this coffee program, thereby enabling it to carry out its functions in a permanent manner.

c) Technical FAO/OAS Meeting on Agricultural Cooperatives for South America, Buenos Aires, September 1959

An FAO representative presented a summary of the resolutions adopted in 1959 by the Technical FAO/OAS Meeting on Agricultural Cooperatives, in which it was pointed out what the action of the Government could be in the matter of control of cooperative societies and the role it should play with respect to educational, technical, and financial assistance to those societies..

The meeting agreed to suggest to the FAO that, in its policy on cooperatives it promotes the creation of regional coordinating councils of cooperative societies, non-governmental organizations which would be composed of representatives from national cooperatives. It also recognized that cooperative credit should be duly taken care of by Special Banks, considering its completely different nature from ordinary commercial credit.

The Conference approved in general this policy, with several delegates insisting upon the desirability of channelling many of the solutions of the agricultural problems through cooperative societies.

d) South American Development Centre on Agricultural Credit,  
Recife, September 1958

An FAO representative informed the Conference on the resolutions of the South American Meeting on Agricultural Credit. Special mention was made of the project to create an Agricultural Credit Research Training Center for Latin America. This project was studied in a special meeting for this purpose which took place in Mexico in March of 1959. Delegates from FAO, OAS, United Nations, Center for Latin American Monetary Studies, International Cooperation Administration, Bank of Chile, Brazilian Credit and Rural Aid Association, National School of Agriculture of Chapingo (Mexico) Rockefeller Foundation, and other interested agencies. The OAS, through the Latin American Institute of Agricultural Sciences would sponsor the project, with the assistance of the other organizations which participated in the meeting. However, administrative difficulties have delayed the opening of this Center.

The OAS delegate informed about the present state of the project. The Conference adopted the following recommendation:

RESOLUTION No. 88

LATIN AMERICAN CENTER ON AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America

DULY INFORMED:

On the measures recommended by the South American Center on Agricultural Credit, which took place in Recife in 1958, and

INFORMED:

Of the plans for the creation of a Latin American Center for Agricultural Credit recommended in that meeting held in Recife,

RECOMMENDS:

1. To request the Inter American Economic and Social Council to allocate the necessary means within the Technical Assistance Program of OAS, in order that the Latin American Center for Agricultural Credit may begin to function from January 1, 1961.

2. To request the Governments represented in the Conference to take steps and adopt the proper resolutions to obtain an adequate coordination among the organizations and credit institutions, of the agricultural credit policy with the national programs for agricultural development .

- e) Latin American Center on Food and Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies, Santiago, February - March 1959

The Conference noted that the Report of the Latin American Centre on Food and Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies which was held in Santiago, Chile, in February/March 1959 had been placed before the Expert Panel on Agricultural Stabilization and Support Policies which met in Rome in April 1959. The Report had made a valuable contribution to the work of this Expert Panel in that it had focused attention on the problems arising from agricultural price and support policies in countries now in process of agricultural and general economic development. The Report had thus supplemented the findings of an earlier Expert Working Party which had been largely oriented towards the problems of the economically more developed countries.

The Conference was informed of the discussions in regard to guiding principles of agricultural price stabilization and support policies which took place at the Thirty-Third Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems. A revised draft set of principles had been prepared by a special drafting group established by the Committee which would be circulated to all FAO member governments for comment. The Conference was also informed of the arrangements for the preparation of further periodic reviews of new developments in agricultural price stabilization and support measures. It noted with satisfaction that, as recommended by the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference, the two expert reports had been published as an FAO Enquiry into the Problems of Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies.

CONCLUDING ITEMS

Discussion and recommendations for joint action by OAS and FAO in Latin America

Summing up of discussions and review of recommendations

The Conferences decided to deal jointly with items 16 and 18 of the agenda. In relation to them they took note of the following statements :

STATEMENT BY MR. A. H. BOERMA

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL, FAO

Mr. President and Distinguished Delegates:

Now that the Conferences have exhausted their discussion of all the points on its perhaps somewhat overloaded agenda, I am very grateful for the opportunity to summarize on behalf of the Director-General of FAO the most important conclusions resulting from the discussions. First of all, I should like to express our feelings of deep gratitude to you, Mr. President, to the Chairmen of the four Commissions, and to all the delegates for the interest taken in the problems which have been presented to you and which are all of such fundamental importance to the economic development of this region. The Director-General who, much to his regret, had to leave some days ago for other pressing duties, has specifically asked me to say how much he was impressed with the constructive spirit shown by all concerned during the deliberations in this Conference. He also wishes me to state that, in his view, this first experiment of a really joint session of the FAO Regional Conference and the OAS Interamerican Conference on Agriculture has proved to be very successful and an effective means for the strengthening of the collaboration between our organizations. Our gratitude also includes ECLA which has cooperated so closely with us in the preparations for these Conferences. We have noted with satisfaction the resolution recommending joint FAO/OAS Conferences in the future and at two-year intervals and, as far as FAO is concerned, I can assure you that we are fully prepared to implement this resolution in the spirit in which it has been taken. You can also rest assured that, as far as FAO is concerned, we will do our very best to maintain and further develop our cordial cooperation with OAS at the working level. There is still so much to do in the field of agricultural development that there is plenty of room for the activities of both organizations.



It is, of course, impossible to comment during this intervention on all the valuable suggestions and recommendations which have been made by these Conferences. FAO will consider them carefully both in our Headquarters and in the Regional Office in developing our future programme. My intention here is to highlight some of the most important points which were discussed in the past days, and to indicate briefly how FAO intends to follow up these discussions.

Many of the resolutions which were passed by the Conference asked for assistance by FAO in the various fields which are within the terms of reference of this Organization. This is exactly what we expected these Conferences to do. For FAO regional conferences, which we organize every two years in the five regions of the world, are intended to serve two main purposes: first of all, they provide an opportunity for a discussion on a regional basis of the main problems of agricultural development which pertain to a given region and they help in laying a foundation for close cooperation in solving these problems among all countries concerned. Secondly, the regional conferences are of great help to the Director-General in preparing his programme of work and budget for the Organization as a whole, which he places before the Conference to be held in the following year. It is obvious that FAO's programme of work should reflect closely the interests of all its members and, since these may vary in different regions, regional conferences such as this one can be of great assistance to bring to bear the interests of the regions concerned upon FAO's world-wide programme. It is in this sense that we consider the recommendations made as a guide-line for the development of our future work.

