

**Report of the
LATIN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE
(EIGHTH FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE)**

Viña del Mar, Chile, 13-29 March 1965



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

REPORT OF THE
LATIN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
(Eighth FAO Regional Conference)

Viña del Mar, Chile
13-29 March, 1965

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1965

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>PREAMBLE</u>	I
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	
Welcoming Ceremony	1
Opening of the Conference	5
Election of Officers	5
Conference Participants	6
Conference Agenda	6
Special Matters	7
Closing Session	8
<u>SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS</u>	
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL POLICY ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FRAME OF THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN, THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE AND THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT	10
Policy statement by the Director-General	10
Address by the Executive Secretary of ECLA	14
Address by the President of CIAP	15
THE WORLD FOOD CONGRESS AND THE FUTURE ORIENTATION OF THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN	17
FOOD POLICY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	18
AGRARIAN REFORM POLICIES	20
Working Group on Agrarian Reform	21
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION POLICIES	28
PLANNING AT THE LATIN AMERICAN LEVEL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	29
FOREIGN TRADE WITH OTHER REGIONS	32
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	32
Cooperation between FAO and UNCTAD	33
Foreign Trade Problems of the Region	34

	<u>Page</u>
THE ROLE OF STATISTICS IN AGRICULTURAL PLANNING	35
EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	38
DIVERSIFICATION AND INTEGRATION OF CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FORESTRY PRODUCTION, WITH DUE REGARD TO CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES	41
APPRAISAL OF LATIN AMERICAN FISHERY RESOURCES	47
RESEARCH, EDUCATION, EXTENSION AND CREDIT	51
MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	56
PROCESSING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	58
 <u>APPENDIXES</u>	
I. WELCOMING SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Dr. Eduardo Frei	60
II. THE ECONOMICS OF LAND REFORM AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, by Dr. Edmundo Flores	72
III. ETHICAL AND SOCIAL PRINCIPLES BASIC TO LAND REFORM, by Monsignor Luigi Ligutti	87
IV. THE FOREST ECONOMY OF LATIN AMERICA, by Ing. Orlando d'Adamo	91
V. DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA'S FISHERY RESOURCES, by Dr. Bibiano Osorio-Tafall	101
VI. EDUCATION, RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND CREDIT, by Ing. Jesús Patiño Navarrete	110
VII. CLOSING ADDRESS BY THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS, Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz	114
VIII. LIST OF DELEGATES, REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS; OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE; FAO STAFF	

P R E A M B L E

The Latin American Conference on Food and Agriculture (Eighth FAO Regional Conference), convened in Viña del Mar, Chile.

BEARING IN MIND the Declaration of the World Food Congress, within the framework of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, and the high resolve expressed by the Latin American countries in the Charter of Punta del Este;

ENCOURAGED by the declarations made at the inaugural session of this Conference by the President of the Republic of Chile, the Director-General of FAO and the President of the Inter-American Development Bank;

CONSCIOUS of the social and economic dangers to the survival of their civilization involved in the present situation of chronic underemployment, aggravated by economic stagnation, and by the explosive rate of demographic growth;

CONVINCED that the remedy to this situation lies in multifaceted development in which agriculture plays and will continue to play - however fast the necessary process of industrialization proceeds - a pivotal role;

RECOGNIZING the abundant untapped land and sea resources of the Continent, which place it in an exceptionally favourable position and that its human resources are in a position to respond to the challenge;

RECOGNIZING further that important steps have been taken nationally, regionally and internationally to promote the development of this region;

SATISFIED that the intensive search for solutions has yielded basic results on which it is possible to build, as of now, far-reaching and dynamic action;

CONCLUDES:

1. That the fundamental obstacles to development are institutional, that they basically derive from the injustice and obsolescence of the agrarian structures of most countries and their inadaptability to the dynamics of progress, and from the inadequacy of the education of the new generations which makes them incapable of meeting the demands of this moment of history;
2. That, hence, all national and international efforts tending to promote development are destined to fail unless the governments resolve to assume their responsibilities, and to adopt, as necessary, radical and pragmatic measures for the reform of agrarian structures and the establishment of an institutional and administrative framework which will allow the new systems of education and the investment of resources to bear the best fruit and within which due advantage can be taken of the new opportunities;
3. That the utilization of the vast natural resources, through the application of science and technology, demands a planned approach in which the intensification and diversification of production are effectively backed by properly oriented research, by the functional extension of the latter, and measures designed to assure at the same time, the supply of the means of production to the farmers, who must accept responsibility for their efficient use;
4. That the increase in agricultural production can achieve its purpose only if a series of collateral measures are taken to improve marketing systems, to remove the yoke of usury through rationally operated agricultural credit institutions, and to assure stability and equity of prices paid to farmers;

5. That a concerted approach to the problems of inter-regional and international trade is essential if the maximum effective use is to be made of resources, and that the present effort towards regional integration must be implemented taking due account of a World Indicative Plan if development efforts are not to be jeopardized by fluctuations of international markets and the inconsistencies of national production programs;

6. That the strains and stresses on the economies and social structures of the countries of the region which a development effort will produce can be reduced by larger and more effective financial, material and technical assistance geared to the development needs, complementing the indispensable, massive mobilization of internal resources;

7. That the common regional efforts will have no chances of success unless conceived in a world-wide perspective in which Latin America manifests, by its attitude and by its deeds, its solidarity with the other regions equally engaged in the crucial tasks of development, and its sense of responsibility vis-à-vis the developed countries which have been and will be called upon to share in the task by contributing more equitably and rationally the world's abundant wealth.

Recommendation No 1/65

THE CONFERENCE

Bearing in mind the considerations expressed in the Preamble, and the analysis made by the Conference of the obstacles hampering the rapid development of Latin American agriculture and of the ways to overcome them;

Requests :

1. The governments of Latin America to undertake forthwith action to implement the essential measures for the establishment of conditions for economic and social progress, and to give their unanimous and decisive support to FAO and other international and regional agencies whose contribution is essential in this process;

2. The Director-General of FAO to assist in these efforts and to advise on nationally and internationally conceived measures designed to attain the common goals of this region and the world in closest possible cooperation with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as the organizations and institutions of the inter-American system and particularly the Inter-American Development Bank; and to continue to give his full support to the activities of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA).

INTRODUCTION

1. The Latin American Conference on Food and Agriculture (Eighth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America) was held in Viña del Mar, Chile, by the kind invitation of the Government of Chile, from 13-29 March 1965, simultaneously with the Workshop on Agricultural Financing in Latin America of the Inter-American Development Bank, which took place on the same premises from 18-25 March.

Welcoming Ceremony

2. The Government of Chile organized a welcoming ceremony on 13 March under the auspices of the President of the Republic, which was addressed by Ing. Hugo Trivelli F., Minister of Agriculture of Chile ; Dr. B.R. Sen, Director-General of FAO ; Dr. Felipe Herrera, President of the IDB, and by H.E. the President of the Republic of Chile, Dr. Eduardo Frei Montalva.

3. The Minister of Agriculture of Chile welcomed most cordially all the participants of both meetings and wished them every success in their work. He stated that Chile was highly honoured by the presence of important personalities from all parts of the world, including the Ministers of Agriculture of a large number of Latin American countries and senior officials of FAO and IDB. He paid tribute to the leadership of Dr. Sen and Dr. Herrera who had contributed so much to the success of the agricultural development programs of the Latin American countries. He reiterated the continued support of the Government of Chile to those two organizations as well as to others of the United Nations and inter-American systems. He concluded wishing the meeting fruitful discussions and hoping that the conclusions reached would be a further contribution to the agricultural development of Latin America.

4. The Minister of Agriculture was followed by Dr. B.R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, who expressed his satisfaction that the two meetings were being held in Chile, a country which had always endorsed the great principles of international organizations, supported their work and facilitated their activities in an atmosphere of intellectual freedom and understanding. The Director-General paid tribute to the long service of the President of Chile in the cause of international cooperation, which had been a fitting preparation for the national leadership he had now assumed. This leadership had resulted in a short time in the formulation of national plans which recognized basic human needs and which had received strong popular support.

5. The Director-General stated that he was gratified by the fact that the FAO Conference had been organized in close coordination with the Inter-American Development Bank Workshop on Agricultural Financing. He felt that the IDB, in spite of its short existence, was already firmly rooted in the American nations and its prestige had spread to many countries overseas. He paid tribute to its President, Dr. Felipe Herrera, who had succeeded in attuning the activities of the IDB to the basic social and economic needs of Latin America. He referred to the cooperation which existed between FAO and IDB since the establishment of the latter and expressed the hope that it could be strengthened in the future. He proposed concretely to study the possibility of establishing a joint FAO/IDB program along the same lines as the one established between FAO and the IBRD in 1964.

6. The Director-General stated that the guidelines which would orient the discussions of the FAO Regional Conference originated from several outstanding expressions of international thinking, namely, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, the United Nations Development Decade, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology, which he considered to be perhaps the most significant manifestations of human solidarity during the last two decades. FAO had participated, and continued to do so, in all these initiatives and its influence had been decisive in ensuring that technological progress be fostered without overlooking the fact that the advancement of man's well-being was their central objective.

7. The Director-General stated that ways needed to be found for overcoming social and economic barriers to development and that it had been for the purpose of focusing attention on the human element that FAO had organized the World Food Congress which had addressed itself to two major aspects of the question : firstly, the problem of matching the rapidly increasing needs of a fast growing world population with the development of natural and human resources, and secondly, the problem of matching the revolution of rising expectations with the current revolution in organized will.

8. With regard to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, the Director-General reiterated its fundamental purpose : to promote a climate of opinion throughout the world in which the basic issues relating to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition could be better understood and the political will to adopt necessary measures could be strengthened. The Campaign was not an appeal to charity but to the moral conscience of mankind so as to achieve the ideal of human fellowship.

9. The Director-General regretted that the situation underlying the Freedom from Hunger Campaign had changed far too little in spite of the noteworthy efforts made by governments. Hunger and malnutrition continued to be the tragic fate of more than one half of mankind and the waste of human resources was still colossal. The situation was becoming increasingly dangerous in view of the explosive growth of the population. It had taken over half a million years to reach the present world population of 3,000 million but it would only take 35 years to double that number. The implications of this for the future of the human race were only now being gradually understood. The increase was taking place at a higher rate in the poor countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America than in the prosperous parts of Europe and North America. At the same time, food production was not keeping pace with the growth of the population and in 1963-64 farm production rose by between one and two percent, appreciably less than the growth of population. FAO indices showed no gain at all in food production per head since 1958-59, while in three of the developing regions, the Far East, Africa and Latin America, food production had tended to decline for the past few years.

10. It was in the light of this dramatic situation that the World Food Congress had adopted unanimously a historical Declaration which stated : "Freedom from hunger is man's fundamental right and all human beings - without distinction of any kind - are entitled to its realization through national effort and international cooperation;... that the persistence of hunger and malnutrition is unacceptable morally and socially, is incompatible with the dignity of human beings and the equality of opportunity to which they are entitled, and is a threat to social and international peace, that the elimination of hunger is a primary task of all men and women, who must recognize their duties as well as their rights as members of the human race, and must fight to achieve freedom from hunger in every corner of the earth."

11. The Director-General stated that the implication of this declaration was that, in order to prevent a disaster of catastrophic proportions, it was imperative that the needs of feeding adequately this growing population should be the basis of all national planning. Otherwise, the present precarious balance between population growth and food production would break down and large-scale famines would begin to recur before 1980 and might prove beyond control.

12. The Director-General continued to state that it was believed that the world's natural and human resources were sufficient to meet the essential needs of several times the present world population. However, many societies were still prisoners of their past and were reluctant to adopt new ideas and new techniques; the concept of the world community continued to be a vague abstraction and the rights and interests of national groups claimed greater attention than the well-being of mankind as a whole. Consequently, these psychological barriers had to be overcome before any national or world-wide cooperative action could hope to achieve the rate of progress which was required.

13. In the developing countries, where 60 to 85 percent of the population lives on the land, the key sector of development was agriculture. Crash programs of industrialization cannot meet all the basic conditions for economic growth unless they are also accompanied by an agricultural revolution which must provide the bases for economic growth. In order to help governments further to improve the relationship between population and food and to provide a frame-work for planning, FAO proposed to undertake the preparation of a World Indicative Plan for agriculture (see Policy Statement by Director-General below).

14. Failure to realize the crucial role of agriculture in economic development had in many cases led to rises in food prices, general inflation, increases of food imports or lower food exports, and consequently to a deterioration of the balance of payments and to a reduction of import possibilities. In Latin America a marked imbalance existed between the growth of agricultural production and that of other economic sectors. Whereas the increase of the total gross product had been 4.6 percent in 1964, agricultural production had declined by 1.1 percent. Presently food supplies barely exceeded the levels of the pre-war period, even though food imports have increased.

15. The Director-General expressed his great faith in Latin America's ability to modernize its agriculture within the next few years and to attain a rate of production increase which not only would solve its own food problems but would help to alleviate those of other regions. In the last three or four years, a series of changes had occurred and it had been realized that a sound industrial economy could not exist alongside a pattern of agricultural production and rural life that existed a century or two ago. Present-day leaders were fully aware of the necessity to pursue a policy of extensive education and training in the rural sector, to improve agricultural research and marketing, to modernize agricultural services and to bring about agrarian reform. They believed that unless all this was done, agriculture could not meet the almost unlimited needs arising from the region's explosive population growth.

16. The past five years had also shown a happy trend towards concerted action by the region which, among other benefits, would enable it to carry more weight in world affairs. During the same period the international cooperation machinery of the United Nations and inter-American systems had also improved. The Director-General promised that FAO, guided and encouraged by its member states, would do everything in its power to help them face the tremendous challenge represented by the state of their agriculture. He felt that Latin America could, if it tried, solve the present serious problem in a matter of years. The Director-General concluded the statement by citing President Kennedy's historic words when opening the World Food Congress in 1963: "We have the ability, we have the means, and we have the capacity to eliminate hunger from the face of the earth during our lifetime. We need only the will."

17. The President of the Inter-American Development Bank, Dr. Felipe Herrera then took the floor. He referred first to the letter from the President of Chile to high officials of ECLA, IDB, CIAP and the Latin American Planning Institute asking them to present concrete proposals to accelerate the process of Latin America's integration. He pointed out that many other Governments of the region also subscribed to this request and expressed his opinion that it reached the roots of the integration problem, that is to say, the necessity of establishing a new approach and a new technique in this process. Integration could not only be limited to a mechanical negotiation of tariff reductions but should be orientated towards joint programming of investment and fundamental production activity. For this, technicians should study the coordination and complementation possibilities of Latin America's agriculture on the national, regional and international levels. He emphasized the timeliness with which these two meetings were being organized as they could mark the start of a common path in establishing objectives and priorities for action with respect to agrarian policies. He supported the idea of the Director-General of FAO of proposing an Indicative World Agriculture Plan with development targets for 1975 and 1985, which constituted a challenge to the creative capacity of the agricultural leaders of Latin America. In this regard he

emphasized that Latin America should not again be without a message, without coordination and without an outline of its fundamental interests.

18. He was also of the opinion that the meeting's call for a regional analysis of agricultural needs was opportune, taking into consideration low agricultural productivity and the fact that, in spite of its vast resources, Latin America continued importing 600 million dollars worth of agricultural products annually. Furthermore, he felt it was serious that in most countries structural and institutional reforms, that had been considered essential, were being implemented extremely slowly and only covered limited sectors. He expressed the hope that during these simultaneous meetings of FAO and IDB answers would be found to many of those questions and that political policies could be coordinated in order to find the institutional mechanisms, as had been done in Western Europe, which would make it possible to make progress in the integration process. That required governments to accept responsibility for the process and also, inevitably, to delegate part of their authority, as they had done in other fields, in order to achieve a coordinated program of agricultural policies in Latin America. As an example he quoted experience in Europe where at the beginning it was feared that agriculture might constitute a serious obstacle. Nevertheless, at the end of last year, agreements were reached on agricultural prices and policies which made it possible to view with optimism the future not only of Europe's agriculture but also of the integration process.

19. Dr. Herrera was convinced that the possibilities for Latin America to achieve the coordination and complementing of its agriculture were even greater and the difficulties even less. He stressed the fact that Latin America's geography did not constitute an obstacle, but rather a stimulus because its diversity made it possible to achieve specialization of basic agricultural crops in an intelligent manner. He pointed out also that in addition to creating an industrial market, it was fundamental that regional and national agricultural markets be established. He drew attention to the paradoxical fact that in many of the Latin American countries productivity had been oriented toward export rather than toward popular consumption, thus nutritional levels remained extremely low.

20. Dr. Herrera expressed his gratitude for the opportunity that had been offered to the IDB to organize a Workshop on Agricultural Financing in which to present its experiences. He pointed out that the Inter-American Development Bank had opened new channels in this field as well as in others, and expressed his satisfaction at being able to state that, for the first time, Latin America was receiving international public financing for agriculture.

21. In its five years of existence the IDB had granted loans for more than 300 million dollars for agriculture to all member countries, an amount which surpassed all other international funds for financing agriculture in Latin America. IDB had supported the establishment of credit for the small and medium farmers, had collaborated in the creation of national bodies for agricultural financing and of rural banks and had strengthened the rural credit structure in Latin America. IDB had also worked in the field of irrigation in Mexico, Chile, Argentina and Peru, in colonization and agrarian reform in Venezuela while in other countries it had carried out the preliminary stages in this same field, devoting its efforts to staff training and improvement of institutional structures; in agricultural mechanization in Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia and Panama and in the social aspects of agriculture in many other countries. He expressed his gratitude to all member countries for the confidence that they had shown IDB which had made it possible to obtain the resources needed to provide that assistance and had also made it possible that, since the beginning in 1960, when it was thought that after the first decade the Bank's capital would not amount to more than 700 million dollars, it has already been possible to quadruple this amount and mobilize international capital markets. He also referred to the new contribution, amounting to 750 million dollars that the Congress of the United States had just approved.