The many suggestions made during this Conference for action by FAO raise, of course, the question of how this action will be carried out in practice. In this connection, it may be in order to say a few words about FAO's structure and its methods of work.

There is first of all FAO's so-called Regular Programme and Budget. This budget makes provision for our permanent staff in FAO Headquarters and in the Regional Offices. Their main task is to assemble, interpret, and disseminate information of a technical, economic and social nature, to organize and service international meetings of a regional or world-wide character for the discussion of vital economic and technical problems, and to guide and direct FAO's field work. Our Regular Programme is, so to speak, the heart of FAO. Over the years FAO's permanent staff have acquired a rather wide experience and knowledge of the world's agriculture in the broadest sense and it is this fact which makes FAO useful to its member countries. Several of the recommendations which were made refer to studies to be undertaken by FAO. We will try to incorporate these suggestions into FAO's Regular Programme, where work in a particular field is not already under way, and provided that these studies are not of a too scientific nature, in which case they can better be dealt with by universities, foundations or similar institutes. FAO's Regular budget now amounts to approximately \$10 million a year. This certainly is not

much, taking into account that we have to serve almost all countries in the world and that the number of member countries, especially recently, is still growing. Although the Director-General will most certainly submit to the next FAO Conference a higher budget for future years, which he trusts will meet with the full support of our member governments, it will still remain necessary for him to establish priorities, which means that he will be able to include in his Regular Programme only work which is considered essential to carry out the basic tasks for which the Organization has been established. One further criterion in establishing priorities is that projects which are of interest to a large number of countries should be given first place. It is for these reasons that perhaps some of the recommendations that have been made during this Conference must of necessity be given a lower priority notwithstanding the fact that a certain country may feel that for its particular circumstances it is a very useful one.

So much for FAO's Regular Programme which, as I said, is the heart of our work.

Based on this Programme or, to use agricultural terminology, grafted on it, there are FAO's action programmes in the field. These action programmes are designed to give direct assistance to countries in solving their agricultural problems. As a rule they are carried out under FAO's Technical Assistance Programme and, more recently, also under the United Nations Special Fund. FAO's Technical Assistance Programme is financed from voluntary contributions by governments to a special account under the management of the Technical Assistance Board in which FAO, the U.N. and the other Specialized Agencies are all represented. This programme, which has now been in existence for almost ten years, provides FAO with an annual income of approximately \$8 million. All countries of this region are participating in this programme which, in general I believe, has given considerable help to them, although there is still scope for improvement both in the planning and in the execution stages. In this respect I may perhaps mention that just before I came to Mexico I attended, in Geneva on behalf of FAO, the meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, its Technical Assistance Committee and of the Technical Assistance Board. At these meetings very important proposals were made for changes in the present programming procedures which tend to place in the future still more responsibility on the governments in the determination of the various types of assistance which they wish to receive. These proposals are now to be considered further by the Technical Assistance Board and, although they may not be put into full practice before 1963 since the technical assistance programmes for 1961/62 have already been prepared, they are most likely to go through as proposed. They imply that governments,

if they have not already done so, must create adequate machinery for the preparation of their requests. In our field of agriculture requests are too often prepared in a somewhat haphazard manner. It frequently happens that such requests are not too closely related to well determined plans for agricultural development as an integral part of a general economic development plan.

Several of the resolutions of this Conference can, in fact, best be implemented by utilizing FAO's Technical Assistance Programmes. In such cases it is the governments rather than FAO who should take the first step towards implementation by including requests for technical assistance in these fields in their submission to FAO. It is for this reason that I have felt it necessary to stress the importance of the Technical Assistance Programme as a means of carrying out many proposals for action which have been recommended in the past few days.

The United Nations Special Fund constitutes another source of technical assistance. Its main purpose is to assist countries in pre-investment studies for economic development. Projects financed by the Special Fund are approved for their entire duration and are not subject to annual or bi-annual programming, as is the case with the U.N. Technical Assistance Programme. The initiative for requesting assistance of the Special Fund is entirely with governments. The Special Fund requires not only that projects be officially submitted through the proper government channels but, even more important, it requires that the governments concerned commit themselves to financial participation in these projects to a minimum of roughly half its total cost. In addition, the Special Fund requires an assurance that once its contribution to the project ends the country itself will either continue the work or put to good use the results obtained. The main fields in which the Fund is prepared to assist the Governments are surveys of resources, technical education and training and applied research and experimentation, including small-scale pilot or demonstration projects. From this it is clear that there is great scope for Special Fund assistance in national projects for the development of agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Here again, it is possible to implement some of the resolutions on a national basis and even, in certain cases, on a regional basis by making use of the facilities offered by the Fund. It is the Fund's practice to designate the United Nations, the International Bank, or one of the Specialized Agencies, as appropriate, to act as an executive agency for the implementation of the projects on the Fund's behalf. In the field of agriculture FAO has, until now, invariably been designated as the executive agency in recognition of its experience and competence in this field. As the Director-General already mentioned in his opening speech, FAO has already been given the responsibility for the execution of 28 Special Fund projects, involving an expenditure by the Fund through FAO of some \$17 million.

Taking into account FAO's present level of participation in the Special Fund's total resources, which is about 25-30%, and given the increase in the Special Fund's resources over a period of three years to the target set by Mr. Hoffman, the Managing Director of the Fund, namely \$100 million per annum, it may reasonably be expected that FAO will have to administer very soon Special Fund projects of a total value of approximately \$60 - \$70 million a year. It is superfluous to say that this means for our Organization a very considerable increase in its activities. If Governments wish to avail themselves of this very important opportunity opened up by the coming into existence of the Special Fund, they should themselves take the initiative in preparing sound projects in line with the Fund's requirements which I have already discussed. FAO, of course, stands ready to give them every possible assistance in this respect, through the Regional Office and the field staff.