22. Dr. Herrera also recalled that it had been on this same date, 13 March, that four years ago President Kennedy outlined the bases of the policy for the Alliance for Progress. He felt that coincidence should serve as a stimulus to the debates of this Conference, and repeated President Kennedy's words on that occasion about Latin America's agriculture, when he had stated that countries should make an immediate cooperative and collective efforts to attend to the needs of man in this region.

23. He was of the opinion that the Bank's services and resources would not have been enough without the technical support of other international organizations to orient member countries in the preparation of agricultural projects and programs. He paid special tribute to FAO's work and to the understanding of its Director-General, as well as to the extraordinary contribution made by Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz, FAO Assistant Director-General for Latin American Affairs. The work of preparing programs and expert training projects, the creation and modification of institutions and pre-investment studies had been essential to economic development. He therefore welcomed with pleasure the suggestion made by the Director-General of FAO to come to a general agreement on technical cooperation between IDB and FAO because he thought that with such an agreement the Bank could increase its agricultural financing activities in Latin America.

24. Dr. Herrera ended his statement saying that the Bank, through its activities, in countries like Brazil and Colombia, in support of rural development corporations and regional development bodies had reached the conclusion that it was urgent for Latin America to institutionalize its agriculture to absorb technological development, and that the reform of its land tenure systems, the rationalization of agrarian tax policies, a better orientation of credit, the establishment of new schools and the increase of community and cooperative activities in rural sectors were urgently required. Without this there would be no development in Latin America nor would there be any integration.

25. The inaugural Ceremony was concluded with the speech of the President of Chile, Mr. Eduardo Frei Montalva, who declared that it was an honour for his country to be the site of the Latin American Conference on Food and Agriculture of FAO and the Workshop on the Financing of Agriculture of IDB, both organizations which the Government of Chile strongly supports. (The complete speech of Mr. Frei appears as Appendix I.)

Opening of the Conference

26. The Conference was opened by Dr. B.R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, on 15 March 1965.

Election of Officers

27. At the first Plenary Session, the Conference unanimously elected Mr. Hugo Trivelli, Minister of Agriculture of Chile, as its Chairman and Ing. Walter F. Kugler, Minister of Agriculture of Argentina, as its first Vice-Chairman, Lic. Noé Palomares, Under-Secretary of Forests and Wildlife of Mexico, as its second Vice-Chairman, and Prof. Michel Cépède, President of the Interministerial Agriculture Committee of France as its third Vice-Chairman. Mr. Enrique Summers, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture of Peru, was elected Rapporteur.

Conference Participants

28. The Conference was attended by the following countries:

Argentina	Costa Rica	Honduras	Peru
Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Mexico	United Kingdom
Brazil	Ecuador	Netherlands	United States
British Guiana	El Salvador	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Chile	France	Panama	Venezuela
Colombia	Guatemala	Paraguay	

29. The following countries were represented by observers:

Australia	Federal Republic of Germany	Israel	Poland
Canada	Holy See	Italy	Spain

30. The following organizations were represented:

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
International Labour Office (ILO)
United Nations
Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)
Technical Assistance Board (TAB)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
World Health Organization (WHO)

31. The following organizations sent observers:

Catholic International Union for Social Service (CIUSS)
Central American Economic Integration Secretariat (SIECA)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA)
Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP)
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers of the ICFTU (ORIT)
International Co-operative Alliance (ICA)
International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth (IMCAR)
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM)
Latin American Federation of Christian Trade Unions (LAFCTU)
Organization of American States (OAS)
Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS)
Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI)
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (WUCWO)

32. The names of delegates, observers and FAO staff in attendance are given in Appendix VIII of this report which also lists the officers of the Conference.

Conference Agenda

The Conference adopted the following agenda:

A. INTRODUCTORY ITEMS

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of Officers
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Organization of the Conference

B. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL POLICY ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FRAME OF THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN, THE UN DEVELOPMENT DECADE AND THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT. Address by the Director-General of FAO.

5. The World Food Congress and Future Direction of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign
6. Food Policy and Economic Development
7. Planning and Regional Integration
 - a) Agrarian Reform Policies
 - b) Agricultural Production Policies
 - c) Planning at the Latin American Level and Regional Economic Integration
 - d) Foreign Trade with Other Regions
8. External Development Assistance

C. TECHNICAL POLICY ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (WITH EMPHASIS ON THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UN CONFERENCE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY)

9.
 - a) Diversification and Integration of Crop, Livestock and Forest Production, with Due Regard to Conservation of Resources
 - b) Appraisal of Latin American Fishery Resources
10. Education, Research, Extension and Supervised Credit
11. Marketing and Processing of Agricultural Products
12. The Role of Statistics in Agricultural Planning

D. CONCLUDING ITEMS

13. Conference recommendations for national and international policy action within the region and on the main lines of action by FAO during the succeeding biennium
14. Closing address by the Assistant Director-General for Latin America
15. Adoption of the Conference report.

Special Matters

33. The collaboration of several special consultants was obtained, partly through funds made available by the Inter-American Development Bank and partly through the courtesy of Member Governments or of the personalities concerned.

34. The following consultants participated in the presentation and discussion of specific agenda items. (The texts of their addresses will be found in Appendixes II through VI). ^{1/}

^{1/} No text is available of Professor Lamour's address since he did not speak from a prepared text.

Ing. Orlando d'Adamo (Argentina)
Professor of Forestry Economy and Legislation,
University of La Plata, Argentina. Director,
Economic and Financial Research Institute,
Employers' Confederation of Argentina, former
regional forestry consultant, FAO

Dr. Edmundo Flores (Mexico)
Visiting Professor at the University of Chicago -
Agricultural Economist

Professor Phillipe Lamour (France)
President of the Conseil d'Amenagement territorial
of France and main promoter of the Languedoc Plan

Monsignor Luigi Ligutti (U.S.A.)
Sociologist and Permanent Observer for the Holy See,
Rome

Dr. Bibiano Osorio-Tafall (Mexico)
Head of the United Nations Civil Services in the Congo
and former FAO Advisor

Dr. Jesús Patiño-Navarrete (Mexico)
Former Under-Secretary of Agriculture

35. The following consultants delivered public addresses outside the sessions of the Conference :

Dr. Jean M. Jeanneney (France)
Professor of Economics, Law School of the University of Paris, and France's
representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Father J.J. Lebret (France)
Director-General of IRFED (Institut International de Recherche et de formation en vue du Développement harmonisé)

Dr. Gunnar Myrdal (Sweden)
Director of the Institute for International Economic Studies,
Stockholm, Sweden, and former Executive Secretary of the
Economic Commission for Europe

Dr. Raúl Prebisch (Argentina)
Secretary-General of the United Nations Trade and Development Conference.
Director of the Latin American Planning Institute and former
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America

36. Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, President of the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), also delivered a public address.

37. The Technical Manager of the Inter-American Development Bank, Mr. Alfonso Rochac, acted as consultant in the discussion of Item 8 (External Development Assistance).

Closing Session

38. The Conference closed under the shadow of the earthquake which affected a large area of Central Chile on Sunday, 28 March, and which caused a great deal of damage and numerous deaths in communities not far from the site of the Conference.

The Acting Chairman of the Conference, Prof. Michel Cépède of France, expressed the sorrow of the delegations to the Government and people of Chile and asked the Conference to stand for one minute in memory of the dead.

39. The Assistant Director-General in charge of Latin American Affairs presented an analysis of the main recommendations of the Conference and indicated in a preliminary way the action FAO intended to take on them (see Appendix VII).

40. The Conference subsequently discussed the changes which had been introduced in the organization of this Regional Conference on the basis of the proposals of the Director-General to the 12th Session of the FAO Conference, which had been authorized by that Session on an experimental basis particularly in relation to the Latin American Regional Conference. The 12th Session had asked that these changes should be reviewed by all Regional Conferences and that the Director-General should report their views to the 13th Session. The Conference agreed that the introduction of consultants to participate in the discussion of the most important items of the agenda had given excellent results and recommended that this practice should be continued. The Conference emphasized that the working documents for regional conferences should be despatched so that governments would receive them at least two months in advance, so as to allow sufficient time for their adequate study. If this was accomplished, the Conference felt that secretariat interventions should be shortened considerably and that they should not repeat what was already stated in the documents but be limited to a brief statement calling attention to the most important issues proposed for consideration by the Conference under each agenda item.

41. Several delegations felt that non-governmental participation in Regional Conferences should not go beyond those organizations which enjoy consultative status with the Organization. The Conference agreed, however, that this matter should be subjected to further study.

42. After a brief recess, the Conference reconvened under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture of Chile, Mr. Hugo Trivelli, who expressed the gratitude of the Government of Chile for the sympathy expressed by the Conference for the disaster which had stricken his country. The Assistant Director-General for Latin American Affairs offered FAO's help in this emergency and promised that, as soon as details on the needs of the affected population would be known, he would transmit this information to the Director-General with a view to providing all possible assistance within the means available to FAO, including the emergency reserves of the World Food Program.

43. The delegate from Venezuela invited FAO to hold its next Regional Conference in Caracas. In thanking her for this generous invitation, the Assistant Director-General for Latin American Affairs assured the Conference that this offer would be duly taken into account when making the arrangements for the 9th Regional Conference for Latin America.

44. After a brief speech, the Chairman officially declared closed the Latin American Conference on Food and Agriculture (8th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America) at 13.30 hours on 29 March 1965.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL POLICY ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FRAME OF THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN, THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE AND THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Policy Statement by the Director-General

45. The Director-General congratulated the Chairman on his election and referred to his long service in the cause of Latin America's agricultural progress and to his exceptional experience of the problems which were to be discussed, gained both as a national as well as an international official with CEPAL, CIDA and FAO, where he had served with particular distinction.

46. The Director-General stated that special prominence had been given to this Conference by organizing it simultaneously with the Workshop on Agricultural Financing of the Inter-American Development Bank and by inviting an outstanding group of scientists and technicians to participate in the debates for the purpose of breaking away from the customary routine of inter-governmental meetings and to provide an exceptional framework for the discussions in order to confront an exceptional situation : the grave crisis which was affecting Latin America's agriculture.

47. Agricultural development as a whole in Latin America had been noticeably unsatisfactory since the end of the Second World War and had reached, in recent years, a state of practical stagnation. While in North America, Europe and Oceania nutrition indices had increased considerably in the last 25 years, those of Latin America had made no progress. While agricultural food production had increased between 20 and 30 percent in those countries, it had fallen by 10 per cent in Latin America and this decline had become accentuated since 1959. At the same time, the population was increasing at the rate of 3.1 percent per year and the region would have about 360 million inhabitants in 1980. If food production continued at the same rate of growth as in the last 5 years, the discrepancy between it and the increase of population would become so great that the resultant economic and social problems would surpass anything known today.

48. Social conditions in the rural areas were no better than economic conditions. The average income of the rural population was less than \$100 per inhabitant which was only about a third of the income of the urban worker. Consequently, food, housing, clothing and sanitary conditions were inadequate and illiteracy still ranged between 65 and 90 percent. This constituted a level of existence which approached the sub-human and resulted in the agricultural sector becoming a major obstacle to the economic and social development of the region.

49. The Director-General felt that after many years of work of the international organizations in this field, it was now possible not only to identify the obstacles to development and study their possible solutions but also to establish for the first time an order of priorities of the obstacles to agricultural development. Thus, he felt that a basic stage had been reached from which to plan a consolidated attack on these obstacles. While recognizing that there was much inter-action amongst the various institutional factors and between these and other economic, technical and social aspects of development and that important differences existed between the various countries of the region, the Director-General proposed the following order of priorities as far as obstacles to agricultural development were concerned. Firstly, the structure of land tenure, which had been confirmed by the conclusions of the CIDA study on land tenure, recently completed in seven countries of the region, as the major bottleneck to agricultural development. Secondly, the shortcomings in the field of agricultural education, research and extension as shown by the preliminary conclusions arrived at by the

studies which had been and were being carried out to determine the present situation in Latin America in these fields. These should be understood to include not only education as such, but also the problem of the creation of the conditions and services in which trained technicians, research workers and extensionists could fulfill their functions. Thirdly, the Director-General considered two further problems which might conceivably be placed on the same level, namely the application of science and technology to agriculture and the problem of the utilization of the agricultural production, that is, the entire chain of market and price structures, of processing and industrial uses and of international trade.

50. The Director-General felt that the order of priorities which he was proposing might raise some objections as there had been a tendency to place first those problems which he had relegated to third place. He declared himself to be convinced, however, that the results of recent studies and the experience of countries and experts fully allowed him to challenge that order because it was obvious that resources would not be used to the extent required to bring Latin America into modern times unless the inhibiting influence of present land tenure systems, the lack of training of farmers and the scarcity of technicians and their use in the service of development, were overcome.

51. With regard to land reform, the Director-General stated that Latin America had accepted the challenge to its traditional agricultural systems in the Charter of Punta del Este, but that it had to be admitted that the signs of real change were yet very small. The reasons for this had to be faced frankly and it had to be recognized that land was still the basis of economic and political power in areas with a traditional land tenure structure. Consequently, agrarian reform was not simply a division of land, but a remaking of the political and social institutions of the country. This being so, there had been great reluctance and hesitation to revise this political structure. The situation was becoming dangerous and, while it was true that a thoroughgoing agrarian reform was not easy either, the choice was quite clear when the two alternatives were weighed in the balance against the background of the new unmistakable awakening of the vast underprivileged masses: agrarian reform became then the only possibility.

52. The Director-General referred to a number of programs which governments had put into effect in the name of agrarian reform, such as frontier settlement and colonization, new land taxes, wage and tenancy contract regulations, community development and others. Whilst these programs had undoubtedly brought some benefits, they had not achieved any major change in the latifundia-minifundia systems. Consequently, the solution lay in massive land reform programs which each country must build up around its own problems. As a goal for such programs for the region as a whole, the Director-General proposed to consider for the next decade the improvement of the situation for newly formed campesino families and a half of those now underprivileged. This goal would mean creating new opportunities for more than half a million families a year, obviously a monumental task but one that would bring rural Latin America into the twentieth century.

53. Turning to the question of education, training and extension, he said that in order to close the gaps which the recent studies had uncovered, great efforts were necessary to create sufficient agricultural schools and universities to supply the necessary technical staff. He suggested that each country should concentrate its efforts and avoid the wastage which could presently be observed by a proliferation of inadequately staffed and equipped institutions which could not fulfill the requirements as regards both quality and quantity. He also pointed out that Latin America still did not have a clear idea of the trained personnel which development plans would require and he indicated that further studies would be necessary so that training institutions could fulfill their task satisfactorily. Education should, of course, include training of the farmer, for which not only capable staff was required but also the organization of services within which this staff could carry out its functions. The Director-General felt that much progress had been made in this field in Latin America in recent years but that further action was still badly needed to reach a larger proportion of the

farmers. Also with regard to other services, marked improvements had been achieved, but because of the very large requirements, the scarcity of means, the lack of trained personnel and for much the same reasons as those which were responsible for the land tenure situation, services had tended to concentrate on the most profitable crops or the most important agricultural areas, with the result that often improvements had been achieved where levels were already fairly high, increasing the differences with other areas or groups of population. It would seem, therefore, that more careful studies of the sectors most in need of help could lead to substantial improvements without necessarily requiring greater expenses.

54. Regarding the technical obstacles to development, the Director-General referred to the very low productivity per man and per hectare which had shown very little progress over recent year. While it was impossible to refer to every single technical aspect responsible for this situation, the Director-General singled out some of the more important ones, among which he listed water development and utilization, soil fertility and management, land use planning, pasture production and livestock breeding and management, and plant and animal disease control. The Director-General pointed to forestry as perhaps the most striking example of the under-utilization of resources.

55. Regarding the last group of obstacles which he had indicated, those affecting internal and foreign trade, the Director-General considered that there was an urgent need to modify the traditional structure of internal markets which was responsible for an unnecessarily high margin between the producer and the consumer. With regard to foreign trade, the Director-General referred to the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and expressed his satisfaction at the new understanding that Latin American countries were reaching for joint action. He pointed out, however, that the failure to establish a sufficient basis for sustained exports of processed products was an impediment to a desirable expansion of export earnings no less real than those represented by import-restrictive policies and lack of international price stabilization and regulating mechanisms.

56. Against the background of the obstacles that he had just presented, the Director-General turned to indicate some possible solutions to the major problems affecting Latin America's agricultural development. In the first place, he expressed his satisfaction with the increasing attention which planning was now receiving and he expected this process to make further progress. He indicated that it was becoming more and more necessary to place national objectives against the broader background of international considerations, partly in the light of common markets and other regional integration schemes, and partly in the light of conditions and prospects of the world economy. Hence, expansion of agricultural development for export should be planned on the basis of careful studies of world market supply and demand trends and prospects by specific commodities. It was in this connection that FAO proposed to undertake the preparation of a World Indicative Plan for agriculture which would be formulated in some detail up to 1975 and which would provide a longer term perspective through 1985. Such a plan could present a coherent framework for agricultural development planning and would be particularly valuable for national planning organizations in drawing up realistic foreign trade and production targets.

57. As far as land reform was concerned, the Director-General felt that there were now two excellent bases for future action, one being the study carried out by CIDA of the land tenure conditions of seven countries of the region which was to be continued to include other countries, and the other, the Land Reform Declaration adopted by the last session of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in Lima in December 1964.

58. Solutions had to be adapted to the peculiar conditions of each country. In some it might be possible and desirable to base large-scale land redistribution on socially and economically efficient family production units, and in others it might be necessary to maintain or introduce large-scale units of production by devising collective or

associative management schemes or by adapting or modifying ownership concepts to local conditions.

59. The Director-General reiterated the urgency of finding solutions to this problem which was also recognized in the Lima Declaration which recommended that land reform should be planned on the basis of available data so that it could be implemented with the greatest possible speed.

60. The Director-General then referred to some specific activities and policies which he had included or intended to include in FAO's program of work and budget. He dealt particularly with the question of fisheries as the last session of the FAO Conference had specifically requested him to propose measures whereby the organization might in future years better fulfill its constitutional role of promoting the rational harvesting of food from the sea and from inland waters. Latin America was in a particularly favourable position to advise on this question since it was the region which had seen the greatest development in fisheries in the world in recent years. He expressed the belief that FAO had contributed significantly to this development, but it was also clear that FAO did not yet have the necessary resources to provide all the leadership, support and services required in the international field with regard to fisheries.