In addition, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign is likely to open up another new possibility for increased action programmes. Last year FAO's Conference authorized the Director-General to set up a Campaign Trust Fund which it is hoped will receive contributions from governments as well as from private sources, and from which, inter alia, concrete action programmes for the development of agriculture in under developed countries can be financed. Some contributions for this fund are already coming in and if these are followed by others - as we sincerely hope will be the case - there will be further opportunities for FAO to direct assistance to member countries. As an example of a project under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign which has already taken concrete shape I may mention the pledge made recently by the combined fertilizer industries all over the world to furnish \$2 million for the carrying out of a special FAO fertilizer programme under the auspices of the Campaign. In implementing the resolution adopted by this Conference regarding the need for further studies on fertilizers in this region in connection with the common market projects, it may be possible to draw upon the resources which are now being provided to us for this particular project.

I am convinced that everybody here present has heard with great interest the very informative and constructive statement made by the representative of the Inter-American Development Bank during the general debate on item 6 of the agenda. There is no need for me to emphasize the importance of this institute for the economic development of the region. I would like to say, however, that FAO noted with great interest the suggestions which were made by the representative of the Bank about possibilities of cooperation between our two organizations. It also noted with satisfaction the resolution which this Conference adopted on this particular issue and which recommended to the governments to give support to the agencies concerned in formulating working agreements for their future cooperation. I can assure you that FAO will do its best to implement this resolution as soon as possible.

I should like to refer now to some of the main themes which were dealt with during this Conference. As I see it, there were three distinct features. In the first place, there was the great interest shown in land policy and land reform; secondly, there was a discussion on the importance of programmes for economic integration, common markets and liberalization of trade; and, thirdly, many resolutions were passed regarding the need for increasing agricultural productivity through better utilization of agriculture, fisheries and forestry resources.

As regards land reform, the extraordinary attention devoted to this subject was most impressive. This recalls to me the original resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations some nine years ago which first recognized the importance of land reform and was unanimously approved in an important international gathering. It is indeed gratifying to note that this subject, which in many places and for many years has been a sort of taboo, has come to be one of the chief pre-occupations of governments in Latin America. The prominence of discussions on desirable changes in the agrarian structure of countries proves once again that these problems are often strategic in agricultural and economic development and also that they can be usefully discussed in an essentially technical conference. What impressed me most in listening to the land reform discussions was that, in spite of obviously different philosophies concerning property concepts, there was a strong undercurrent of agreement on fundamental issues. One of these fundamental issues is the role of an independent, secure, and vigorous peasantry as a backbone of a healthy and dynamic agriculture, and another, that in order to obtain the best effect, changes in land tenure patterns must be accompanied and reinforced by a variety of measures to give the cultivator an opportunity to own land and to open up for him the whole gamut of other opportunities of a modern society - such as access to markets, credit, technical advice, cooperatives, etc. Thus, if there was one single theme that ran through your discussions here, perhaps it is that of the concept of integral land reform.

FAO is grateful for the recognition given by this Conference to the efforts thus far made for the creation of a regional institute on Research and Training in Agrarian Matters, which was recommended by the Tenth Session of the Conference.

The Director-General will vigorously pursue his explorations to develop this project. However, such a venture cannot be carried out by FAO alone, but requires the active participation, including financial support, of the governments. We hope that such concrete support will be forthcoming to make the institute an early reality. Before leaving this subject, I would like to stress that we in the international organizations have a very special role to play in this complex and difficult field. Here, perhaps more than in any other field, impartiality, a broad and

tolerant point of view and solid experience acquired in many countries is required. These Conferences have provided a most interesting and useful forum for the exchange of information and of opinions with regard to land reform. It has also provided the two secretariats with an excellent opportunity to compare notes and to coordinate our respective future programmes. We hope that our member governments will utilize our facilities fully and help us in the task of rendering jointly our assistance in the most effective manner.

As a second feature I mentioned the programmes for economic integration, the common market and liberalization of trade. The study and implementation of these - for the region - so vitally important programmes depend very much on the availability of economic and statistical data and services. FAO, therefore, welcomes the interest shown in these subjects during this Conference and will carefully study, jointly with OAS and ECLA, the ways and means in which it can follow up the recommendation referring to the intensification of studies on social and institutional factors influencing agricultural incomes in Latin America. We also hope that the recommendation and the countries concerned should establish, within the framework of the agreement on the liberalization of agricultural trade, the necessary machinery for periodic consultation on national policies. FAO and ECLA have devoted a substantial part of their resources to the study of basic problems connected with this matter, and as far as we are concerned - and I am almost certain that I can also speak in the name of ECLA - we will continue to devote great attention to this important matter.

I was pleased to note that the Conferences felt that more action is needed to improve and develop agricultural statistics in the region. Any further action in this field which governments should undertake in collaboration with international organizations should concentrate on the actual implementation of the census programmes to insure the maximum utilization of its results and in solving the problems resulting from deficiencies in statistical legislation or lack of coordination among the various national agencies. FAO and the Inter-American Statistical Institute will, as requested, continue their work in this field to develop sound statistical systems and assist in the training at all levels of personnel, especially in the proper use of modern sampling techniques and scientific experimentation.

Perhaps I might mention here, although it was not brought out specifically in the discussions, that the plans for integration in Latin America will also benefit from the work that is being done by the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems and its Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal and its Study Groups on specific commodities which keep under constant review the international market situation of the most important agricultural commodities.

The third important aspect of these Conferences was, as I mentioned, the great attention devoted to the development of agricultural resources and to ways to improve agricultural productivity. In this respect I must refer again to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign which, as its main purpose, aims above all at improving agricultural productivity as a means to provide more and better food to the large numbers of hungry and badly-fed people throughout the world. It is gratifying that the countries of this region have once more, in a resolution, underlined their full and enthusiastic support for this major FAO project which, it is hoped, is going to have a lasting effect on the improvement of the standards of living of the world's so vastly growing population. One basic programme closely related to the Campaign concerns the discussion in this Conference on the need for food consumption surveys. Food consumption surveys are needed to penetrate deeper into the real facts underlying the nutritional situation in a given country. We are glad that these Conferences have so clearly expressed the need for work in this field by governments in close cooperation with FAO. We shall certainly take this into account in the further development of FAO's work programmes.