61. The Director-General referred to the recently concluded agreement between FAO and the IBRD which he felt was giving excellent results. For this reason, he proposed that the Inter-American Development Bank might also consider seriously a similar agreement with FAO which would strengthen the close links which had existed between these two organizations since the creation of the IDB. One special factor of such agreements was the speed with which specific surveys and studies which form the basis for applications for loans could be carried out, a factor which was of greatest importance to countries. He declared himself gratified by the positive reply to this proposal which he had received from the President of the IDB.

62. Another important development in FAO's activities had been the establishment of a Joint Division with the International Atomic Energy Agency which would concern itself with the planning and co-ordination of the application of atomic energy to agriculture.

63. The Director-General also referred to the World Food Program, jointly directed by the United Nations and FAO, which was now in the third year of its experimental operations. He felt that the results of the program had demonstrated that food aid could make a significant contribution to economic and social development. It was the hope of both the Director-General and the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Program would be extended beyond its present experimental period.

64. In relation to the UNCTAD, the Director-General referred to FAO's responsibility for promoting national and international action for the improvement of the processing, marketing, distribution and trade of food and agricultural products for which FAO had established machinery such as the committee on Commodity Problems and its commodity study groups, and had undertaken a number of studies, particularly with regard to the utilization of agricultural surpluses in the service of development. The Director-General expressed the hope that governments would make full use of this machinery in relation to the action which could be expected to arise out of the recommendations of the UNCTAD.

65. As a last point of his statement, the Director-General reiterated that all efforts would be in vain unless the active cooperation of the farmer could be secured and, in this context, he asked the governments to give the most urgent consideration to the role which the Freedom from Hunger Campaign could play in the region.

66. The Campaign was primarily intended to be educational and its aims were to increase all people's knowledge of the facts relating to hunger and to add a new

dimension to the world-wide cooperative effort by bringing into partnership international organizations, governments and people. The Council of FAO in October 1964 had recognized that the Campaign was making a most valuable contribution to the fight against hunger and recommended its continuation at least until 1970, providing also that its future beyond that time should then be reviewed. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations had also recognized the importance of the Campaign when, last August, it addressed an urgent appeal to all those taking part in the Campaign to intensify their efforts.

67. The Director-General explained that during 1965 the two main events in the Campaign would be the Young World Mobilization Appeal and the Second World Freedom from Hunger Week. He reiterated that the advantages of the Campaign could only be achieved through effective national Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committees of which, however, only nine existed so far in the region. He strongly urged governments to move quickly for the establishment of additional national FFHC committees to reinforce the work they were already carrying out.

68. The Director-General referred to the arrangements which had been made for the present Regional Conference which arose from a proposal he had made to the last Session of the FAO Conference and which that Conference had authorized on an experimental basis, particularly as regards Latin America. This proposal had been to broaden the scope of the Regional Conference by calling on the help of a number of high-level consultants to act as discussion leaders and lecturers. He requested the Conference to judge the results of this procedure and to give its advice and comments so that he could report back to the FAO Conference and make further proposals on the subject.

69. In conclusion, the Director-General stated that he was confident that those who were in positions of responsibility today had the capacity to provide the basis of unprecedented progress and welfare in all countries of Latin America and he assured the Conference that FAO would do its utmost to help in this task.

Address by the Executive Secretary of ECLA

70. Following the statement of the Director-General of FAO, Dr. Jose Antonio Mayobre, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, expressed his gratification at the opportunity to address the Conference, not only because of the solid bonds existing between ECLA and FAO, but also because of the great significance attributed to the Conference.

71. He agreed with the other speakers that Latin American agriculture was growing at an inadequate rate not only with respect to other sectors of the economy but also in relation to population growth. He stressed the seriousness of the situation, in view of the fact that agriculture was the clue to the general progress of Latin American economies, not only because it was responsible for supplying food to the population and raw materials to industry, and contribute to foreign income, but also because increased output and productivity and, consequently, increased rural incomes, would permit the expansion of domestic markets. He underlined the fact that this was not an automatic process, since increased production must go hand in hand with a proportional increase in the purchasing power of the agricultural population. To this end, it was essential to adopt a set of measures designed to effect the redistribution of agricultural income ; such measures should particularly include those changes in the agrarian structure that FAO and ECLA had been advocating for many years past. Even at the risk of repeating what previous speakers had said, he believed it necessary to stress once more that the major obstacle to the application of improved techniques to increase productivity per unit of land and per worker was the land tenure system prevailing in most of the territory of Latin America. These structural deficiencies were reflected in the uneven distribution of incomes. As a consequence of this, the present Latin American market only included part of the population. It was therefore essential to correct this situation since, aside from the standpoint of social justice, it was inconceivable for a modern society to be based on a minority group of the population. Hence, the joint

efforts of the State and the private sector, both in agriculture and outside of it, should lead towards that objective. He referred to the recent progress achieved through the establishment of planning agencies and the implementation of agrarian reform in various countries. He added, however, that such efforts were still insufficient in the face of the magnitude of the problems to be solved.

72. He then referred to the problem of Latin American integration, stating that he was increasingly convinced that the countries of the area must pool their small national markets into a great hemispheric market in order to sustain a satisfactory growth in their economies. He pointed out that agriculture undoubtedly presented one of the most serious problems in their process, thus making it indispensable to carry out an integrated action in the field of agriculture to eliminate gradually the trade barriers among Latin American countries, taking into consideration, at the same time, the peculiarities of that sector. The main objectives should be a more efficient use of available resources on a regional scale through a greater degree of specialization. In order to raise the standard of living of the rural population it was necessary to increase production to meet the growing food and raw material requirements, and to increase productivity to reduce the prices of food supplies. The process would necessarily have to be gradual, but the experience gained by the Latin American Free Trade Association had shown that it was possible. He suggested that the agencies responsible for economic integration should seek to establish production and trade agreements with a view to substituting, even in part, the hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products that were being imported from outside the region. At the same time, studies should be initiated for the organization of regional markets for the main agricultural products and for the specialized utilization of available agricultural resources.

73. Finally, he referred to the request made by the President of Chile to several persons of the region, himself among them, for advice on the measures that should be taken to expedite the integration process, adding that he was certain that the integration of the agricultural sector would constitute one of the main parts of the proposals to be made.

74. Dr. Mayobre concluded his remarks by expressing the conviction that Latin American countries would be able to overcome the obstacles in their way and assuring that ECLA and FAO would continue to devote their maximum efforts to support those carried out by governments.

Address by the President of CIAP

75. Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, President of the Inter-American Committee of the Alliance for Progress, (CIAP), then took the floor. He opened his speech indicating the extraordinary importance of agriculture within the general framework of the Latin American economy. He took as indices the active agricultural population and the contribution of agriculture to the national product and to exports, and reached the conclusion that the task of financing the greater part of industrial expansion and to build up the infra-structures would have to fall to agriculture, apart from its specific function of supplying food and other raw materials for consumption by a rapidly growing population.

76. He continued by pointing out that agriculture was not responding to the needs of development nor maintaining the rate of population growth. Even in those countries which had achieved a high increase in agricultural production there were some sectors with serious flaws which were producing critical inequalities. He believed, that, justifiably, the greatest effort had been concentrated in export products, but in various countries this had caused an increase in food imports. He also referred to deficient marketing which he considered responsible for high consumer prices and low producer income.

77. He remarked that many of these observations had been made in Punta del Este when the Charter of the Alliance for Progress was signed in 1961. Since then many efforts

had been made but it had to be admitted that they had not been sufficient, as had been proved by studies recently conducted by the executive secretariat of CIAP, the United Nations and ECLA. It was, therefore, necessary to increase those efforts considerably because, if it was desired to achieve the minimum goals which were established in Punta del Este, agricultural production should increase at an average annual rate of over 3.3 percent. As this had not happened the need for modernizing the structure of Latin American agriculture on bases which were capable of providing the desired dynamism was evident. Otherwise, agriculture would become the greatest limiting factor in economic development and social progress, which formed the bases of the movement of the Alliance for Progress.

78. He observed that some countries of the region had achieved considerable increases in agricultural production and had shown that it was not impossible to attain annual rates of increase of over 5 percent. Among the factors which had contributed, in certain cases, to those results he included the opening up of new land but he calculated that, in general, yields per hectare had not increased significantly in the last five years and the majority of crops had a lower yield than those attained in the United States, in Europe and, in some cases, in Asia. There was, therefore, a technological bottleneck which had to be overcome as quickly as possible. Development and international assistance programs should be redirected to this end. He also pointed to the scarcity of technicians and, in some cases, where there existed sufficient numbers, the lack of institutions to employ them.

79. He added that the technological deficiencies in agriculture, in many instances, arise from the structure of land tenure. The Charter of Punta del Este had also drawn attention to this and had requested the urgent action of the governments. The existing structure resulted in misuse of factors of production as was clearly indicated in CIDA's study, which also showed that this misuse extended not only to land holdings of the traditional type but also as to those which were in the transitional stage and even to those of a much more modern, commercial character. CIDA's study, in general terms, showed that the larger the size of the land, the less the overall economic use was being made of it. That meant that the small farm was able to generate a higher gross income per land unit than the large farm. To bring about a rapid and successful solution to the problem of the population increase, education and the legal and executive action with respect to land tenure and use should be accelerated. Such action should not, of course, be limited to the distribution of land but it should include all the measures necessary to enable the peasants to achieve the maximum use of their land and to produce efficiently. Thus, within a few years a very large increase in agricultural production could be achieved as had happened in some countries such as France, Japan and the Republic of China.

80. Among the technological factors he mentioned that in its last meeting, CIAP had given special importance to the problem of fertilizers. He considered that it was essential to increase the production of fertilizers, educate the farmer in their use and establish credit systems to enable him to purchase them. He suggested that a program of fertilizer production and use for Latin America should be studied to cover all aspects from the location of the sources of raw material to the application of fertilizer in the field, including research, extension services, infrastructural investment, credit, etc. He proposed that, with the collaboration of international bodies and especially of FAO, specific projects should be presented and a strategy studied to accelerate and intensify the consumption of fertilizers in the future. He declared that he was convinced that a program of this kind would contribute substantially to an increase in agricultural production.

81. Dr. Sanz de Santamaria concluded by saying that some progress had been made since the Charter of Punta del Este was signed, as a number of countries had passed agrarian reform laws and had adopted other measures favourable to agricultural development. He expressed the hope that this process would become a general one and that the programs adopted would be sufficiently broad and far-reaching to eliminate as quickly as possible the most acute problems of the agricultural sector. CIAP wished to provide

the countries and international agencies that may participate in this movement with all the cooperation it might be able to offer.

THE WORLD FOOD CONGRESS AND THE FUTURE ORIENTATION
OF THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

82. The Regional Conference agreed to give its enthusiastic support to the Declaration of the World Food Congress held in Washington in 1963. Furthermore, the Conference expressed its gratification at the new measures adopted by FAO's Director-General, based on the recommendations of the Congress, in connection with the development of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. These measures are described in detail in Document LARC/65/2 which served as a working document for this item of the agenda.

83. The Conference congratulated the Director-General of FAO for having succeeded in highlighting the problems of malnutrition and hunger in the international sphere, thus arousing the interest and attention of governments and peoples in solving them.

84. The Conference urged that governments encourage public and private activities conducive to the solution of the hunger problem, mobilizing resources and individuals to this end. The rapid population growth in Latin American nations and the drop in food production rates in recent years demanded prompt action to remedy the situation that was likely to become extremely serious in the near future.

85. The Conference believed that the establishment of national committees enjoying the full support of the people and the governments might be the best way to awaken in the countries an awareness of the hunger problem and arouse their concern in solving it. A few countries had already set up such committees, which had carried into effect useful initiatives. Other countries had established national Freedom from Hunger committees but had not yet started activities on the desired scale, while still others had not set up such committees. The Conference stressed the urgent need for maximum efforts to establish Freedom from Hunger Committees in all countries and speed up their activities.

86. The Conference believed that national committees should incorporate all sectors interested in the activities and programs sponsored by the committees. The ultimate objective should be that such activities and programs be incorporated into the national agencies, thus becoming regular activities of the governments.

87. Municipal authorities should assume important responsibilities in World Campaign programs at the local level. Therefore, national committees should establish liaison and coordination with the local authorities in order to interest them in the campaign and to arrange for their participation and support.

88. The Conference recognized the outstanding importance of schools in mobilizing the population to make appropriate use of resources. A thorough integration of the school and the community afforded the child an opportunity to learn to make full use of resources, also encouraging his initiative and training him to apply his skills for self-improvement and for the improvement of the community. Hence, educational systems should consider the benefits to be derived from cooperating with the activities of other sectors - such as public health and agricultural extension - interested in promoting community development.

89. As a consequence of the rapid growth of the population in Latin American countries, a large proportion of the young population is not wholly incorporated, nor sufficiently trained to participate effectively in the development processes. Hence, the Director-General's appeal to mobilize World Youth called forth warm support from the Conference, which recommended Latin American countries to promote and encourage national youth movement and youth club programs.

90. In some Latin American countries youth groups had already carried out cooperation or aid programs for the people, particularly in recent years. Among others, their activities included the construction of schools, literacy campaign, and school gardens. The Conference noted the importance of such programs, which were worthy of encouragement so that they might be expanded as much as possible in the respective countries.

91. The Conference recognized that the problems of human development lay at the root of all development problems. The Freedom from Hunger Campaign was an effort to demonstrate to the peoples the value of human solidarity and to show them that it was possible to raise living standards through the help of one country to another and one individual to another. The development of human resources through self-help and foreign aid implied effort, not only in the economic field but also in the moral sphere. The Conference agreed and supported these aims, which are among the primary objectives of the Campaign.

FOOD POLICY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

92. The Fourth FAO Latin American Regional Conference held in Santiago, Chile, in 1956 discussed in detail problems relating to the bases of food policy and laid particular stress on the principle that "one of the primary objectives of agricultural and economic programs is to meet the nutritional needs of the different groups of the population". The present Conference believes in the desirability of supplementing the aforesaid conclusions with the following remarks.

93. The Conference recognizes and draws attention to the high cost of malnutrition to the community, which contributes to the high rate of infant mortality, low life expectancy and high disease rate, accompanied by a lowering of physical capacity and the cost of caring for the sick. Malnutrition is also one of the causes of the underutilization of the large resources being invested in education in all parts of the region, both because it reduces the capacity of students to concentrate and favors school drop-out, and because, according to recent studies, it has adverse effects on the mental development of children. Other economic losses resulting from malnutrition are the low output of undernourished workers, both in quality and quantity of work, absenteeism, and frequent occupational accidents. It is unnecessary here to stress the lack of social stability and the political unrest frequently attendant upon malnutrition.

94. The Conference stresses the importance of incorporating improved nutrition among the basic objectives of economic and social development plans, at the national level, in regional development plans and in specific projects designed to increase agricultural production. In view of the integration process in which the countries of the region are engaged, and in the event that a Latin American development plan is formulated, it will be necessary to consider the objectives of nutrition and compare national nutrition targets and the means to attain such targets within the regional framework.

95. Data concerning the nutritional status of the population and food availabilities and consumption should be included among the basic data required for economic planning. Hence the need for governments to strengthen their statistical services to obtain such data. Consumption surveys should take into account the various socio-economic groups. In order to improve the methodology applied in estimating nutritional requirements, setting consumption targets in terms of nutrients and converting them into volumes of production, it is suggested that FAO prepare a detailed study as a guide for the establishment of targets that will serve as a basis for the preparation of agricultural development plans.

96. The foregoing means that close and continuing cooperation should be established between food and nutrition experts, economists and production experts, and the training of qualified specialists in more than one of these disciplines should be encouraged. In particular, it is indispensable that planning agencies can rely on the services of

nutrition experts. In order to attain these objectives, governments should also strengthen national food and nutrition agencies and give increased support to national food and nutrition committees responsible for coordinating the activities of their countries in this field.

97. In promoting specific crops that are liable to displace food crops, particularly in the case of monoculture, great care should be taken to ensure that the food supply for the population concerned is adequate. When selecting those food crops whose production is to be promoted, due account should be taken of their nutritive value as compared with the current diet of the population and to the need for creating markets for these products. A continuing study of the structure of foreign trade in foodstuffs should ensure that imports improve the nutritional status of the population and that exports do not withdraw foodstuffs of high nutritional value from the available supplies, to the detriment of the nutritional condition of the population.

98. In view of the inflation that is affecting several countries in the region, governments should take measures to prevent the relationship between food prices and incomes, and between food prices and other consumer goods, from deteriorating. It is also important to watch the relationship existing between foods of high nutritive value and energy-producing foods. In this connection, food price-support policies should be considered in such a way as to favor consumption of the best foods from the nutritional point of view.

99. The development of food technology is essential as a means to increase available food supplies. This would make it possible to lower the enormous waste of food in most of the countries of the region, increasing food supplies substantially, at the same time decreasing prices to the consumer. Furthermore, the establishment of food reserves would diminish price fluctuations and food technology makes it possible to enrich food with nutrients lacking in the diet and to prepare cheaply foods rich in protein.

100. Another technical measure of considerable importance is nutritional education, which can be carried out through programs of various types such as those of applied nutrition in rural zones and those of consumer education and guidance in urban zones. Home economics activities, just commencing in the region, deserve the special attention of Latin American governments.

101. In the agrarian reform and colonization policies and projects at present being encouraged and implemented in various parts of the region, nutritional education should be included as part of educational programs. In this context, particular attention should be paid to ensuring adequate food availabilities for the beneficiary population.

102. In many countries complementary feeding programs are already in existence and these should be extended to the whole region. These programs, apart from the objective of providing an adequate diet for the vulnerable groups of the population, imply a redistribution of income and should serve as a vehicle for nutritional education.

103. One of the most important phenomena of the region is the rapid rate of urbanization and industrialization. This is accompanied by particularly serious nutritional problems requiring thorough study and the adoption of measures to solve them. Industrial feeding, in particular, represents a new field of activity in the region because of the importance of its impact on industrial productivity.

104. Implementation of all these policies and programs requires specialized or trained personnel, which is still very scarce in the region; it is essential, therefore, to take immediate action to train personnel at all levels in the fields of nutrition and food.

105. Therefore, the Conference recommends to the member countries of the region :

1) that in national and regional plans for economic and social development due consideration be given to the formulation of food policies based on the nutritional needs of the population,

2) that they strengthen national and regional agencies responsible for studying and formulating food policies, and

3) that they encourage and finance the training of specialists in nutrition at all levels as well as the training of other professionals and government officials whose activities affect the nutritional field.

AGRARIAN REFORM POLICIES

106. The subject of agrarian reform was initially commented upon by two consultants, Monsignor Luigi Ligutti and Dr. Edmundo Flores, who had been specially invited by FAO, and who expressed their personal views on various aspects inherent to agrarian reform. The texts of the addresses of both consultants are attached as appendices to the report of the Conference. (See Appendixes II and III.)

107. The Director of the first stage of the CIDA Land Tenure Study then analyzed the most important conclusions of the studies carried out by the Committee in seven Latin American countries, a summary of which was submitted to the delegations in document LARC/65/CONF/6 of the Conference. The studies showed that the decision of the governments to carry out the reform was due to political and not economic considerations. The traditional systems of land use caused serious social imbalance, a situation that was being remedied through agrarian reform activities. The studies confirmed the predominance of latifundia and minifundia in the region, there being hardly any rural middle class and - although certain improvements had been spontaneously achieved, due to the subdivision of property, to the adoption of new technologies and migration of the rural population to cities and unsettled areas - the changes were too slow in relation to the magnitude of the problem. Possible measures and those already adopted by the governments ranged from massive agrarian reform to indirect measures such as colonization, regulation of labor and tenancy contracts, community development activities, tax reform and industrialization. In order to achieve the goals implicit in the Charter of Punta del Este, it would be necessary to expand agrarian reform programs in order that they benefit around 500,000 families per year in the seven countries studied, which would require a reduction in the per capita investments and in the price to be paid for the land. Indirect measures were seldom capable of bringing about lasting changes in a tenure situation.

108. The Conference recognized that considerable progress in attitudes had been made, in view of the frankness with which delegations had discussed the subject and the good quality of the available information; nevertheless, agrarian reforms under way were still very few. The reasons for reform are of an economic, social and political nature; the latter, however, was the main factor hindering reform. Also, there was an absence of political pressure on the part of rural workers and the "campesinos" who generally lack organizations with sufficient power to exercise such pressure. It was admitted that if land were not to be redistributed, the structure of political power in Latin America would not be favorably altered.

109. To create the necessary stimulus in rural areas, it was admitted that the governments might apply the following measures : promote the free association of the campesinos in labor unions, cooperatives, development associations, etc.; promote the redirection of agricultural credit toward the small farmers, completing it with technical assistance and supply of requisites; carry out training and literacy campaigns; effective legal protection for rural workers; regulation of tenancy contracts; suppression of social discrimination and participation of the campesino representatives in responsible posts; changes in taxation systems; modification of civil and criminal legislation in order to protect the rights of the poor, and of the electoral system in order to promote a distribution of power more in line with democratic procedure.

110. The Conference pointed out the advisability of an integral agrarian reform, considering that redistribution of land alone was not sufficient. The concept of integral agrarian reform had been accepted by the Latin American countries since the Fifth Regional Conference and continued in the Tenth and Twelfth Sessions of the FAO Conference, had been incorporated in the Charter of Punta del Este, and the Declaration of Principles issued by the World Food Congress, and the concept of integral and integrated agrarian reform was reaffirmed and defined in the Third Meeting of the IA-ECOSOC.

111. It was felt that the essence of the problems faced in agrarian reform lay in promoting a transformation of the institutions that regulate relations among men in relation to land use and tenure, breaking away from the cold, merely economic consideration of the relations of men to the land. Agrarian reform should be integrated with the general plan for economic and social development.

112. Several delegations focused discussion on financial problems connected with agrarian reform. Reference was made to the suggestion of the President of Chile to the effect that a mechanism be established in order to use agrarian reform bonds as a guarantee to their holders for development loans, with the participation of international banking institutions. In addition, the lack of adequate technical information on soils, production possibilities, etc. in agrarian reform areas was noted. It was suggested that countries should move from the planning to the implementation stage in land reform.

113. The Executive Director of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA) explained the Committee's past and current programs of studies and technical assistance in agrarian reform. So far, the most important work areas have been : land tenure studies, country planning missions, and inventories of available basic information. The Committee's future land reform program would include : 1) continuation of research into the relationships between existing agrarian structures and development in countries not as yet studied, preference being given to Central American countries; 2) appraisal of reforms in countries which pioneered in the field, especially Mexico, Venezuela and Bolivia; 3) hemispheric studies covering, for example, the activities, organization and financing of agrarian reform agencies and the role of rural associations and labor unions in land reform policies; 4) technical assistance in the formulation and implementation of programs through a group of consultants; and 5) co-ordination of the work of international agencies in connection with agrarian reform with special reference to training, technical advice and research.

Working Group on Agrarian Reform

114. The Conference concurred with the Peruvian and Venezuelan proposal to set up a working group to discuss various aspects of agrarian reform and draw up appropriate recommendations. Delegates from thirteen countries participated in this group : Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as the Observer from the Holy See. Representatives of the following agencies also participated : Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IIAS), including the Inter-American Center for Agrarian Reform (CIRA) ; Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA) ; the Chilean Agrarian Reform Research and Training Institute (ICIRA) ; Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Organization of American States (OAS). The delegate of Ecuador, Dr. Juan F. Casals, was elected Chairman of the Group.

115. The participating countries each reviewed their agrarian reform policies, action programs, technical and financial resources and principal obstacles to effective implementation. Although the situation in the various countries differed substantially, they have a number of deficiencies in common which impede the implementation of reforms. In particular, reference was made to the scarcity of technicians at various levels and the lack of adequate financial resources. Stress was laid on the close relationship between colonization and reform activities on the one hand, and forestry development problems on the other. It was proposed that a special seminar be held to deal with this question.

116. Representatives of the CIDA, IICA, CIRA and the ICIRA also reviewed the development of their activities and present programs. Furthermore, participants were requested to cooperate in the World Land Tenure Conference to be held in Rome in 1966.

117. Regarding the scope and objectives of agrarian reform in Latin America, it was decided to adopt the Declarations of Lima, approved by the IA-ECOSOC at its Third Meeting at the Ministerial level held in December, 1964. (See Recommendation No 2.)

118. The need for international and interagency coordination of training institutes was emphasized. The Venezuelan delegation felt that no progress had been made in implementing Recommendation No 5 of the Seventh FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and other recommendations of regional and FAO conferences calling for the establishment of a regional land reform institute.

119. The Assistant Director-General for Latin American Affairs pointed out that FAO first began promoting a Latin American Institute in the early 1950's. However, those efforts had been frustrated so far because the countries of the region had failed to pledge funds to the project. FAO has, nevertheless, organized and sponsored training courses jointly with the IICA and IDB and has given significant support to studies and research carried out by CIDA in the field of agrarian reform. With the support of FAO the Chilean Government approached the United Nations Special Fund in order to create a national agrarian reform institute, open to support from other countries. Finally, the Director-General engaged the services of a special consultant, Mr. Víctor Giménez Landínez, to explore the problem, with particular regard to financial support for the institute. His findings were that such an institute was desirable and that FAO ought to continue its efforts to this end. Mr. Santa Cruz added that the government of Venezuela would provide premises and funds, and suggested that the possibility of establishing a national Venezuelan institute with regional prospects might be studied. Finally, he suggested that the Conference recommend the next step to be taken by FAO to avoid further delays and, above all, to obtain specific commitments from countries of the region. Meanwhile, coordination through the CIDA could be strengthened.

120. When discussion was reopened on the pending recommendation to FAO to establish a regional institute, a sub-committee was appointed, composed of delegates from Uruguay, Venezuela and Peru, to determine the consensus of the participants and their ability to commit support. The Chairman agreed to have the Secretariat distribute a summary, prepared by the delegation of Venezuela, of the report submitted to FAO by the special consultant. The delegate of Ecuador stated that his country was prepared to support a regional institute; but that, in the meantime, it seemed more advisable to support and expand the action of CIDA and of existing national and regional institutes, such as IICA - CIRA and ICIRA. Stress was laid on the need to obtain effective financial support from member countries, and to avoid undesirable duplications in this field, without thereby implying opposition to healthy competition. After debating the matter, a sub-commission was set up to prepare a draft recommendation which would suggest that FAO continue to study the matter, taking into account the support offered by Venezuela as well as the work being done by IICA-CIRA and national agencies, which it would be advisable to coordinate through CIDA. (See Recommendation No 3.)

121. An FAO expert stated that successful land reform called for institutional reforms and well-planned studies, including the following: a) surveys of soil and land use; b) measurement of properties and legalization of land titles; c) land appraisal; d) farm planning and provision of supervised credit; e) marketing facilities at all levels; f) community development. All this requires much greater financial support than had been envisioned so far, if the goals indicated in Document LARC/65/CONF/6 are to be achieved. Some delegates were of the opinion that the importance of this subject called for a more detailed discussion, and recommended that it might be presented to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform to be held in Rome in 1966.

122. The IDB representative subsequently suggested that it would be advisable to establish a clear distinction between financing land reform and financing agricultural development in general. Requirements for financing reforms are grouped in three main categories : 1) purchase of land; 2) infrastructural works and other investments at the community level for the direct benefit of farmers and farm workers; and 3) development of the productive capacity of beneficiaries of new rights in land. What distinguishes this class of investment from those usually made in the agricultural sector, is that, in a true agrarian reform, investments should lead to a fuller development of the potentials of the campesinos than at present. He also pointed out that many projects that had been presented for international financing under the heading of agrarian reform did not meet the foregoing criteria. In fact, from the standpoint of international credit, the limitation has not been due so much to the scarcity of funds as to lack of good projects with a simultaneous approach to social development and economic productivity. It was proposed that this Conference might make an important contribution by establishing priorities for the type of projects to be financed in accordance with the criteria adopted at the IA-ECOSOC meeting in Lima.

123. It was proposed during the debate that national governments should bear the cost of purchasing land but that it was desirable to have foreign financial aid for the other aspects of reform. However, consideration should be given to some way of guaranteeing bonds issued for the payment of land purchased and for financing other investments of agrarian reform programs. In this respect, the Chilean delegation, jointly with the Peruvian delegation, submitted a draft recommendation which was approved, after careful discussion, to the effect that FAO, with the collaboration of IDB, ECLA, CIAP and IBRD should study the internal financing problems of agrarian reform and the feasibility of creating an international agency to insure or guarantee the servicing of agrarian reform bonds. It was understood that FAO should, when deemed appropriate, consult with other specialized international agencies. (See Recommendation No 4, part 1.)

124. The delegation of the United States pointed out that the order of priorities for loans followed by United States and international banking institutions has been changed in recent years in favor of agrarian reform programs. The United States are at present giving considerable support to supervised credit and community development programs, as well as to infrastructure for reform.

125. The delegate of Paraguay submitted to the Working Group's consideration a recommendation related to the financing of agrarian reform, pointing out the need for international agencies to assign priority to financing for these purposes. The draft resolution was approved with the amendments suggested by the delegate of Ecuador, who also pointed out the advisability of obtaining the participation of the private sector in financing and implementing agrarian reform. (See Recommendation No 4, part 2.)

126. The Uruguayan delegate referred to the advisability of having an adequate tax policy as a tool, which, in addition to contributing to the financing of agrarian reform, would facilitate the redistribution of land and of the income generated by agriculture. To this effect, he presented a recommendation to the Director-General and the member countries, which was approved. (See Recommendation No 5.)

127. The Peruvian delegate pointed out the advisability of having indices for the evaluation of progress in agrarian reform and presented a recommendation to this effect, which was approved. (See Recommendation No 6.)

128. In discussing aspects related to programming and administration of agrarian reform, and in view of the suggestion made by the Peruvian delegate, the Chairman provided for the distribution of a summary report of the principal resolutions adopted at the Seminar on Planning and Administration of Agrarian Reform organized by IICA-CIRA. A recommendation was adopted to the effect that the governments of member countries pay special attention to these resolutions. (See Recommendation No 7.)

129. In discussing the aspects relating to the organization of farm workers in the process of agrarian reform a sub-committee composed of the delegates of Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay submitted a recommendation to promote the organization of campesinos, which was approved. (See Recommendation No 8.)

130. Subsequently, views were exchanged on the need to promote the establishment of national research and training institutes for agrarian reform, and the recommendation made at the previous FAO Regional Conference was endorsed. The importance of the forestry sector in the processes of changing the land tenure structures was also pointed out. Two new recommendations on these aspects were approved. (See Recommendations Nos 9 and 10.)

131. Finally, attention was drawn to FAO's efforts in the past few years to create an awareness on the subject of agrarian reform and the magnificent work performed in this field by outstanding technicians and specialists, who may justly be considered true pioneers and promoters of the introduction of the complex and delicate agrarian reform policies.

132. The following recommendations were approved :

Recommendation No 2/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering that the third Meeting of the IA-ECOSOC at the Ministerial level in Lima in December, 1964 made important declarations relating to the scope and objectives of agrarian reform in Latin America, reiterating the commitment contained in Title I, paragraph 6 of the Charter of Punta del Este;

Recommends to the governments

1) that they fully endorse the aforesaid declarations, on the basis of which they should implement their respective agrarian reform policies, adapted to the conditions in each country;

2) that they adopt adequate legislation, which should be enacted with the support of properly financed programs;

3) that countries which have already initiated agrarian reform endeavour to accelerate the process, strengthening the national institutions responsible for its implementation.

Recommendation No 3/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering that other meetings have repeatedly stressed with insistence the need for a regional organism responsible for research and training in the field of agrarian reform;

Recommends to the Director-General of FAO

1) that FAO accelerate its study of the possibility for establishing a Latin American Agrarian Reform Research and Training Institute, taking into account the support offered by the Government of Venezuela;

2) that the work of the Inter-American Agrarian Reform Center (IIICA-CIRA) of the CAS, and of the national agrarian reform training and research institutions be given due consideration in the possible establishment of such an Institute, so that they may complement and help each other in their activities and programs;

3) that such programs be coordinated preferably through the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA).

Recommendation No 4/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

that one of the most serious obstacles in the way of implementing agrarian reform in countries with scarce resources is the lack of adequate financing, and

that it is necessary to stimulate the participation of the private sector in agrarian reform;

Recommends

to the Director-General of FAO

1) that FAO, with the collaboration of IDB, ECLA, CIAP and IBRD study, at the earliest possible date, the internal financing problems of agrarian reform in Latin American countries, and examine the feasibility of creating an international mechanism which may insure or guarantee the servicing of agrarian reform bonds;

2) that he suggest to the international financing agencies that priority be given to requests for financing submitted by Latin American countries as part of their integral agrarian reform plans, designed to change inefficient land tenure structures, eliminating inequitable systems of land ownership and use. Such aid should preferably be given for infrastructural works and for economic and technical assistance, in order to permit rapid increases in the productive capacity and income of the campesinos who are the beneficiaries of new land rights;

to the governments

1) that they give due consideration to the importance of obtaining the active participation of the private sector in the financing and implementation of the changes in the land tenure structure;

2) that agrarian reform programs form an integral part of the respective national economic and social development plans.

Recommendation No 5/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

that an adequate tax policy may constitute a valuable help in the process of changing the land tenure structure;

that in most of Latin America taxation of the agricultural sector does not constitute an adequate tool for promoting economic development and social justice;

Recommends

to the governments

that they adopt adequate tax policy measures that will constitute complementary tools for the agrarian reform process and contribute to its financing, to a better distribution of the income generated by the agricultural sector and to the improved use of land, making it possible to channel financial resources towards top priority objectives within national or sectorial development plans of the different Latin American countries.

to the Director-General of FAO

that research be carried out in the field of agricultural taxation; with a view to developing guidelines for improved agricultural tax systems.

Recommendation No 6/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

that several Latin American countries have started or are about to start agrarian reform processes;

that the efforts that have been made should be evaluated in order to determine the progress made in attaining the objectives of true agrarian reform;

that it is essential to have homogeneous criteria for evaluating progress and determining obstacles in agrarian reform programs, in order to permit individual governments to improve their programs, and especially for the work of CIAP;

Recommends to the Director-General of FAO that pertinent studies be undertaken as soon as possible, in collaboration with the other institutions which form the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA) and utilizing the mechanisms of that Committee, to determine evaluation indices and criteria for agrarian reform as well as its effect upon economic and social development in Latin American countries.

Recommendation No 7/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

that concepts important to programming of agrarian reform in Latin America were established by the Seminar on Programming and Administration of Agrarian Reform, organized by IICA-CIRA in Maracay, Venezuela, in 1964;

that this is a subject of current interest for countries that are implementing agrarian reform;

Recommends to the governments that in solving the problems of programming and administration of Agrarian Reform, they take into consideration the criteria outlined in the aforesaid Seminar.

Recommendation No 8/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

the need to create a more effective and widespread participation in agrarian reform of all groups of the rural sector;

that, within these groups, preferential attention should be given to the beneficiaries of agrarian reform on whom the ultimate success of the program depends and

that campesino organizations are the basic instruments in achieving the aforementioned objective;

Recommends

to the Director-General of FAO

that, in contact with other international agencies, he assume the responsibility for carrying out studies and research designed to provide to Latin American

countries technical and economic assistance for promoting the training of leaders and the establishment of basic campesino organizations for the purpose of guaranteeing the implementation of agrarian reform, and to ensure the active participation of the campesino sectors in the process;

to governments

the desirability of promoting the establishment of such campesino organizations and of affording FAO any facilities deemed necessary to comply with this task.