Many other important resolutions were adopted which are all designed to show what governments, in cooperation with FAO, OAS and other agencies, can do to increase the relatively slow rate of expansion of agricultural production in this region, as was pointed out in the joint ECLA/FAO studies. In this respect, I wish to refer in particular to the resolutions resulting from the fruitful discussions regarding the need for sound land development, for a better utilization on a sustained basis of forest resources, for increased attention to animal production and improvement of veterinary services, and those in regard to more efficient production of coffee and other crops. Very relevant in this respect are also the resolutions which seem to achieve improved production by recommending the strengthening of research, education, extension and marketing services.

The discussion on forestry matters was particularly comprehensive and useful, based as it was on the successful meeting preceding these Conferences of the Latin American Forestry Commission. There was also a useful discussion on fisheries matters. From this we have gained the impression that, in view of the growing realization in the region of the importance of this subject, more attention to this topic is warranted in future regional conferences. We intend to take this into account in preparing our agenda for the next Latin American regional conference.

Throughout the discussions reference has often been made, and even resolutions have been adopted, suggesting the setting up of regional institutes for specific technical purposes. Admitting that the objective of establishing regional institutes may, in many cases, be a desirable one, I feel nevertheless, the need to sound a note of caution regarding the practical possibility for the establishment of such institutes. Our experience, as well as that of our sister agencies in their respective fields, has been that it is usually not difficult to reach general agreement among governments on the desirability of setting up regional institutes. However, if it comes to the implementation and, in particular, to securing financial support from governments for such institutes, we have almost invariably found that it is usually the host country which is readily prepared to pay its legitimate share but that other countries are rather reluctant to commit themselves to the financing of institutes not located within their boundaries. Even if tentative arrangements for the setting up and the financing of regional institutes are made, it has proved to be very difficult indeed to secure the formal ratification of such agreements by the countries concerned. The example of the Merida Institute for Forestry Research in Venezuela is a case in point. It should, therefore, be fully realized by the delegates who supported, at this meeting, the setting up of regional institutes that such projects usually take a long time to develop and, sometimes, are even bound to fail. Personally, I believe that there are other ways to achieve essentially the same purpose more quickly and more efficiently. I can perhaps best explain that by mentioning an example. FAO is at present, in cooperation with several countries in the Near East region, preparing a regional animal health project for which it is hoped to get the financial support of the United Nations Special Fund. This project is based on the preparation and implementation of an agreed programme of research in which national institutes in each participating country take a share. This programme fully takes into account the need for a coordinated project and each national institute can, therefore, concentrate its efforts and resources on that part of the programme for which it is most suitable. In this way duplication is avoided, money is saved and all countries are benefiting from the combined efforts of the participating national institutes. It seems to me that this project, which at the same time opens up possibilities of financial support from the Special Fund, is perhaps a good example of the most efficient way in which to achieve in practice the goals which have been set by these Conferences in recommending coordinated research on a regional basis. Incidentally, your Conference has recommended a similar project for the Latin American region in this very field and FAO will investigate, with the Special Fund, how this recommendation can best be followed up. This approach may also be tried out in implementing the resolution adopted by these Conferences regarding coordinated research in the field of marine fisheries which was initiated by the distinguished delegate from Panama.



Mr. President, I am well aware that in this summary of the discussions I have perhaps referred too briefly, or not at all, to certain resolutions and recommendations to which this region attaches considerable importance. It is only for brevity's sake that this has happened. I should like to repeat again that it is our intention to consider all the suggestions very seriously indeed and to do our best to implement as many of them as possible.

One last remark I would like to make, however. Throughout the discussions during these Conferences one thing has struck me which seems to be important. That is the close inter-relationship between all the problems which have been discussed during these long days of very hard and serious work. In fact, all our efforts can be brought under one main heading: the need for agricultural development as a basic part of economic development in general. The close inter-relationship of all the various aspects of this main pre-occupation of all less developed countries in the world calls for purposeful policies in each individual nation based on careful planning and the establishment of priorities. If all our hard efforts towards agricultural development are to succeed, the setting up of adequate machinery for agricultural development planning is a prime necessity. Government officials are usually very busy people and have to devote their attention to many subjects of both administrative and technical nature. They hardly find the time to sit back and think and certainly it is difficult for them to devote adequate attention to detailed planning work. Ideally, each Ministry of Agriculture ought to have a small unit, preferably consisting of agricultural economists and sociologists who, in close consultation with the leading technicians in the various technical departments of the Ministry, should devote their full time to the preparation of an integrated plan for agricultural development. This, in turn, should be coordinated with the government's overall plan for economic development which is, of course, equally badly needed to secure the most efficient utilization of the country's natural, financial and human resources.

The Economic Commission for Latin America, under the vigorous leadership of Dr. Prebisch, has taken the initiative to assist governments in setting up adequate machinery to deal with economic planning in general. At the request of ECLA, FAO has given its full cooperation in this important field and already joint ECLA/FAO teams are working on this subject in some Latin American countries. I believe that this type of advisory work is bound to prove invaluable to many countries and I can give the assurance, on the part of FAO, that we will give it a high priority in our programme.

I apologize, Mr. President, for the length of my intervention. My only justification, however, is based on the fact that the importance and comprehensiveness of the discussions during the past two weeks made it necessary to refer to so many different issues. May I repeat again that FAO is very satisfied with the outcome of these Conferences and may I express the hope that it will prove to have taken a decisive step towards the improvement of agriculture and the betterment of the lives of human beings in this so basic part of the world's economy.

STATEMENT BY ING. ARMANDO SAMPER, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE OAS AND DIRECTOR OF THE  
INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

In his speech at the opening session held in the Palacio de Bellas Artes, His Excellency Mr. Adolfo López Mateos, the President of the United Mexican States, traced out the line to be followed by these joint conferences and exhorted us ever to keep before our eyes the goal of our deliberations, namely, the improvement of living conditions for the rural masses. He pointed out that in these times of vast social change, productivity has greatly improved in the more developed countries, where an ever smaller proportion of farmers are producing an ever increasing quantity of foodstuffs and fibres for the people of the cities, while in the less developed countries farm production is failing to keep pace with steady population growth.

His Excellency reminded us of how the deterioration in the rates of exchange in foreign trade of agricultural commodities makes cooperation and solidarity between American countries even more vital, and issued an eloquent appeal for the breaking down of international barriers to science and technology and for agrarian reform based on social justice.