Recommendation No 9/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

Recommendation N° 5 of the Seventh Regional Conference for Latin America;
the great importance of adequate training and preparation of personnel at all levels for the implementation of agrarian reform in Latin American countries;

that such training and preparation of personnel must be channelled in accordance with actual needs and with the characteristics of each country;

that specific research on the problems of land tenure peculiar to each country is indispensable;

Recommends to the Governments that the establishment, organization and operation of national training and research institutes dealing with reform problems be promoted systematically.

Recommendation No 10/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

that a large part of the Latin American area is or ought to be covered by forests;

that consideration of the forestry sector is, consequently, of great importance in policies concerned with structural changes in land tenure and use;

that agrarian reform should favor forestry conservation, and

that forests and forest land in reform areas can provide additional employment and income through the establishment of industries, the production of wood products and the development of forestation and forest use in cooperative form;

Recommends

to the Director-General of FAO

that he take steps to carry out studies to determine the economic, technical and social role of the forestry sector in agrarian reform programs in Latin America and that technical assistance be provided in this field;

to the governments

that they give the forestry sector the importance that it deserves in their agrarian reform and colonization policies, as regards legislation, programming and land use planning according to capability.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION POLICIES

133. After examining document LARC/65/4(b), the Conference expressed general agreement with the concepts it contained. Thus, it was emphasized that there was need for Latin American countries to orient and channel agricultural development, both directly and indirectly, within the framework of social and economic planning.

134. In this regard, it was pointed out that in view of the comparative backwardness of the agricultural sector in Latin America and of the magnitude of the problems to be solved in order to promote development at a more rapid pace, public and private efforts should concentrate on sound and balanced planning.

135. The necessity of providing for the participation of management and labor and, in general, of public opinion, in all phases of agricultural planning was also stressed.

136. It was further pointed out that, in the context of conventional techniques of agricultural planning, due attention be given to those aspects of planning relating to the labor force. A detailed analysis of problems affecting the labor force, its growth and geographical distribution, were some of the aspects demanding detailed and careful consideration. Special importance attached to this in view of the rapid and continuous growth of agricultural population and the difficulties involved in its absorption by industries and urban services.

137. A serious shortcoming in planning that should be corrected as soon as possible was the lack of adequate coordination between planning agencies and executive institutions. Moreover, proper coordination was frequently lacking among the latter and even between different departments of a single agency. It was stated that in order to draw up and implement plans and policies that would satisfy the aspirations of governments and peoples and assure the best possible use of available resources, greater coordination and cooperation were necessary, both in a horizontal and a vertical sense.

138. The Conference also held that the basic structural reforms that would have to be undertaken or stimulated in Latin America, as well as other steps and policies aimed at promoting agricultural development, should be closely interrelated within the general framework of planning. Special emphasis was also placed on the need to strengthen national planning as an essential instrument for attaining a regional economic integration. In this connection it was pointed out that, as Latin American countries gradually extended and improved their national development plans, the task of coordinating efforts at the regional level would meet with fewer obstacles and difficulties.

139. The Conference gave special consideration to the problem posed by the lack of trained personnel for agricultural planning, which hampered the efficient organization of central and sectoral planning offices and delayed the formulation, implementation and evaluation of agricultural development plans, as well as their proper coordination with those of other sectors. With reference to this question, the Conference viewed with satisfaction the work carried out by FAO, ECLA and the Latin American Economic and Social Planning Institute, with the assistance of the Inter-American Development Bank and other regional and international organizations, in the field of training specialized planning personnel and direct advice to Latin American governments. It was stated that such efforts should be continued and intensified in the future with a view to improving agricultural planning procedures and methodologies, on the one hand and, on the other, contributing toward more rapid training of experts in the countries of the region. The Conference examined with interest FAO's idea regarding the establishment of an International Institute for Agricultural Development, which would enable Latin American countries to obtain and make use of experience in other regions in the field of agricultural planning. However, some delegations expressed their reservations with regard to this suggestion.

PLANNING AT LATIN AMERICAN LEVEL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

140. In examining this topic in the light of document LARC/65/4(c) and the presentation made by the FAO Secretariat, the Conference stressed the outstanding importance of economic integration to achieve speedier development of the economies of Latin American countries. It was asserted that integration was one of the essential instruments for strengthening national economies and that, together with basic structural reforms, it could lead to a better use of resources and to a more rapid increase in, and better distribution of income among the population of Latin America.

141. The Conference devoted particular attention to the appeal made by H.E. the President of Chile to the effect that the process of Latin American economic integration be strengthened and hastened and that all the countries of the regions be incorporated. It was recognized that, in order to attain these objectives, it would undoubtedly be necessary to revise and adapt some of the procedures and mechanisms at present in force in the existing integration programs, i.e., the Central American Integration Program and the Latin American Free Trade Association. The letter addressed by President Frei to the heads of four international and regional organizations and the suggestions being prepared by these might constitute a starting point to give stronger impulse to the integration process on bases that would permit all Latin American countries to be incorporated. The recommendations of this FAO Conference in connection with agricultural integration might effectively help toward the attainment of such a goal.

142. With regard to the integration of the agricultural sector at the Latin American level, attention was drawn to the urgent necessity of seeking closer coordination and greater harmony in the efforts made by the different countries, with a view to achieving a more rational utilization of existing and potential resources and the gradual elimination of obviously uneconomic productions, to the benefit of all consumers and producers in the region. It was recognized, however, that agricultural integration in Latin America presented more complex and difficult problems than in other sectors of economic activity and that the task of perfecting it demanded a long-term effort, irrespective of the more rapid advances that might be made in the more restricted sphere of subregional integration programs under way, such as the Central American Integration program. In any event, there was consensus regarding the indispensable necessity of starting action without delay to solve those problems, despite their complexity, in order to get the process of agricultural integration well under way in the region as a whole as soon as possible. Furthermore, it was agreed that different types of short-term measures might be adopted to promote intra-regional trade in agricultural products more vigorously.

143. It was the general opinion of the delegations that a more rational distribution of the agricultural production based on the greater advantages presented by various zones of Latin America, would be highly desirable to obtain cheaper food and raw material supplies and that, through greater specialization, rural income would also be increased. It was reaffirmed that self-sufficiency should not be the final goal of national development efforts. It was admitted, however, that the process of rationalization at the Latin American level should be carried out with caution, in a gradual manner, so that it might not adversely affect many groups of the agricultural population which - supported by varying degrees of protection depending on the country and the product - earned a living from such activities. Furthermore, many countries were launching agrarian reform programs which might be seriously disturbed by an excessively rapid liberalization of trade in agricultural products. It was, therefore, considered that the agricultural sector should receive special treatment within the process of Latin American economic integration, to allow for the continuation of an adequate measure of protection to existing production units. Such special treatment, however, should not be an obstacle to introducing those gradual readjustments which would permit existing patterns of productions to adjust gradually to conditions imposed by greater competition. For a long time past, efforts and investments had been made, which should be reoriented toward achieving their more rational use. In this regard, it was pointed out that an adequate regional investment policy in the field of agriculture would facilitate the change-over of relatively marginal zones to more advantageous lines of

production or allow the affected agricultural populations to be absorbed by other activities. On this point, due note was taken of the greater progress made by the Central American Integration program, which had achieved a high degree of liberalization in reciprocal trade in agricultural products.

144. On the other hand, there was general consensus that the greatest efforts for achieving rationalization and organization of agricultural production in Latin America within a broader continental scope should preferably be concentrated on that part of production which is required to meet foreseeable increases in regional and world demand, irrespective of those gradual readjustments, that might be introduced in existing production, as referred to in the previous chapter.

145. Special emphasis was given to the concept that integration of the agricultural sector could not be considered separately from that of other sectors of the economy, mainly because the principle of reciprocity would call for due compensation to be made in some cases with products of other sectors, such as the manufacturing industry and because agriculture is an important consumer of industrial products, the prices of which may weigh heavily on agricultural production. The principal agricultural requisites were especially mentioned in this connection: fertilizers, pesticides, machinery and others for which special integration agreements should also be concluded in order to allow Latin American farmers to obtain these inputs under the most homogeneous and equitable conditions possible.

146. In view of the different conditions existing in the region, which result in a marked disparity in levels of productivity and production costs and the relative lack of knowledge regarding the possibilities for more advantageous alternative use of resources, it was considered essential that studies be made in order to determine, as fully as possible, what adjustments it would be advisable to introduce in order to achieve a redistribution of production on more rational bases. It was decided that such studies should be carried out by individual products or groups of homogeneous products, as well as by countries and groups of countries. The Caribbean area was especially mentioned among the latter. These studies could provide the bases for concluding formal agreements on production and trade.

147. All these efforts should form a part of the planning process for agricultural development at the national and regional level. To this end, it was considered indispensable that the Latin American countries permanently confront their national development plans and policies. This would make it possible, in formulating and revising plans, - or, in their absence, of policies - to take into account the agricultural supply possibilities from the rest of the region, avoiding the promotion of non-economic production. It would, at the same time, facilitate the connection with other sectors of the economy in order to achieve reciprocity with respect to the benefits to be derived from integration.

148. Simultaneously with the measures to expand markets for agricultural products through the aforementioned studies and agreements by commodities, action should be taken with a view to improving national and regional information services on production, consumption, exportable surpluses, import requirements, prices, etc., which would permit the countries of the region to make timely decisions regarding Latin American supply and to increase trade levels. In addition to the general measures of commercial policy regarding tariff reductions, regional preferences and the elimination of other trade barriers, it is essential to adopt measures of a promotional type to make the foregoing more effective. In this context, attention was drawn to the need of improving and expanding means of communication, especially maritime, land, river, and air transport, as an essential requisite to achieve an effective integration of the Latin American economies. It was also considered essential that the Latin American countries proceed urgently to harmonize their statistical systems, weights and measures, quality standards, marketing systems - among others - in order to expedite the increase of trade among them. The need to adopt adequate measures regarding payments, exchange rates and, in

general, in the monetary and fiscal fields, was recognized, in order to avoid the disturbance of trade by factors not related to production and distribution.

149. The need of attaining a greater integration in agricultural research, extension and education, was also noted in order to avoid duplication of effort, to achieve better utilization of the available resources and, at the same time, to contribute to a more rapid incorporation of modern technology into agriculture. In this respect, the advisability of promoting the exchange of technical information among the countries of the region, as well as teachers, students and specialists in the various agricultural disciplines, was pointed out, in order to utilize and disseminate the various national experiences in the region. The work of FAO and the Latin American Economic and Social Planning Institute in the training of experts in agricultural development programming was stressed and it was considered that this work ought to continue and be strengthened in the future; it was also believed essential that such institutions should begin to give due importance within their programs to Latin American economic integration and regional planning of agricultural development.

150. In view of the above considerations, the following recommendation was approved :

Recommendation No 11/65

THE CONFERENCE

Reaffirms that it is the hope of Latin American countries to achieve total integration of their economies in which latter the agricultural sector is of fundamental importance, as one of the means of accelerating the rate of economic and social development, and of raising the income of the population distributing it more equitably.

Recommends

to the governments (as part of a series of measures designed to achieve such objectives) that

- 1) they establish as soon as possible a permanent mechanism for the confrontation of their national agricultural development plans and policies as well as of those of the other sectors; that such confrontation could be made through the secretariats of existing regional groups, which should promote joint meetings in which other Latin American countries that are not members would participate. When a Latin American integration organization is set up, this would be its responsibility.
- 2) they conduct studies by commodities or groups of commodities, with a view to possible regional agreements on production, trade and investment. Such studies, which should be interchanged and harmonized through the integration agency or agencies, could include such aspects as : agricultural research and analysis of production with relation to ecological environment, the possibilities of technical improvement, production costs, requisites, marketing, foreign trade, etc. Such studies should take due account and be an integral part of FAO's World Indicative Plan for Agricultural Development;
- 3) they conduct studies on the present state of agricultural research, extension and education and on the possibilities of complementing their efforts in these fields on a regional scale;
- 4) they establish or improve, as the case may be, national information services on production, marketing and foreign trade in agricultural products and efficiently coordinate such services at the regional level;
- 5) they take the necessary measures to facilitate intraregional trade in agricultural products including, among others, the improvement of transport and communications and the adoption of uniform standards of quality, weights and measures, business transactions and sanitary regulations and others related to foreign trade in these products;

to the Director-General of FAO that

- 1) he continue and strengthen his collaboration with Latin American governments and regional economic integration bodies for the attainment of the objectives of integration in the agricultural sector;
- 2) in particular, he cooperate in studies and work preliminary to the making of commodity agreements, and in improving and coordinating the information services mentioned in paragraph 4 above;
- 3) he call a meeting of government experts and representatives of the secretariats of integration agencies and other international and regional organizations, with the objective of examining the practical and methodological problems relating to integration of the agricultural sector in Latin America and proposing measures leading to its full implementation. This meeting should take into account the experience and results obtained by existing integration agencies.

FOREIGN TRADE WITH OTHER REGIONS

151. The Conference emphasized that shortfalls in export earnings had put a severe brake on economic growth in nearly all Latin American countries. Over the ten years up to 1963, Latin American countries had succeeded in increasing the volume of their agricultural exports by 38 percent. However, because of price declines their export earnings had increased by only 14 percent. Moreover in view of the rise in the prices of imported goods, the capacity of Latin American agricultural exports to pay for imports had risen through this period by only 7 percent. It should be noted that agricultural exports contributed by far the largest share of foreign exchange earnings.

UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

152. Against this background, the Conference considered that the meeting of the Special Committee on Latin American Trade and the signing of the Alta Gracia Charter by the countries of the region, preparatory to the UN Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva in 1964, had been most significant events. Although developing countries had hoped for more concrete achievements from the UN Conference, it was evident that a new climate of world opinion had been created on a wide range of trade and development issues facing the world economy.

153. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the Conference on Trade and Development, together with its executive body, the Trade and Development Board, had now been established as permanent organs of the United Nations. The Board would hold its first session in New York in April 1965 and would then set up its three standing committees, one on commodities, one on manufactures and one on financing. Other special working committees might be set up, including one on the whole question of the organization of commodity trade and one on synthetics and substitutes. The Board and the various committees and sub-committees were expected to meet at least once in 1965, which seemed likely to be the busiest year since the war for a concerted international attack on problems of world trade and related development and aid questions.

154. Existing international bodies, such as FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems with its agricultural commodity groups, the autonomous commodity councils on wheat, coffee, olive oil and sugar, the independent study groups on cotton, rubber and wool, and the GATT would no doubt all continue their work. But it was clear that a new and powerful force has been brought to bear at world level on old and new problems in the commodity field, and that its influence would be felt, not only in the continuing work of the United Nations trade and development institutions, but also in the deliberations of other international bodies.

155. This was the international context in which the foreign trade problems of the Latin American countries would be considered in the coming years. The fact that developed countries accepted the principle of aid to developing countries meant that the Geneva Conference could be a new starting point for action programs. The Latin American Conference urged that FAO, as well as the United Nations and other specialized agencies, do everything possible to promote and facilitate the adoption by governments of the UNCTAD recommendations.

Cooperation between FAO and UNCTAD

156. The establishment of the UNCTAD bodies would have important implications for the work of FAO and its Committees on Commodity Problems. The Conference noted that the FAO Council, in its preliminary discussion on this subject in October 1964, had recognized that the CCP had accumulated considerable experience in commodity problems which should be fully utilized, along with that of other agencies, in the total international effort to achieve the objectives set forth by UNCTAD. The Council had agreed that there should be close and continuous cooperation between FAO and UNCTAD from the outset in order to avoid all duplication. The Council had felt that it was premature to define the future functions of the CCP at that time, and had agreed that the question should be discussed again at the Council session in June 1965 and at the FAO Conference in November 1965, when the new mechanism would have taken more definite shape. Meanwhile the Director-General had begun consultations with the United Nations on the matter.

157. There was general agreement that duplication and overlapping should be avoided, preferably by a clear division of work between the CCP and the new UNCTAD bodies, and that the CCP at its next session in June 1965 should review its structure and methods of work and make recommendations to the FAO Council and Conference. The Conference was informed that this subject was already on the agenda of the CCP meeting. The importance of closer cooperation of FAO with GATT as well as UNCTAD was stressed.

158. The Conference agreed that the emphasis of the CCP on development problems should be strengthened, especially as regards production and consumption aspects. Several delegates felt that the CCP should leave matters of trade policy to the UNCTAD bodies but all considered that the CCP should continue its analyses of agricultural commodity trade. There was general agreement that a major contribution to the intensification of international work in association with UNCTAD bodies could be made by commodity study groups under the CCP, especially in preparing the way for more international commodity arrangements and agreements. Some delegates felt that, in addition, the FAO study groups should give more attention to development aspects, e.g. by studying marginal production areas, assisting governments with regard to diversification programs and helping with the coordination of national production policies and the study or preparation of development projects in cases where governments wished to have mutual consultation with regard to their plans for a particular commodity. With regard to competition from synthetics, it was thought by some delegates that while trade aspects would be covered by the UNCTAD committee, the study of the repercussions on production of agricultural commodities was a function of FAO.

159. In view of the fact that the FAO Council, at its June 1965 session, and the FAO Conference, at its forthcoming November session, will re-examine the question, the present Conference was of the opinion that the aforementioned should examine, in the light of the duties and responsibilities entrusted by the Trade and Development Board to its Commission on Commodity Agreements and Policies, the advisability of analysing the functions of the CCP with a view to harmonizing and facilitating coordination of the activities of both bodies, in order to emphasize the technical and economic nature of the work of the CCP and the consultative nature of its activities.

160. The Conference proposed considering the establishment by the CCP of a special sub-Committee to review the tasks entrusted to FAO of setting world and regional production goals for agricultural commodities, in the light of nutritional needs, the projection of demand and supply, and the assessment of available resources. The strategy of development, both short term and long term, for reaching the production goals might

also be studied. The starting point for this work would be the World Indicative Plan for Agriculture now under preparation in FAO, and other basic FAO documents. It was thought that such studies would help to guide the activities of other international agencies providing agricultural development assistance, such as the Special Fund and the International Bank. The Conference was informed that the CCP would be discussing at its next session a preliminary paper on the World Indicative Plan.