In his reply on behalf of all delegations thanking the President of Mexico for his inaugural address, the Venezuelan Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Dr. Victor Giménez Landínez, remarked that no country in America could have been more appropriate for these joint conferences than Mexico, the cradle of modern agrarian reform and the living and dynamic inspiration of all those who long and are labouring for the emancipation of the peasant, whose one desire is to have the right to work the land. The Minister pleaded for integrated agrarian reform, concerned not only with problems of land ownership but also with providing effective technical aid, the necessary credit and market guarantees. Agrarian reform, in fact, was the main theme of these conferences.

For the FAO, the Director-General once again urged our peoples to enlist in the campaign to free mankind from hunger. He pointed out that improved agricultural productivity would not solve agriculture's problems unless it went hand in hand with parallel campaigns to improve education, health and the institutional structure of the various countries.

When I came to the rostrum as representative of the Secretary-General of the OAS, I spoke of our vital interests in everything concerned with agricultural development policies, with the mechanization

of farming, the training of technicians, consolidation of landholdings and economic integration for Latin America and pleaded for the strengthening of the means of interamerican action. These have found their most characteristic expression in "Operation Pan-America", which owes its origin to the inspiration of His Excellency Mr. Juscelino Kubitschek, the President of Brazil.

These are the terms of reference within which we began our deliberations. Subsequently, at the first plenary session, as representatives of FAO, OAS and ECLA (Economic Commission for Latin America), we expressed our concern for the mounting imbalance between progress in farming and wider economic development. It was pointed out that while in certain sectors there has been a manifest improvement in farm production, actual production of food has not kept pace with the population increase of a hemisphere where demographic expansion is the highest in the world, and which in 15 years time will have to feed 300 million mouths as compared with 200 million today. We further indicated the factors hampering agriculture in its role in economic development and expressed our deep concern for the widespread stagnation of economic activity in the vast majority of countries in Latin America.

It was with the greatest interest and attention that we listened to the speeches of the heads of 24 delegations accredited to these joint conferences, the contents of which are especially useful to us in drafting guidelines for the work of our organization, for strengthening the means of interamerican action and for close coordination with FAO and other international organizations.

The heads of delegations emphasized the fundamental role of agriculture in America. They listed the adverse factors that account for the slow growth of agriculture, that have caused the imbalance between income in cities and in rural districts and that keep productivity low in agriculture as compared with other sectors of the economy. These speeches were not mere progress reports nor were they confined to problems faced in crop growing alone, but also embraced animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries.

The heads of delegations were unanimous in pointing out the serious effects of the fall in prices for agricultural products exported to the markets of the world, the danger of unbridled competition on international markets through surplus stockpiling, the need to streamline the marketing system, to intensify plant and animal health campaigns, to educate the rural masses, to boost hygiene campaigns and to improve general public education, research and extension services. Reference was made to the trend towards the formation of blocs of countries and the mounting repercussion of national policies on other countries, with special reference to the European Common Market.

In all the matters on which concern was expressed by the heads of delegations, there are three on which you took a firm stand and where you stressed the urgency of as much international cooperation as possible: the need for integrated agrarian reform, the need for increased productivity and the need for heavy investment, both national and international, as a means of tackling these problems; in all these, the man of the countryside, whose emancipation, in the so apposite words of the Venezuelan Minister of Agriculture, has been the "target, the pole, the core and the raison d'être" of this joint conference.

It was with no less interest that I listened to the remarks of the representatives of other international organizations, in particular the declarations of the representative of the Interamerican Development Bank regarding the possibilities of financing programs of agrarian reform and land settlement, education, health and hygiene and housing. The representative of the Interamerican Regional Organization of Workers of the ICFPU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) spoke of the concern of the free trade unions that the social ends of industrial production should ever be kept in view. The representative of the International Labour Office told us of his organization's efforts to raise the level of living and income in rural communities of economically developing countries. Also, several of the representatives of 26 international and private organizations, invited as observers to these joint conferences, expressed their wishes for the success of our labours.

As I said at the first plenary session, I firmly believe that so many complex factors are involved in agricultural problems that they can only be solved through an integrated plan. We should be making a serious mistake not to attach equal importance to the technical matters dealt with by Commission I under the chairmanship of the Argentine Undersecretary for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Dr. Rafaél García Mata. This Commission has spared no pains in analyzing in detail the development and improvement of land use, programs of agrarian reform and land settlement, the focusing on rural welfare at the community level, crop diversification and improvement of crop growing and stock raising, the use of atomic energy in agriculture, significant steps in fisheries development, agricultural education policy and programs at the primary, secondary and university levels, the organization of agricultural extension work and the betterment of communication facilities.

The Commission's report is a most valuable contribution to the analysis of agricultural affairs in Latin America, particularly as regards agrarian reform. It contains a number of penetrating considerations in this field, which will guide us when we prepare our work programs. I should emphasize that the various OAS agencies,

particularly the Interamerican Institute for Agricultural Sciences, both in their regular programs and through Project 39, will be collaborating in the solution of these problems by training professional personnel at the graduate level and by conducting basic research together with the research centres of their member nations. Especially as regards agrarian reform and in response to the concern expressed by Dr. Joao Gonçalves de Souza, Executive Director of the Technical Cooperation Program of the OAS, we intend to ask the Interamerican Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) to increase the funds for this program in order to be able to organize specialized training and technical seminars for agronomists, sociologists, agricultural economists, lawyers practising in the field of agricultural law, veterinarians, civil engineers, foresters and ecologists, educators and other professionals, who are indispensable if the governments are to implement their ambitious programs for agrarian reform. Likewise, we shall actively collaborate with the United Nations Special Fund in its efforts to expand opportunities for research and teaching in schools of agriculture and university-level institutes.

Among the subjects, all of them of great importance, discussed in Commission II under the chairmanship of Dr. Adriano Urbina, Costa Rican Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, I was especially interested in those concerning financial surveys in connection with the programs for agrarian reform, a more thoroughgoing analysis of inter-regional trade, means of improving agricultural productivity, the need to make overall studies on natural and human resources as a basis for plans for agrarian reform. In compliance, therefore, with the feelings of the joint conferences, I am to ask the Secretary-General of the OAS and Executive Secretary of the Interamerican Economic and Social Council to strengthen the technical cadres of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and to undertake a more detailed study of policies and plans for economic development in agriculture.