161. The following recommendation was adopted by the Conference:

Recommendation No. 12/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

that the study and determination of minimum production targets of basic foodstuffs would considerably assist the governments of developing countries to develop food policies and enable international organizations to establish priorities in the programs of this sector;

that FAO is the most appropriate body to carry out the aforesaid tasks;

that the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems might incorporate a sub-Committee entrusted with the review of the above-mentioned tasks assigned to FAO with regard to their possible implications for individual products;

Recommends to the governments and to the FAO Conference that urgent study be made of the advisability of establishing, within the aforementioned Committee on Commodity Problems, a sub-committee directed toward the study of the setting of production goals for basic foodstuffs adequate to meet the minimum nutritional needs of developing regions.

Foreign Trade Problems of the Region

162. The Conference emphasized the importance for Latin American countries of orienting domestic agricultural production toward those products for which there was a growing foreign demand. In this respect the agricultural commodity projections of FAO could provide valuable guidance. While Latin American countries should strengthen their efforts to promote and diversify production for the domestic and regional market, it was also essential to promote exports to other developing countries and to developed countries outside the region in order to earn foreign exchange needed for essential development imports. In order to have more bargaining power in trade negotiations with developed countries, especially regional economic groupings, it would be advisable for Latin American countries to maintain the united front created by the Charter of Alta Gracia.

163. The importance of improving the capacity of Latin American exports to compete in world markets was stressed by the Conference. Thus, constant efforts should be made to raise efficiency and productivity on the production side and it would be helpful if a regional approach to the production and marketing of agricultural inputs could be adopted. Costs could also be reduced by improvements in the marketing processes within the countries, by various means, including better infrastructure. Grading systems should be adapted to the requirements of the import markets, as well as to sanitary regulations insofar as they do not represent a way of limiting the access of Latin American exports on non-sanitary grounds.

164. The Conference learned with interest that FAO was completing its major study on the international meat situation, covering trends in production and trade, national policies and international arrangements, and projections to 1970. While recognizing that the governments mainly concerned were represented in the GATT Meat Group, the Conference felt that the CCP should consider recommending that the Director-General call a meeting of all interested governments to review the FAO study when it became available.

165. In relation to some products the Conference felt that Latin American countries could help each other by reorienting the flow of imports from countries outside the region in such a way as to absorb the supplies available within the region. Progress toward the long-term integration of the agricultural sectors of the various countries would be made under regional integration bodies. But it was thought that a regional information center could also help in the short term by making seasonal deficits and surpluses of particular commodities in various countries of the region known to the interested parties. The work on long-term integration should be done in close association with FAO, since world trade trends and prospects for individual commodities would need to be taken into account. With reference to Latin American trade with developed countries, it was considered useful to continue regular contacts with the European Economic Community for the analysis of exports to that region, and to initiate similar contacts with other regional groupings.

166. The Conference recognized that price policies played a critical role in influencing both supply and demand for agricultural products. The trends and prospects in world markets should be taken into account in decisions as to which commodities should be brought under price stabilization arrangements and as to the price levels to be aimed at. The commodity projections of FAO were an important guide in this sense also.

167. The Conference was greatly concerned about the effects of the agricultural price policies, including domestic taxation systems and export subsidies of developed countries, on the trade of less developed countries. There was now a possibility that agricultural policies in the European Common Market might lead to the production of surpluses. Surpluses, along with the agricultural price policies already mentioned, could displace the exports of some developing countries and lead to a lowering of world prices which would be detrimental to their export earnings. Developing countries were placed at a great disadvantage by such policies in developed countries since, unlike the latter, they could not afford to carry surpluses or to subsidize either their agriculture or their agricultural exports. The delegations of the EEC countries expressed the opinion that special arrangements, including measures to support prices on world markets, could help to solve the problem. The Conference requested FAO to undertake more specific studies of the actual and potential effects of the price and export subsidy policies of developed countries on the trade of less developed countries, with special reference to Latin America. The Conference considered it would also be useful to ask the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal to examine the total effect on the region of United States surplus disposals.

168. The Conference expressed interest in the extent to which developed countries were implementing the UNCTAD recommendations on the liberalization of entry to their markets for primary and processed agricultural products of developing countries. It noted that such actions were included in GATT reports and would be followed up by the new GATT Trade and Development Committee. However, the Conference requested FAO to look into the possibility of preparing a summary report of such measures as might benefit the agricultural exports of less developed countries.

169. The Conference noted with interest the first publications under the FAO program of special studies on international commodity problems, and looked forward to the appearance of further studies, especially the proposed basic analysis of post-war experience with international commodity agreements.

THE ROLE OF STATISTICS IN AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

170. The Conference discussed the provision of adequate statistics for agricultural planning purposes, on the basis of secretariat document LARC/65/9. It was unanimously agreed that such statistics were an indispensable tool in planning for agricultural development and must be considered an integral part of planning activities.

171. The Conference recognized that in most countries of Latin America the scope and quality of the available statistics do not meet the needs of planning purposes. This situation may even worsen if the countries continue to follow their traditional and inefficient methods of collecting statistics. Owing to the rapid social and economic changes which are occurring, the planning authorities are demanding more specific, up-to-date and accurate information. Urgent steps are therefore required to provide statistics of the type needed. It was felt that the chief producers and users of statistical material within the countries should establish coordinating committees to determine the priorities of statistical programs and to contribute to and evaluate their progress.

172. The improvement of statistical material is a continuous and long-term task. It is necessary to establish an appropriate and efficient statistical service, based upon the individual requirements and conditions within each country, capable of producing independent and objective statistics, with adequate, trained personnel, and sufficient equipment and funds. New techniques, especially sampling methods, should be introduced both in census work and in surveys. In this regard it was hoped that the Director-General could provide, as soon as possible, increased technical assistance of the type suitable to the requirements of the countries.

173. The statistical information obtained from administrative records should be improved and standardized so that data relating to forestry, fisheries, and other agricultural statistics usually obtained from these sources could be perfected.

174. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the Director-General, in accordance with Resolution 20/63 of the Twelfth Conference, had formed a Study Group to explore the possibility of establishing a Census Fund to assist countries needing such aid to carry out their census work, and hoped that he would continue his efforts to create the Census Fund.

175. The Conference noted that the Organization has completed and published the Program of Food Consumption Surveys which will serve as a guide to countries carrying out such surveys. It was also noted that the draft program for the 1970 World Agriculture Census was available and will be submitted to a session held under the joint auspices of FAO and the Inter-American Statistical Institute, which will consider how the needs of the Region can best be met within the framework of the program.

176. The Conference hoped that regional and sub-regional seminars on agricultural statistics, such as the one held in Panama in October 1964 for Central America and Panama, would also be held in other parts of the Region in order to exchange experience in collecting agricultural statistics and to stimulate the use of improved techniques.

177. In view of regional integration in trade and development, it is necessary that agricultural statistics be collected and processed with unified procedures to permit comparison. The Conference was glad to note that a joint FAO-IASI machinery has been established and hoped that it would continue to function with a coordinated effort to develop a system of standardized comparable agricultural statistics.

178. The Conference adopted the following recommendation:

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Recommendation No. 13/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

that, in view of the ever increasing interest of the countries of the region in development planning and in the integration of their economies, there is an urgent need of improving the information structure, national as well as regional;

that the countries encounter at present difficulties in their efforts to improve their statistical systems, especially in the agricultural sector;

that there is urgent need of technical assistance to overcome the said difficulties for improving the agricultural census, sampling surveys and the general administrative statistics, and that it is desirable to be able to count on the timely advice which can be given by the regional and sub-regional statisticians with specialized knowledge of their fields and continuous experience in the region;

Taking note of

the possibility of establishment of the FAO Census Fund to help the developing countries to comply with their agricultural census programs;

the creation of FAO/IASI machinery to coordinate efforts to obtain standardized and comparable agricultural statistics in the countries of the region;

Recommends

to the Director-General of FAO

- 1) that he continue his efforts to create the FAO Census Fund;
- 2) that he try by all means to appoint more regional or sub-regional statisticians under the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance of the United Nations in order to make available specialized and timely help to the countries of the region;
- 3) that he organize regional and sub-regional seminars on agricultural statistics, whenever possible, in collaboration with the Inter-American Statistical Institute, in order to exchange the experience obtained in collecting agricultural statistics, stimulate the use of better techniques and achieve more uniformity in the dates of publication and in terminology;

to the governments

- 1) that the countries start studies to improve and standardize the statistical information which can be obtained from administrative records, with a view to improving the data related to forestry, fishery and other agricultural statistics usually obtained from these sources;
- 2) that the main producers and the consumers of statistics within the countries try to create a coordinate committee to promote statistical programs and to decide the priorities of the types of information, the scope of tabulation, etc., cooperating in the execution and evaluating the achieved progresses.

EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

179. The Conference noted with approval the straightforward, frank and positive analysis contained in the working paper for the item under discussion (LARC/65/5), particularly with regard to some of the problems faced by technical assistance in the countries of the region, those concerning coordination of assistance from different sources and the recruitment of advisers from advanced and from developing countries.

180. The basic principles underlying FAO's assistance to the developing countries have shown a certain evolution over the years toward meeting more adequately the requirements of governments and achieving a higher efficiency. FAO's assistance was at first directed largely toward specific technical and sectoral problems. This approach was soon found insufficient, as the need for the integration of the various technical aspects, as well as of those with the economic and social aspects, became increasingly evident. Awareness also grew that agricultural development must be an integral part of general economic and social development.

181. It was noted that the Special Fund is in full agreement with this approach which is in part reflected in the recent approval of projects for overall regional development planning in three Latin American countries. The increased emphasis on Special Fund projects, and their special orientation, are leading technical assistance more and more into the development of specific pre-investment projects, designed to be submitted without delay to capital investment sources.

182. It was agreed that technical assistance could not go on indefinitely, although it is indispensable at present. Developing countries are to be assisted toward making themselves independent from this type of assistance through the training of personnel and the building up of national research. FAO will be able to help orient countries in planning their agricultural production through the World Indicative Plan since its guidelines will allow them to concentrate on those products with the best market prospects; in this way, larger earnings from agricultural exports could contribute toward raising levels of both living and investment.

183. The Conference noted with approval that FAO is planning its assistance to governments on an ever-increasing scale in coordination with other organizations. In addition, the need for making the limited resources for multilateral assistance complementary with other sources has also led to a growing coordination with bilateral governmental and other institutional assistance, while through FFHC other sources of private foreign assistance are being tapped.

184. On the other hand, the Conference underscored the great need for better coordination and planning of technical assistance at the national level to assure its most effective use. It was suggested that the Conference recommend to all the governments in the region that all requests for technical assistance be accompanied by assurance of adequate institutional support for advisors, and that in this way technical assistance requests can be an indirect means for achieving a desirable reinforcement of national institutions.

185. With regard to the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program, the Conference noted that it was a proof of the strengthening of the United Nations family under which agriculture is getting the support of financing agencies on a systematic and continuous basis. The Program also makes it possible to conceive FAO technical assistance on a more practical basis, as experts can now be assured of a material follow-up of their recommendations. On the other hand, the creation of the Program reflects the World Bank's real awareness of the vital importance and special status of agriculture, which has also resulted in a liberalization of its credit policy toward this sector. The Program represents a systematic sequel to the previous ad hoc arrangements between the two organizations.

186. The experience acquired during less than one year of operation of the integrated Program has been very interesting, and especially valuable experience had been gained in the selection of projects. It was recognized that there are considerable opportunities for the Program in Latin America and it was pointed out that requests for assistance might best be channelled through the Regional Office for Latin America.

187. The Conference recalled the proposal made by the Director-General of FAO that a similar program be established between FAO and the IDB - which was favourably received by the President of the IDB - and expressed its full support for this initiative.

188. For the purpose of the discussion of this item, FAO had requested the Inter-American Development Bank to act as a consultant so that the experience of this organization could be made available to the Conference and an additional link could be provided between the Workshop on Agricultural Financing which the IDB had organized simultaneously with the Conference. The IDB had appointed Dr. Alfonso Rochac, its Technical Manager, to undertake this task.

189. The Conference noted that the terms for loans by the Inter-American Development Bank were liberalized when the Alliance for Progress allocated to it funds in trust. The new type of credit, on easy terms and at low interest rates, is causing a revolution in the financing of agriculture and it goes beyond the financing of infrastructures. The IDB is working parallel to USAID in this respect; this, plus the liberalization of the World Bank loans, has resulted in much greater availability of funds for agricultural financing.

190. It was noted that the IDB has greatly increased the proportion of its loans to agriculture, which now amounts to 29 percent of the total commitments. Loans to agriculture went mainly to credit institutions, colonization, irrigation, and diversification projects. The IDB also granted some technical assistance. While there had been no charge for part of this technical assistance in the past, the policy is now to make all technical assistance in the future reimbursable. Prospects for substantial further increases in financing for agriculture are currently dimmed by the lack of personnel and adequate institutions in the countries. Conditions governing the granting of loans for agricultural credit include requirements that governments provide at least equivalent funds; that credit is not used for refinancing debts, except perhaps for very small farmers; that the funds are not used for products now in surplus or for the promotion of monoculture, and that there is a ceiling on individual loans.

191. The \$30 million IDB program for financing exports of capital goods had been of little help to agriculture or to the smaller countries which are not exporters of such goods, and it is not the policy of the IDB to finance exports of agricultural products. A most interesting and successful experiment in the promotion of regional integration had been the financial help extended for the creation of the Central American Integration Bank.

192. The Conference noted that the administration of United Nations assistance to Latin America had been decentralized to a greater degree than any similar program; field technical assistance in connection with loans now range all the way from pre-feasibility studies to project implementation. The latter has been found to be the principal problem. "Program" loans are an innovation, inasmuch as they provide support for an economic development program as a whole. U.S. assistance had also been directed toward integration efforts, and the Integration Fund for Central America was aimed at financing regional projects such as highways linking the various countries of the Central American integration program.

193. Delegates asserted that it might be preferable to utilize national research and training institutes for regional benefit by having external sources provide for fellowships for participants from other countries of the region, rather than to internationalize such institutes, the long-term objective being that countries should be able to manage and finance their own training and research institutes.

194. However, the Conference also pointed out that agricultural development should be approached on a regional basis, and that this should be reflected in strengthening FAO's regional staff, at the same time that the team work approach of this staff should be further accentuated. It was noted that the Special Fund is quite willing to consider regional projects, provided certain conditions were fulfilled. On the other hand, the incidence of regional projects in EPTA activities is subject to the limits imposed by the ECOSOC on the share of such projects in the total budget.

195. The Conference took note, on the basis of the explanations of a representative of the World Food Program, that all countries, even those which are not members of the Program's Intergovernmental Committee, must be concerned with the future of the WFP. The purpose of the program is essentially to provide food in countries where there are large numbers of unemployed and poor but able-bodied people, in order to help put such people to productive work. The projects are aimed at increasing the country's capacity to produce food or to buy it from abroad. The Conference also noted with approval that the WFP provides the Director-General of FAO with substantial means for use in case of emergencies which create or threaten famine or acute food shortages. The Executive Director, in his report to the IGC, has asked that the Program be continued indefinitely and that it be authorized to commit aid for long-term projects up to 830 million dollars in total resources, to be pledged by governments for 3-year periods, renewed every second year on the basis of a review. Firm pledges asked for 1966-68 are 2 1/5 million dollars, of which one-third is in cash. It is also being proposed that the Program should experiment with supplying staple commodities to a government in support of an overall development program, in addition to the project approach to which the WFP is limited at present.

196. In connection with discussion of food assistance, the following recommendation was adopted by the Conference:

Recommendation No. 14/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

that the Seventh Session of the Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Program will open in Rome on 31 March next, and that this Program, which was established experimentally by Resolution 1714 (XVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, will be reviewed during the meeting, and

that during the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development the delegations of the Latin American countries and of the United States of America advocated the adoption of measures tending to make the Program benefit the developing countries that suffer from inadequate supplies of food products as well as those that export them,

Recommends to the Director-General of FAO that he request the Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Program that thorough attention be devoted in its Seventh Session to the revision of the Program along the fundamental lines indicated in Resolution A-II-6 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and approved at the last session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

DIVERSIFICATION AND INTEGRATION OF CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FOREST PRODUCTION,
WITH DUE REGARD TO CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

197. The Conference devoted its attention to the technical problems posed by crop, livestock and forestry production and to the best ways of improving their efficiency and of integrating them, with a view to attaining a balanced development of such activities at the national and regional level. Document LARC/65/6 (a) referring to the subject under discussion was presented by the Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division.

198. The discussion of the subject was opened by Consultants Professor Philippe Lamour and Dr. Orlando d'Adamo, who had been specially invited to give their viewpoints and participate in the ensuing discussions. Professor Lamour dealt with the general and specific principles that should orient agricultural development planning and the methods used and drew attention to the necessity of considering agricultural activity as part of the overall economic and social picture, to various types of studies and research that should be carried out, and to the necessity of adapting the new structures to actual economic, financial and social conditions existing in each region; he mentioned the advantages of diversification, the extent of which depended on ecological conditions and which should be limited in accordance with availabilities of manpower and of the possibilities of domestic and foreign markets, and with the need for making maximum use of these while, however, underlining the disadvantages of excessive dispersion; furthermore, regional credit and industrialization plans should be carried out. Ing. D'Adamo stressed the importance of forestry activities in the economic development of Latin America, the need for improved use of forestry resources, the vast possibilities of increasing exports of wood and other forest products, the opportunities for new industries and the importance of such activities in absorbing labour; he made special reference to the relationship between agrarian reform and forestry, to the lack of specialized technical forestry personnel at all levels, and expressed the view that in the preparation of integrated development plans it was necessary to obtain the close cooperation of politicians, technicians, economists and entrepreneurs: he underlined that forestry programming should also form part of the regional integration and suggested a number of measures to implement integrated development programs designed to achieve economic and social progress, not only in different regions within each country but also in larger areas including sectors of more than one country. (See Appendix IV.)

199. With reference to natural resources the following needs were stressed:

- a) To intensify inventories, studies and surveys to evaluate their potentialities;
- b) To make better use of these resources in general and to protect them adequately;
- c) To achieve better utilization of the vast potential of germ plasm of economically important plants still existing in the hemisphere, organizing expeditions for the collection of such material and establishing centers for its proper preservation and use, as well as of those of material introduced from other regions;
- d) To rationalize management of the natural pastures;
- e) To rationalize forestry exploitation;
- f) To use suitable methods to preserve and raise soil fertility levels.