I look forward with special satisfaction to informing the Secretary-General of the OAS on the highly profitable labours of Commission III on OAS affairs, under the chairmanship of the Venezuelan Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Dr. Víctor Giménez Lardínez. The constructive criticism offered by this Commission on various OAS programs for agriculture and rural life, and the enthusiastic support you gave to the plans and programs of the OAS, will be the best possible incentive to us to serve the countries of America efficiently and with a sense of dedication. I shall inform the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the Technical Cooperation Program of the OAS of the interest expressed by the joint conference in seeing the strengthening and expansion of the activities of the Pan American Centre on Zoonosis in Argentina and the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centre in Brazil. I have already sent a cable to Washington

urging the approval of the necessary funds for the Interamerican Center on Agricultural Credit to be set up at the 'Escuela Nacional de Agricultura', (National School of Agriculture) at Chapingo here in Mexico, so that it may start on 1 January 1961 as is the desire of these Conferences. We rely on the full collaboration of CEMLA ('Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos' - Latin-American Financial Survey Center), FAO and other organizations to guarantee the success of this important undertaking.

I am grateful to the delegations to this joint conference for having made representations to the governments that have not yet ratified the Convention by which the Interamerican Institute for Agricultural Sciences was established in 1944 or the Amendments Protocol to the same Convention, open to signature by the governments since 1958. Governments should sign as soon as possible so that this agency can broaden its services to member countries and implement the recommendations of these conferences. We are particularly pleased that the Mexican Government, as announced yesterday by the head of this country's delegation, is prepared to sign the Amendments Protocol.

I wish to express the gratitude of all member countries of the Institute to the United Nations Special Fund for its interest in helping to strengthen it as an agency for research, training and consultations. It is likewise the firm intention of these conferences to urge the various governments to increase their support for the Institute. We shall reorganize the Institute along the lines recommended by these conferences on the advice of the Technical Consultative Council with which you have concurred. We shall be operating a special programme in the Temperate Zone relying on the universities and research institutes of member countries to offer specialized graduate training in accordance with your instructions. We shall likewise maintain the decentralized structure of Project 39 of the OAS Technical Cooperation Program, so that it may continue to provide the practical services of professional training and technical advice which have been so enthusiastically supported by these conferences.

I likewise wish to thank you, gentlemen, for the recognition that the Fifth Conference has given to the excellent work done by Dr. Ralph H. Allee as Director of the Institute, and to Dr. Claudio A. Vclio, Director of Project 39. For my own part, I thank you most sincerely for the vote of confidence you have given me as regards the plans and projects I have put forward at these conferences. Your encouraging support during the reorganization of the Institute will be a constant stimulus.

I was gratified to note the constant interest the conferences have shown in the OAS fellowships programme. I shall have great pleasure in transmitting to the Secretary-General of the OAS and to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the desire of these conferences

that there be a further increase in fellowships for study connected with crop farming, stock raising, agricultural education and forestry in view of the serious shortage of highly qualified professional people and the tremendous importance of agriculture in the economic development of Latin America.

Since the representative of the Director-General of FAO will himself speak of the recommendations within the immediate purview of FAO and the Commission chaired by Panama's dynamic Minister of Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Amílcar Tribaldos, and which have to do directly with the Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America, I shall confine myself to reaffirming the importance that the OAS attaches to FAO campaigns and services in Latin America, and to renewing our sincere promise to cooperate actively in these important undertakings. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude to the administrative and technical personnel of FAO for their effective collaboration in making arrangements for and conducting the work of these conferences. There has been abundant proof that the combining of efforts to organize such a conference was not only within the realm of possibility but has been fruitful as well. I shall be pleased to tell the Secretary-General and the Council of OAS of the desire of these conferences to hold a joint meeting every two years.

You have put forward a wealth of principles, plans and ideas; a number of the suggestions can be put into practice immediately by individual governments and the international organizations here represented. Nevertheless, we must remember that the process of incorporating ideas into institutional machinery takes time. We should not lose patience if we do not see all the schemes suggested carried out immediately. If we have faith in the causes for which we are fighting and confidence in the ability of our institutions to improve the conditions of our peoples, we shall one day see the ideas that are today only wishes and aspirations translated into positive action.

For myself, I must return to Costa Rica to attend to matters connected with the 'Conferencia de Cancilleres' (Chancery Conference), so I shall not be present at the closing session. I shall go back deeply impressed by the fine caliber of the various government delegations here assembled, the high level of the discussions and the sense of dedication and steadfastness with which you, gentlemen, have attended to the business of these conferences. However, there is one doubt that I feel we should make known to the Secretary-General of the OAS, and it regards the trend towards multiplying permanent institutes of one kind or another. I am well aware that new organizations are being proposed in the hope that they will be able to deal more thoroughly with specific regional problems than do the existing ones. Nevertheless, to create new organizations is a difficult and costly business which leads to a dispersal of effort and

a squandering of experience accumulated so far by already established organizations. I must transmit to the Secretary-General of the OAS the express desire of these conferences to maintain at the side of the OAS two or three institutes which are most likely to succeed in their work if incorporated into the inter-American system in accordance with Chapter XV of the OAS Charter. It is my conviction, moreover, that your deliberations and recommendations have strengthened the inter-American system, and this will make it possible for the OAS to give you increasingly better service in your efforts to improve agricultural productivity and living conditions of the rural populations of the Americas. The stronger the inter-American system, the greater the opportunity for effective collaboration between the OAS and world-wide organizations, like FAO, which are invaluable in their support for our labours, the labours of all American countries.

I wish to testify to our admiration of, and gratitude to, the Government, people and press of Mexico for the vigorous and enthusiastic backing they have given these conferences. The abundant and carefully prepared documentation submitted by the Mexican delegation under the able chairmanship of Mr. Jesús Patiño Navarrete, Under-Secretary for Agriculture, has been a significant contribution to the success of our meetings. Special recognition must be given to the secretarial staff, under the leadership of Dr. Victor Manuel de León, the most efficient Secretary of these conferences, for their excellent work. I wish to associate myself with your unanimous congratulations to Dr. Julián Rodríguez Adame on the equanimity, efficiency and ability with which he has chaired our meetings. He has won our sympathy, admiration and affection for the way in which he has conducted these sessions and personally symbolizes the generosity and hospitality of his country.

In conclusion, allow me to tell you how happy I am to have seen so completely fulfilled the desire I expressed at the inaugural session, that our deliberations might be conducted with a clear vision of the aspirations of our peoples and a full confidence in the ability of our institutions and our people to solve the problems of rural America and to labour for a worthy, prosperous and secure future.



Discussions on the holding of future Inter-American Conferences on Agriculture and Regional-FAO Conferences for Latin America.

The Conferences agreed that the current experiment of holding simultaneously the Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO had been successful and offered substantial advantages to both governments and organizations. In the light of this agreement, the following recommendation was adopted :

RESOLUTION No. 89

HOLDING OF FUTURE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCES ON AGRICULTURE AND REGIONAL CONFERENCES FOR LATIN AMERICA OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

(Resolution LXXIII of the Final Act)

The Fifth Interamerican Conference on Agriculture and the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

CONSIDERING:

That the Interamerican Conference on Agriculture is a Specialized Conference convoked under the provisions of Chapter XIV of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS) to deal with matters concerning agricultural policy of interest to all member states:

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Conference decided in 1951 that the Organization shall hold Regional Conferences every two years in each Region to review the developments regarding the food and agricultural situation at a policy level and to advise the Director-General on the formulation of his Programme of Work and Budget for the ensuing two-year period; and

The present rapid rate of development makes it highly desirable to hold frequent joint conferences of the OAS and the FAO for better coordination of national and international agricultural programs and policies

RECOMMEND :

1. That the Council of the OAS and the Director-General of FAO take the steps that they deem necessary to prepare and convoke future Interamerican Conferences on Agriculture and Regional Conferences for Latin America jointly and at two-year intervals to provide for essential agricultural policy review.

2. That the governments continue to designate as their delegates persons responsible for the formulation of national agricultural policy, as well as technical advisers competent in all matters included in the agenda.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Countries

ARGENTINA

Chairman: Rafael García Mata  
Delegates: Rodolfo R. Carrera  
Horacio Giberti  
Alfredo Peralta Ramos  
Norberto Reichart  
Alfredo Girelli  
Elías Dabas  
José Melero  
Rodolfo Recondo  
Francisco Emilio Vila Moret

BOLIVIA

Observer  
Delegate: Oscar Arze Quintanilla

BRAZIL

Chairman: David Azambuja  
Delegates: Jefferson Firth Rangel  
Oswaldo Bastos Menezes  
Dante Costa  
Octavio Luiz de Berenguer Cesar  
José Paulo Silveira Cabral

CANADA (i)

Observer  
Delegate: William M. Miner

CHILE

Chairman: Juan Smitmans López  
Delegates: Gregorio Amunátegui Weber  
Leónidas Durán Bernaldes  
José Zavala de la Fuente  
Hernán Navarrete Guajardo

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(i) Canada participated as observer in both Conferences

COLOMBIA

Chairman: Daniel de Brigard Herrera

Delegates: Canuto Cardona  
Jorge Ortíz Méndez  
Germán Valenzuela  
Vicente Huertas  
Octavio Amórtégui  
Eduardo Penso

COSTA RICA

Chairman: Adriano Urbina Gutiérrez

Delegates: Claudio Volio Guardia  
Rodolfo Acosta Jiménez  
Francisco J. Montoya Ramírez  
Claudio Escoto León

CUBA

Chairman: Leonardo Fernández Sánchez

Delegates: José Antonio Portuondo  
Armando Torre  
Arturo Pino Navarro

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Observer  
Delegate: Osvaldo Díaz Fernández

ECUADOR

Observer  
Delegate: Luis Yepez Calisto

EL SALVADOR

Chairman: Carlos Adalberto Alfaro

(ii)

FRANCE

Chairman: Jean Pinel  
Delegate: François Joseph Genty

GUATEMALA

Chairman: Enrique Peralta Azurdia  
Delegates: Miguel Vázquez Grijalva  
Jorge Castañeda Paganini  
César Augusto Toledo  
Héctor M. Sierra  
Héctor Cabarrús Conde  
Ricardo Lavagnino Girón  
Jean Pourtauborde

HAITI

Chairman: Gabriel Nicolas  
Delegate: Frédéric Kebreau

HONDURAS

Chairman: Salomón Ordóñez Molina  
Delegate: Rodolfo Rosales Abella

MEXICO

Chairman: Julián Rodríguez Adame  
Vice Chairman: Jesús Patiño Navarrete  
Delegates: Enrique Beltrán Castillo  
Daniel Mercado García  
Miguel Bustamante  
Gonzalo Blanco Macías  
Francisco Apodaca y Osuna  
Rafael Urrutia Millán

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(ii) France participated as a delegation at the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO and were invited as Special Guests to the Fifth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

Mexico (cont.)

Delegates:

Gilberto Loyo  
Emigdio Martínez Adame  
Ricardo Torres Gaytán  
Gontrán Noble  
José Avila Garibay

Alternate  
Delegates:

Roberto Martínez Leclanche  
Agustín López Munguía  
Pedro Daniel Martínez  
Franco Ledezma Ramírez  
Enrique Castro García  
Enrique Marcué Pardiñas  
Salvador Lira López  
Francisco Quintanar Arellano  
Alfonso Loera Borja  
Salvador Guerra Aceves  
Luis G. Alcerraca

Advisers:

Joaquín Loredó  
Emilio Gutiérrez Avala  
Darío L. Arrieta Mateos  
José Terrazas Loyola  
Felipe Salgado Pérez  
Emilio Gutiérrez Roldán  
Raúl Rodríguez Reyes  
Gilberto Mendoza Vargas  
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Marcelino Murrieta Carreto  
Guillermo Liera B.  
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Roberto Garduño García  
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Ramiro Temblador Varela  
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José Landeros Sámano  
Ana María Flores  
Gustavo Cortés Fuentes  
Abelardo Rodríguez Domínguez  
José Luis González Robles

Mexico (cont.)

Advisers:

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V́ctor Manzanilla  
Roberto Guerra Zepeda  
David Lieberman Shkeluikoff  
Clelita Archundia  
Eugenio Ley Koo  
Luis Yáñez Pérez  
Reynaldo Calderón Franco  
Christian Casasús de Díaz  
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Gonzalo Mora Ortíz  
Raymundo Villafuerte  
Jorge Boorduín  
Jesús Díaz Barriga  
Guillermo González Díaz Lombardo  
Jesús de Loera  
Arnaldo Lerma  
Fernando Obregón Fernández  
Luis Equihua  
Rodolfo Peregrina  
Miguel Orrico Alarcón

Secretary of the  
Delegation:

Darío L. Arrieta M.