Furthermore, it was considered advisable to have available complete inventories of each region before planning its development.

200. Special emphasis was laid on the need of intensifying agro-ecological studies in Latin America, that is to say, the analysis of the relation of environment to economic production, including the use of techniques to make it possible to modify the nature of this inter-relationship sufficiently with a view (a) to achieve rational distribution and integration in the use of the land (crops, animals, and forests) and (b) to obtain maximum utilization of national resources. It was agreed that the results of agro-ecological studies, together with social and economic environment studies, provided the essential bases for planning agricultural development and regional economic integration. Such studies would also serve to orient the introduction of plants and animals, new techniques, results of trials, etc. in the best possible manner. Although in some countries such as Argentina, and in certain areas in other countries, such studies were already being undertaken, there was an urgent need of extending them to the whole hemisphere; it was suggested that FAO considerably increase its work and technical assistance in this field.

201. The Conference stressed the need to carry out adjustments of an institutional, technical and social nature in order to achieve improved use of land and water, chiefly in those areas covered by agrarian reform plans.

202. It was also believed that, in view of the predominance of monoculture in many regions of Latin America, resulting in excessive dependence of several countries on a single export product and of the need to increase basic food production in practically all countries to improve the nutrition levels of the population, special attention should be given to the problem of diversifying agricultural and forestry production. Monoculture, due to environmental and/or special market conditions, should be accepted as a form of diversification at the regional level. Local specialization was perfectly admissible in "mixed farming areas". In all countries appropriate regionalization of agriculture was essential, depending on the nature of ecological factors, availability of labour and various other factors.

203. It was stressed that rational diversification was not easy to achieve, but required full economic and social as well as technical studies. In some countries, such as Mexico, diversification of agricultural production was a matter of great concern, it being considered the most important goal of development.

204. It was emphasized that diversification and integration of the sources of production were factors which, together with technical efficiency, gave equilibrium to agricultural development, the security and flexibility required for planning and implementing efficient development programs.

205. With reference to exploration, introduction and preservation of plant germ plasm and its utilization, stress was laid on the need to increase those activities considerably in Latin America, the first step being the improvement or adaptation of the pertinent national organizations and the promotion of the necessary coordination with the plant protection services. The exchange of germ plasm should comply with appropriate criteria and be promoted both between the countries of the region and outside the hemisphere. Similar work was proposed in the field of forestry and livestock.

206. It was stated that the seed production industry was one of the most important factors in increasing and improving agricultural production and that it should be strongly encouraged in Latin America, since in many countries it is inadequate and hinders the rapid development demanded by many agricultural programs.

207. With regard to different industrial and food crops it was concluded that, although much had been achieved in Latin America in improving the efficiency of production, it was still very low in some regions. Reference was also made to the establishment in the region of an Inter-American Committee under the International Rice Commission, and the need of increasing research on rubber.

208. In order to rationalize animal production, priority should be assigned to improving animal nutrition and health, without thereby neglecting genetic improvement. Stress was laid on the urgent necessity of improving natural pastures and their management and, in certain areas, of establishing artificial pastures, preferably combining grasses and legumes. It was recommended that special research be conducted to this end. With regard to animal health, attention was called to the great losses caused by various diseases and the pressing need for control measures to be adopted both at the national and international level.

209. Reference was made to the FAO sponsored project for studying the herbaceous cover of the region, as a general basis to evaluate the potential of natural pastures in Latin America.

210. The Conference also devoted special attention to the problems of agricultural plant protection, discussing measures for international cooperation to avoid the introduction and/or dissemination of plant and animal diseases and pests. Special mention was also made of the great loss of agricultural products caused by the lack of adequate storage methods. The need to carry out an overall campaign for the control of pests and diseases in all countries of the region was also emphasized. Reference was made to the existence in Latin America of several plant protection and animal health agencies, such as the Regional International Plant and Animal Health Organization (OIRSA); the Standing Inter-American Committee on Locust Control (CIPA) and other similar agencies which were being set up, such as the Bolivar Agricultural Health Organization (OBHA), which included Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, and another which included the countries of the Caribbean and the Guianas. The Conference noted the intention of CIPA to expand its action to other plant pests and diseases. It was suggested during the debates that FAO continue to provide technical assistance in the structural organization of such agencies and to study the most efficient manner of establishing adequate coordination between these regional agencies.

211. In the presentation of document LARC/65/6(a), reference was also made to the use of fertilizers (the Fertilizer Program of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign), mechanization, irrigation to improve production efficiency and the processing of agricultural products.

212. With regard to the forestry sector, the recommendations made by the Consultant were supported in general, stress being laid on the social and economic importance of both rational use of the natural forests and well-oriented afforestation. Special reference was also made to the recommendations of the meeting of the Latin American Forestry Commission held in Curitiba, Brazil, in November 1964 and satisfaction with these recommendations was expressed.

213. The Conference approved the following recommendations:

Recommendation No. 15/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

the manifest interest of Latin American countries, expressed in Recommendation No. 21 of the Seventh FAO Regional Conference, in intensifying work related to exploration, and introduction of germ plasm of cultivated plants and related species, and the establishment of germ plasm centers to promote agricultural diversification;

the need to organize, as soon as possible, appropriate services in a number of the countries of the region, in order that these activities may be carried out with adequate orientation and under the proper care of plant protection specialists;

the well known fact that this activity constitutes one of the main lines of action of the Plant Production and Protection Division of FAO,

Recommends

to the Director-General of FAO that

1) as a first step toward a future development more in line with the needs, he consider the possibility of assisting countries that may so desire, through his agricultural advisers in Latin America, in organizing or improving plant exploration, introduction, conservation and exchange services, and

2) in addition, and in the same manner as stated in the preceding paragraph, he study ways of conducting a survey on collections of plant germ plasm existing in Latin America, and its results be made known, by FAO, through the most appropriate channels to facilitate interchange among the countries of the region with other parts of the world.

Recommendation No. 16/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering that

the Seventh FAO Regional Conference for Latin America recommended the creation of an Inter-American Rice Committee associated with FAO's International Rice Commission, for the purpose of improving technical cooperation between the countries of this Hemisphere that grow this crop and with the aforesaid Commission;

the same proposal was approved unanimously at the last meeting of the International Rice Commission in Manila, Philippines, in November 1964, and was unanimously approved, and

this recommendation is of common interest to the Region,

Recommends to the Director-General of FAO

1) that the establishment of the FAO Inter-American Rice Committee be expedited, and

2) that the Secretariat of the aforesaid Committee in the initial phase, be located at the FAO Regional Office for Latin America (Eastern Zone), in Rio de Janeiro.

Recommendation No. 17/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

the contents of Recommendation No. 23 dealing with the South American leafblight of rubber, approved by the Seventh FAO Regional Conference for Latin America (1962);

the fact that, to date, recommendations (a) and (b) of the aforesaid Recommendation have not been implemented;

the difficulties of giving a broad international character to the proposed rubber program and of integrating it, at the moment, into the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences,

Recommends to the Director-General of FAO

- 1) that he promote the organization of a cooperative project among the Latin American countries interested in rubber production;
- 2) that the headquarters of this project be located at the Northern Institute of Agricultural Research in Belem, State of Pará, Brazil;
- 3) that the objectives of the project be the following:
 - i) to promote the collection of specimens of the genus Hevea in its natural habitat;
 - ii) to expand the existing collections of Hevea germ plasm;
 - iii) to carry out basic research on the fungus Dothidella Ulei and its physiological strains which cause the leaf disease, and on the heredity of resistance;
 - iv) to carry out genetic improvement of the rubber plant for the main purpose of combining high productivity with high resistance to diseases (Dothidella and others) and good quality of the end product;
 - v) to carry disease resistance tests, and
 - vi) to promote a widespread exchange of technical information and of Hevea genetic material among the countries collaborating in this project, and
- 4) that he study the possibilities of a United Nations Special Fund project to be requested by a group of interested countries, to supplement the contributions to be made by the respective governments.

Recommendation No. 18/65

THE CONFERENCE

Noting the appendix to document LARC/65/6a which deals with the establishment of a Regional Plant Protection Organization for South America,

Considering

that there exist at present several regional organizations, i.e., the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Locust Control (CIPA); the Regional International Plant and Animal Health Organization (OIRSA); the Boliver Plant and Animal Protection Organization (OBPA) (in process of formation); the Plant Health Organization of the Caribbean and the Guianas Region (in process of formation), having similar objectives as those of the proposed organization, and which should therefore be taken into account;

that it is necessary to maintain these organizations and seek appropriate coordination of their activities, in order to avoid, insofar as possible, dispersal of efforts and resources,

Recommends that the Director-General of FAO, as a step preceding the integration of plant protection in Latin America, provide the necessary technical assistance to speed up the process of consolidation and coordination among the aforementioned organizations.

Recommendation No. 19/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering that

in Latin America, livestock has a vital role to play in agricultural and economic development;

the basic agrarian problem is productivity which requires the adoption of improved production techniques and increased attention to disease prevention and control;

steps have been taken in many countries of the region toward the more effective prevention and control of animal disease and intergovernmental conferences have been held from time to time to consider animal health problems;

these efforts continue to be hampered in some zones of Latin America by the failure of governments to establish cooperative programs where a disease cannot be effectively controlled by one country without the adoption of parallel control measures in adjoining areas of its neighbouring countries;

Recommends that the Director-General of FAO seek the collaboration of other interested international organizations with a view to assisting countries which do not already have firm arrangements for inter-country collaboration on animal disease control to assess their common problems and establish appropriate multilateral programs.

Recommendation No. 20/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering the growing importance of the forestry sector in the economic and social development of the Region and the proposals made by participating delegations, which essentially concur with the recommendations adopted by the Ninth Session of the Latin American Forestry Commission,

Recommends

to the governments that

- 1) primary importance be given to the definition of their forestry policies, to the enactment of the necessary legislation, and to the establishment of a forestry administration at a sufficient level;
- 2) the forestry sector be given an adequate place in the formulation of national development plans, paying due attention to its protective and production functions. Public and private enterprise, workers and professionals should participate in the formulation and implementation of such plans;
- 3) in addition to economic aims and the aim of conserving natural resources, social aims be taken into account in forestry activities;
- 4) the afforestation rate be considerably increased and that national afforestation programs be coordinated at the regional level;
- 5) pre-investment studies for forestry development be expanded, extending them to new areas with favorable characteristics;

6) forestry education, research, and extension at different levels be intensified, with special stress on middle level education;

to the Director-General of FAO that

1) the assistance provided by the Organization to the governments for the study and implementation of their forestry programs be intensified, and

2) the Organization cooperate in the economic integration programs of the Region by providing technical assistance in the field of forestry;

3) he recommend to the United Nations Special Fund that it continue to provide increasing technical assistance for forestry projects, and to the international financing agencies operating in the region that forestry projects be adequately included in their programs of assistance to the countries of the Region.

APPRAISAL OF LATIN AMERICAN FISHERY RESOURCES

214. The Conference heard opinions expressed by a special consultant, Dr. Bibiano Osorio-Tafall, who spoke in a personal capacity (see Appendix V) on a very wide range of subjects related to fishery development. He emphasized the potentialities of the seas in this region and referred to the pressing need for utilizing fisheries resources to meet the requirements of the explosive growth in population. He called attention to the record-breaking development of Latin American fisheries during the last decade, in particular the fisheries of Chile and Peru.

215. The relevant Conference Document LARC/65/6(b) dealing with problems facing Latin American fisheries and FAO's contributions to their solution was presented by the Director of the Fisheries Division of FAO. The attention of the Conference was called to reasons why further expansion of these fisheries is hampered. Particular emphasis was given to the following subjects: discovery and use of fisheries resource - many of which are common property; assessment and appraisal of such resources with due regard for economic goals; the need for intensification of training programs in fisheries, which should include improving institutional arrangements in governments; the great possibilities in the application of technology for product diversification to achieve better nutritional levels and higher economic returns. Particular importance was given to establishing and strengthening the machinery for international cooperation among all users of given stocks so that productive capacity could be sustained and the present and future demands for fishery products could be met. Promotion of investments in fisheries development projects and a better use of international sources for financing were needed. Still within FAO's framework of responsibilities toward conservation and coordination problems, it was most important to note that the fisheries of the Southeast Pacific areas are not yet adequately served by a technical and scientific advisory body, in spite of the immense fisheries development which has taken place in this area recently and the existence of a very comprehensive chain of national fisheries development institutes in Chile, Ecuador and Peru established under the auspices of FAO with the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund. FAO has already sponsored a Regional Fisheries Commission for the South West Atlantic (CARPAS), but there is no corresponding body on the West coast of this continent. It may be expected that increased pressure upon fishery resources by Latin American nations in the near future will make more urgent the consideration of conservation problems in the area.

216. In response to a resolution from the Twelfth Session of the FAO Conference (8/63), the Director-General is proposing to the FAO Conference a significant strengthening of the Organization's capability in the field of fisheries over the next three biennia including the creation of a Department of Fisheries with two divisions, one dealing with fisheries research and utilization and the other dealing with fisheries economics and products.

The Director-General is also proposing the establishment of a Permanent Committee on Fisheries to advise on FAO's fisheries policies and to provide a forum for international fisheries consultations on a world basis. If the FAO Conference approves these two measures of equal importance, the Organization will be ready to carry out the role assigned to it at the 12th FAO Conference, that of "...being the leading intergovernmental body in encouraging rational harvesting of food from the oceans and inland waters..." The Director-General in his introductory remarks to this Conference had noted that FAO does not yet possess the necessary resources to provide all the leadership, support and services required in the international field with regard to fisheries. He asked that specific recommendations on how to achieve these goals should be made by the Regional Conference. The great advances in fishing in Latin America in the last decade, in which FAO had played a significant role, make it particularly appropriate that such recommendations be made.

217. Reference was made to the extent of the fishing grounds on the large continental shelf in the Southwest Atlantic. In the last decade, great impetus has been given by Argentina to research on abiotic oceanography and fish biology. The assessments so far indicate that the fisheries resources in that area are still in a very early stage of utilization. It is hoped that in the near future, with the technical assistance of FAO as executing agency for a U.N. Special Fund fisheries project already approved for Argentina, more effective utilization of these resources will provide the necessary impulse for capital investments in this sector and a considerable expansion in domestic consumption and exports of fisheries products.

218. The interest of the Conference in matters of conservation of fish stocks in the Atlantic Ocean was reflected in the following recommendation adopted by the Conference:

Recommendation No. 21/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering the problems arising from the multinational fishery for the tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean,

Recommends that the Director-General continue to take steps toward the preparation and approval of an international convention for the purpose of establishing a rational and scientific basis for the utilization and maximum catch compatible with the conservation of the tuna resources of the Atlantic Ocean.

219. The Conference gave special importance to stock assessment studies which should provide industry with a sound basis for judgements on investment possibilities. Well-conceived conservation policies were also a major result of these studies. The Conference paper on resources assessment was examined in the light of existing obstacles to trade in fisheries products and the hope was expressed that an appropriate removal of trade barriers would help in the expansion of regional fisheries.

220. Full support was given to the strengthening of FAO's role in world fisheries through the creation of a Department of Fisheries in FAO and the establishment of a policy level Committee on Fisheries, as proposed by the Director-General for 1966-67.

221. The enormous importance of the inland water fisheries for overcoming the animal protein deficiencies in domestic consumption of food was stressed. Great interest was expressed in receiving the benefits of FAO technical assistance for appraisal of the fisheries resources in the rivers and lakes of several countries, Bolivia in particular, and for a rational programming of utilization of fresh water fisheries including fish culture. In some cases, such as Lake Titicaca, cooperation should also be secured on an international basis.

222. The Conference's interest in this aspect of FAO technical assistance was expressed in the adoption of the following recommendation:

Recommendation No. 22/65

THE CONFERENCE

Recognizing that both the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the UN Development Decade set out as one of their principal objectives the need to mobilize all financial and technical resources required to achieve their high purposes;

Considering that these objectives must be given priority attention in countries where the food situation of the people is becoming critical;

Noting that in certain developing countries, in spite of considerable natural fisheries resources, major protein deficiencies persist in the diet of the population, and

that there exist vast regions in Latin America which, because of their geographic locations have no direct access to sources of marine foodstuffs;

Recommends that the Director-General of FAO intensify his assistance to inland freshwater fishing and fish-culture in Latin America and that he study the possibility of establishing in Bolivia an Institute of Freshwater Fisheries at the service of Latin American countries having as its main objectives assistance to increase the production of inland waters, training of personnel, research, extension, conservation of fish resources, promotion of the industrialization of freshwater fish species and study of the possibility of introducing new species, making available for these purposes the technical and financial aid needed, and to this end exploring the possibility of obtaining financial aid from the United Nations Special Fund.

223. The assessment of regional fisheries resources is a basic condition for rational exploitation of the sea. In that sense, guidance given by responsible international agencies was acknowledged.

224. The Conference was particularly concerned with the relatively low proportion of domestic catches which in some countries went into direct human consumption. FAO assistance in promotion of programs for the production and distribution of fish protein concentrates was urged and mention was made of favourable results from trial programs for the enrichment of diets among less protected sectors of the population.

225. Although the Peruvian delegation acknowledged the fact that FAO consultants invited to introduce some of the items of the Agenda were speaking in an entirely personal capacity and understood that matters regarding territorial water limits were outside the responsibilities of this Regional Conference, the delegation felt obliged to restate the position of the Government of Peru in relation to concepts expressed by the FAO consultant. Peru, Chile and Ecuador were parties to a treaty for the South Pacific area stating rights on a 200-mile territorial water limit.

226. Reflecting the desire for immediate technical assistance from FAO in promotion of fish protein concentrates for human consumption, the Conference adopted the following recommendations:

Recommendation No. 23/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering that an abundant and economical source of animal protein is to be obtained from fish;

Recognizing that up to the present fish meal is used exclusively for animal feed,

Realizing that one solution to the problem of hunger in the world would be the utilization of fish flour⁽¹⁾ in human diet;

Recommends that the Director-General of FAO give priority to allocating or obtaining the necessary funds so that an early start be made in launching a program for the use of fish flour⁽¹⁾ for human consumption, without eliminating the possibility of sponsoring other programs promoting the consumption of fishery products of high food value.