(ii)

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Chairman: Enrique Chamorro

Delegates: Alejandro Argüello Montiel  
Alejandro López Solórzano  
León Pallais Godoy  
Leandro Marín Abaúnza

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(ii) The Netherlands participated as a delegation at the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO and were invited as Special Guests to the Fifth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

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Francisco Jorge Araúz  
Francisco Cornejo  
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Delegate: Alberto Preda Llamosas

PERU

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Delegates: Carlos Penny  
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Vice Chairmen: Maxwell S. Myers  
Edward G. Cale

Alternate  
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Ralph W. Phillips

Advisers: Paul W. Bedard  
Faith Clark  
George G. Gibson  
Claud L. Horn  
Arthur G. Kevorkian  
Milton J. Lindner  
Jean H. Mulliken  
William I. Palmer  
Burl Stugard  
Helen D. Turner

United States of America (cont.)

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Technical  
Secretary: Mable McKendrie

URUGUAY

Chairman: Roberto McEachen

VENEZUELA

Chairman: Víctor Giménez Landínez

Delegates: Roberto Velasco  
Miguel Villegas Delgado  
Nuna García Andrade  
Ricardo Winckelmann

2. Observers

a) Permanent Observer to FAO

Holy See

José Villalón Mercado  
Carlos Díez de Sollano  
Aurelio Arratia  
María Cristina Lavalle

b) International Governmental Agencies

Central American Institute of Research and Industrial Technology  
Manuel Noreiga Morales

Coffee Study Group  
Joao Oliveira Santos  
Miguel Angel Cordera Jr.

Inter-American Development Bank  
Mario O. Mendivil  
Milic Kybal

Inter-American Indian Institute  
Miguel León Portilla  
José R. Sabogal Wiesse



b) International Governmental Agencies (cont.)

Inter-American Statistical Institute  
Sergio Pinto

Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration  
P. F. Baldi

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
Rupert W. Wilson

International Coffee Agreement  
Miguel Angel Cordera Jr.  
Joao Oliveira Santos

International Labor Organization  
Albert Lagnado  
Edward Thompson

International Sugar Council  
A. V. Quijano  
Alfredo González Gallardo

Pan American Health Organization and the World Health  
Organization  
Guillermo E. Samamé  
Aurelio Málaga Alba

Pan American Institute of Geography and History  
Manuel Maldonado-Koerdell

Special Fund of the United Nations  
Alfred Klein

The United Nations  
Alfonso Santa Cruz  
Cristóbal Lara  
Alfred Harvey

United Nations Childrens Fund  
Albert J. Reynolds

c) International Non-Governmental Agencies

Center of Latin American Monetary Studies  
Javier Márquez  
Fernando Rivera  
Juan M. Breich

c) International Non-Governmental Agencies (cont.)

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production  
Agustín Legorrera  
Licio Lagos  
Francisco Hernández Candelas

Inter-American Planning Society  
Luis Unikel

Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers  
José María Aguirre  
Justino Sánchez Madariaga

International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
Alberto Salinas Ramos

b) Organizations invited by the Organization of American States

W. K. Kellogg Foundation  
Ralph W. Richardson Jr.

Rockefeller Foundation  
Ralph W. Richardson Jr.

d) OAS Staff

Representative of  
the Secretary General of the OAS: Armando Samper

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|                        |
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| Calvert Anderson       |
| Howard Burroughs       |
| Olen E. Leonard        |
| Carlos Madrid          |
| Javier Malagón         |
| Alfredo Márquez Campos |
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| Carlos Stoetzer        |
| Alfonso Varela         |

5. FAO Staff

Dr. Binay R. Sen Director General

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Mr. A. H. Boerma Assistant Director-General, Program and Budget

Dr. Hernán Santa Cruz Assistant Director-General, Regional Representative for Latin America

Mr. A. Alarcón Deputy Regional Representative for Latin America, Northern Zone

Mr. R. Gachot Deputy Regional Representative for Latin America, Eastern Zone

Mr. J. P. Huyser Chief, Program Services Branch

Mr. J. H. F. Moser Assistant Regional Representative for Latin America

Mr. G. E. Bildesheim Program Liaison Officer for Latin America

Mrs. M. C. Troop Administrative Office

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

Animal Production and Health Division

Dr. W. Ross Cockrill Chief, Section of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Health Branch

Dr. J. J. Hancock Regional Adviser on Animal Husbandry

Mr. E. A. Andersen Technical Assistance Expert in Veterinary (OIRSA)

Fisheries Division

Mr. F. E. Popper Chief, Fisheries Economics Branch

Dr. C. Miles Regional Fisheries Adviser.

Forestry and Forest Products Division

Sir H. Boresford-Pearse Deputy Director

Mr. E. Kalkkinen Regional Forestry Adviser

Land and Water Development Division

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Dr. J. Góngora Regional Nutritional Adviser

Plant Production and Protection Division

Dr. C. A. Krug Regional Adviser for Tropical Crops

Rural Institutions and Services Division

Mr. S. K. Dey Director

Dr. T. F. Carroll Regional Land Reform Adviser

Dr. A. Chaparro Agricultural Education Specialist

Mr. R. Téllez Regional Agricultural Adviser

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

Economic Analysis Division

Mr. A. C. Janssen Chief, Agricultural Development  
Analysis Branch

Mr. F. Aquino Chief, FAO/ECLA Agriculture Division

Dr. A. de Tuddo FAO Representative to the Central  
American Integration Scheme (CAIS)

Dr. J. Schatan Agricultural Economist

Mr. R. J. Freire Agricultural Economist, FAO/ECLA  
Agriculture Division

Dr. L. Lorinez Regional Marketing Adviser

Statistics Division

Mr. E. Said Chief, Service Section

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

Public Información Service

|                  |                              |
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| Mr. R. Ortiz     | Regional Information Adviser |
| Mr. V. Bianchi   | Information Officer          |
| Miss E. Villegas | Information Officer          |

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