227. The Conference expressed the view that international action was needed to alleviate the wastage of fish taken incidentally during shrimp trawling operations and took note that this matter was now under consideration by FAO with a view to determining action that might be possible and necessary.

228. With the creation of a Fisheries Development Institute in Chile, assisted by the UN Special Fund and FAO, many fisheries problems are being tackled in this country on a broad front involving resources assessment, product development and economic evaluation. However, it is felt that greater benefit could be derived from these studies if cooperation could be strengthened with similar institutes already operating in the Southeast Pacific area for joint research operations and greater exchange of experience and techniques. These views were conveyed in the following recommendation adopted by the Conference:

Recommendation No. 24/65

THE CONFERENCE

Concerned over the lack of any international organization to undertake collaboration with, and coordination of the various fisheries development and research institutes already existing or which may be set up in the future in the South Pacific with the assistance of the UNSF and FAO;

Recommends the the Director-General of FAO take the initiative in consultations at governmental level with a view to the possible establishment of a Fisheries Advisory Commission for the fishery resources of the Southeast Pacific region.

229. The Conference adopted the following recommendation on overall fisheries development for Latin America which also reflects the unanimous view of the delegations on the need to strengthen FAO's work in fisheries along the lines intimated by the Director-General in his introductory statement:

Recommendation No. 25/65

THE CONFERENCE

Aware of the great present and potential value of the fishery resources of the oceans and seas adjacent to Latin America;

Interested in increasing the use of such resources to maximum levels consistent with conservation requirements and economic benefit;

(1) Secretariat note: Fish meal is a dried, powdered fish product for animal consumption. When refined for human consumption it is sometimes known as "fish flour". In order to avoid confusion with cereal flours, the last mentioned product is now frequently referred to as "fish protein concentrate".

Calls attention to the need for increased effort in fisheries development in the following aspects of broad regional interest:

- 1) the discovery and development of the utilization of new fisheries resources;
- 2) the scientific assessment and appraisal of the size and potential yields of stocks of fish of major commercial interest. This implies the improvement of catch and effort statistics, research on the biology and population dynamics of the species, international cooperation where multinational fisheries are concerned, and due regard for economic goals;
- 3) increasing the numbers and skills of research workers, including scientists, technologists and economists; intensifying the training of administrators and improving governmental institutions.
- 4) improvement of products derived from the fisheries resources;
- 5) creating conditions in the fisheries and their administration which will promote adequate investment of capital from private, public and international sources;
- 6) creating and strengthening organizations for international cooperation between all nations using particular stocks of fish or groups of stocks.

In order to obtain the required assistance in attaining these objectives for fisheries development in Latin America,

Endorses and supports the proposals put forward by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization for strengthening the role of FAO in world fisheries, including (1) the establishment of a policy-level Committee on Fisheries, consisting of selected Member Nations, to advise FAO on its programs of work in the field of fisheries and to conduct periodic general reviews of international fisheries problems and to appraise such problems and their possible solutions and (2) the creation of a Department of Fisheries in the Organization.

RESEARCH, EDUCATION, EXTENSION AND CREDIT

230. Consultant Jesús Patiño Navarrete opened the discussion of the subject stressing the urgent need to speed up development of the agricultural sector in Latin America and to raise levels of living by encouraging productivity to meet the demands arising from increased potential domestic consumption in the countries, as well as the necessity of competing in international markets under more favorable circumstances.

231. The picture presented by educational, research and agricultural extension services in Latin America was alarming. There was a demand for agricultural technicians to orient and implement development programs, which had not been met so far either in regard to numbers or specialization. Evaluation of the current situation would make it possible to work out criteria that would serve as a guide in reorganizing those services with a view to meeting the demand.

232. Inventories and studies undertaken recently by CIDA would make available to Latin American countries the basic data required to deal realistically with the problems posed by education, research and extension. Furthermore, the agricultural credit study, undertaken separately, also with FAO cooperation, would complete the proposed program. Once the current situation was evaluated, it would be possible to plan a more efficient use of the technical personnel already working in productive activities, and would permit existing institutional structures to be adapted in order to speed up the development process, which so far had not made sufficiently rapid progress.

233. In presenting the basic document, the FAO secretariat referred to the views expressed by the Director-General at the opening ceremony of the Conference. Inadequate distribution of land and the unsuitability of agricultural services were impeding the development of Latin America. Meager results would be obtained unless proper attention was paid to the human element in rural areas, making it possible to raise levels of living in the economic, social and cultural aspects. The weaknesses found with respect to institutional aspects were summarized in document LARC/65/7.

234. Agricultural education should be given the required attention within the general educational system of each country. Intermediate and elementary levels had been somewhat neglected, with respect to the training of both rural youth and of farmers, particularly the beneficiaries of agrarian reform programs. Reform of educational systems for agricultural development should be undertaken without delay and the ministries of agriculture should support these efforts as an important part of their general activities. The dynamic impulse required for the development of the agricultural sector called for a fuller recognition of the significance of the role of the farmer in society, and of agricultural production in the national economies. Furthermore, the adoption of new production techniques and the introduction of technologies would stimulate the farmer's work, allowing him to make the transition from an economy of subsistence to a market economy without difficulty. The use of rural promoters trained in advance in the new techniques and prepared to induce the shift was a method which made it possible to increase the impact of the new techniques. The association of farmers to provide mutual encouragement and support in the solution of their problems was also to be recommended.

235. The dissemination of new ideas and attitudes in rural areas could be approached by governments through the greater use of radio broadcasts. Low-cost transistor receivers were available and were most useful in rural areas. The preparation of suitable programs in line with the interests of the campesinos might be used as a vehicle for penetrating in the most isolated rural areas.

236. The UNESCO observer pointed out the high priority that should be given to the problem of agricultural education. UNESCO attached great importance to that factor of Latin American development. A close interrelation had been found between illiteracy and low agricultural productivity, a fact that should be kept in mind when formulating agricultural policies. It should be pointed out that orientation in rural primary schools toward agriculture and the problems of rural areas left much to be desired and it was urgent to train teachers capable of interesting young people in the problems of their environment.

237. The secretariat made a full report on the CIDA study on agricultural education, research and extension that was being carried out and the Conference supported the study, recommending that it be speeded up as much as possible and that it be extended without delay to all Latin American countries. The United Nations Special Fund had cooperated in the study being conducted in Ecuador. Other countries had prepared their contribution to the program and the study would soon be extended to those countries.

238. The Conference endorsed the document presented by FAO on the subject and stressed the necessity for the countries to revise their general educational systems and also those oriented toward the training of qualified agricultural workers, young farmers and technicians at the intermediate and advanced levels. Educational establishments for agricultural training would benefit from the use of experimental fields situated in the neighbourhood.

239. The Conference agreed on the principle that the degree of progress in the educational, research and extension services constituted an indicator of development. Attention was drawn to the wisdom of FAO's joint approach to agricultural training research, extension and credit; the weakest of those services would be the limiting factor in the agricultural development of a country.

240. The Conference recognized the necessity of planning agricultural research and directing it toward the real needs of the farmers. Pure research was necessary and opened up fields of work which could lead to useful and brilliant results, even though they might not solve the more immediate agricultural problems. Basic agricultural research made it possible to find a solution to the most important problems of production, taking an over-all view which resulted in special solutions applicable to different environmental conditions. Specific applied research helped to solve concrete problems in a certain area and under certain conditions. Economic and farm management research completed the cycle of research programs, providing the farmer with possible and realistic solutions.

241. The Conference supported the views presented relating to agricultural extension services. Orientation toward the solution of the concrete problems of the farmer as a producer should guide extension activities, the education of the farmer and his family being considered as the ultimate objective. Integration of the services at the field level would provide the farmer with all the assistance he needed for his development.

242. Adequate training of technical personnel at various levels to meet the demands of expanding extension services was recognized as a pressing need and FAO assistance for the purpose was requested.

243. The Conference recognized the importance of integration or coordination whenever the former should not be possible, of education, research and extension services, with one another and with other services, at the national level. Furthermore, their coordination with credit services would allow the application of technical recommendations from an economic viewpoint.

244. The Conference approved the views expressed with regard to the role of credit in agricultural development. Credit combined with technical assistance was an indispensable tool for increasing production in the Latin American countries and sometimes in certain regions of those countries where the agricultural economy showed signs of depression.

245. The Conference adopted the following recommendations:

Recommendation No. 25/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

the outstanding role of education in speeding up agricultural development in Latin America and the scarcity of qualified technicians at intermediate level available in the countries of the Region;

the project of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development for studying agricultural education, research and extension in Latin America, intended to deal with the problem of agricultural education at all levels, and

the unanimous resolution adopted at the last General Conference of the UNESCO, based on agreements and recommendations adopted by all its member countries, to carry out studies on vocational and technical education, including agricultural education;

Recommends to the Director-General of FAO

1) that he promote the implementation of a regional study on specific ways and means of training technicians for agricultural and forestry activities at the intermediate level, and

2) that he recommend to the international financing agencies that they devote special attention to programs for improving and expanding agricultural education at the intermediate level.

Recommendation No. 26/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering

that the ultimate goal of development is the improvement of man and that this aim should be observed in the solution of the problems of the rural family in Latin America to an extent never before attempted in order to satisfy the increasing demand for products and the urgent need for improved standards of living, and that research, education, extension and agricultural credit are essential institutional means to achieve this goal, and that the isolated improvement of research, education, extension and agricultural credit is not sufficient to stimulate agricultural progress, but rather that effective coordination of these elements is necessary;

Recommends

to the governments

1) that careful and adequate planning of the aforementioned institutions be undertaken, to the following effects:

- a) that they prepare national agricultural research plans, coordinated by a central research organization, in sufficient detail to permit the most effective utilization possible of all available human and physical resources;
- b) that they similarly promote and coordinate educational plans for training technicians and producers at all levels, special attention being paid to those fields which have been neglected in the past, such as home economics, nutritional education and, particularly, intermediate level and vocational training, to provide the increasing number of technicians required to meet the demands of agricultural development and agrarian reform;
- c) that they likewise plan the activities to be undertaken by extension services and production campaigns, coordinating and integrating them whenever possible;
- d) that they make effective efforts to promote rural leadership and mobilize rural youth;

2) that they reaffirm the conclusions of previous Latin American conferences on higher agricultural education, paying special attention to the efforts to supplement technical education with social and economic studies and providing greater educational opportunities and freer, easier access to professional training;

3) that maximum educational assistance be made available, that is to say that professional careers should not be denied, because of origin or financial situation, to individuals who show interest and have natural ability; but, rather, that means be provided for such individuals to obtain professional training as quickly as their capabilities allow;

4) that training in education and research be as practical as possible, maintaining a two-way communication with the campesino and his problems; it is highly recommended that professional training in agriculture include periods of field work in agricultural development and agrarian reform programs;

5) that agricultural extension be not restricted to traditional concepts of agricultural education, but that new methods and principles be adopted to help the campesino in a more practical and realistic manner in order that his productivity and family income be increased;

6) that the use of radio and other mass-media facilities in agricultural communications be increased; radio stations should receive assistance in broadcasting continuous programs for the rural population and obtain adequate up-to-date educational material applicable to local conditions, including information on weather conditions, marketing of agricultural products, plant and animal health, etc.;

7) that they provide the necessary funds to finance programs of agricultural credit and related services, establishing or strengthening efficient programs of supervised credit;

8) that the ideal way of guaranteeing the necessary coordination between research, education, extension and agricultural credit is to establish it within the administrative structure of services related to agricultural development, among them and with other services. Should it not be possible to improve the organizational framework immediately, it will be necessary to conceive provisional means of coordinating the activities of the different ministries and autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies;

to the Director-General

1) that he continue and increase the valuable assistance given to governments for the planning and operation of agricultural development institutions and for training personnel in the relevant fields;

2) that he continue to promote international assistance in financing agricultural credit and that he reiterate to the pertinent organizations that such financing cover not only fixed investment, but also an acceptable proportion of the costs of administration and supervision.

Recommendation No. 27/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering that

1) credit policies and methods of operation have not yet reached a sufficiently modern and dynamic degree of development, among other reasons because of the shortage of specialized personnel;

2) neither the nature of the factors limiting the expansion of credit, nor present and potential demand, nor the extent to which requirements are being met are sufficiently well known;

3) international financing organizations are also faced by difficulties in financing agricultural credit for Latin American countries, for the aforesaid reasons, as well as for the lack of specific projects in most cases;

4) all these obstacles can be overcome if governments firmly decide to study, analyze and evaluate the problems posed by agricultural credit in order to identify the bottlenecks, with a view to improving credit policy planning in accordance with the agricultural development policy of the country;

5) it is also necessary to introduce institutional reforms and adopt measures conducive to effective coordination of agricultural credit with other sectors that serve agriculture; and

6) that CIDA, with the collaboration of the governments, is carrying out a study with the aim of diagnosing these problems and proposing suitable measures for the establishment of an agricultural credit system in line with Latin American requirements and characteristics;

Recommends

to the governments

1) that they give their highest consideration and support to the study on agricultural credit in Latin America being undertaken by CIDA, and that national agricultural credit institutions and agencies contribute decisively to the objectives of this study, making available the necessary personnel for the working parties that will be organized for this purpose;

2) that they give first priority to the appropriate implementation of reforms and projects resulting from the study;

to the Director-General of FAO

that, in collaboration with the other participating international agencies, technical and financial assistance be continued to ensure the successful implementation of the above-mentioned study on agricultural credit.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

246. Discussion of problems of marketing of agricultural produce at the Conference was based on Document LARC/65/8. There was complete agreement that the role of marketing in the development process had been greatly underrated and that much more attention should be paid to it in future; the importance of this function was highlighted by the fact that between 40 and 70 percent of consumers' incomes was spent for food and fiber and that of this percentage well over one-half was absorbed by the marketing process.

247. The Conference noted that access to the market is a fundamental aspect of integral agrarian reform, while much emphasis was placed on the production aspects of development projects and programs and that very frequently, because of failure to study problems of marketing, serious difficulties arose in the sale of these products.

248. Excessive distribution costs resulted in wide marketing margins which, in turn, tended unduly to depress producer prices, at the same time often pushing up consumer prices. Lack of dependable information, basic studies, and research in this field, it was affirmed, handicapped programs for improving marketing efficiency. The need to adjust legislation to new structures and methods of marketing was particularly emphasized while the role of farmers' cooperatives in securing a larger portion of the consumer price for the farmer also received special attention, and it was thought that an interchange of experiences of cooperative officials in the region would be valuable.

249. The Conference noted that lack of quality control was a serious impediment to the expansion of sales, both internally and externally and prevented farmers from obtaining fair prices for their products. Shortage of credit, or inadequate credit procedures, were also mentioned as a serious problem in this field, while lack of adequate storage facilities not only caused physical losses but also limited credit expansion.

250. There was consensus of opinion that Governments did have certain basic responsibilities in improving the marketing infrastructure and in providing auxiliary services such as information, research, and regulations for the grading of agricultural produce.

251. Since the State was already active in marketing in most Latin American countries in various ways, it was recommended that senior staff of government and semi-official marketing agencies should meet, under the sponsorship of FAO, to discuss common problems and policies and to suggest ways and means by which they could integrate and coordinate their policies so as to assist in carrying out land reform and other development programs.

252. The Conference took note of the establishment of the Latin American Agricultural Marketing Institute, ILMA, which had been set up in Colombia with the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund and that of Colombian institutions and for which FAO is the executing agency, as being the only institute of its kind in Latin America. This Institute was attempting to fill, at least partially, the need for skilled marketing personnel, and was responsible for training at three different levels and for preparing marketing studies related not only to Colombia but also to other Latin American countries.

253. Lack of coordination between government agencies working in the field of marketing frequently made effective action impossible and the Conference noted that it was especially important to ensure that responsibilities and functions of marketing agencies, and those responsible for them, should be clearly established and properly coordinated.

254. On this subject, the Conference adopted the following recommendation:

Recommendation No. 28/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering that

- 1) deficient marketing systems are among the principal factors affecting agricultural development in Latin America;
- 2) one of the most direct possibilities for improving the standard of living of rural populations is the lowering of marketing margins, thus increasing the income of farmers, while, at the same time, avoiding the formation of monopolies and benefitting consumers;
- 3) the participation of producers' cooperatives in the markets has proved to be an efficient method for improving marketing systems;
- 4) experience in some Latin American countries has shown the advantages of government action in orienting and regulating the marketing of agricultural products, and that it is necessary to complement agrarian reform programs by ensuring efficient marketing of the products of the beneficiaries of such programs;
- 5) the reform of marketing systems is hindered throughout the whole region by the shortage of trained, qualified personnel;
- 6) reorganization of the marketing process for agricultural products has not been included in national social and economic development plans in some countries, and
- 7) in some Latin American countries there is no coordination between the various official agencies regarding their authority and fields of action in marketing;

Recommends

to the governments that they

- 1) promote a national awareness of the urgent need to modernize distribution systems for agricultural products;
- 2) define clearly the authority, duties and responsibilities, and coordinate the action of government agencies operating in the field of marketing;
- 3) improve national and municipal laws and regulations and credit rules in order to facilitate the establishment of new marketing systems;
- 4) encourage the organized participation of producers and consumers in the marketing process, especially through cooperatives;

to the Director-General of FAO

that he request that the Inter-American Bank and other appropriate agencies

1) study the possibility of initiating fellowship programs for Latin American personnel wishing to be trained in the Latin American Marketing Institute (ILMA) or other similar institutions;

2) organize, as soon as possible, meetings of high level officials of government and semi-official agencies and cooperatives engaged in marketing in order to exchange views and experiences on existing policies as well as on the policies to be adopted by such organizations and to study the feasibility of integrating their activities as well as the most suitable manner of coordinating their action with agrarian reform programs.

PROCESSING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

255. The processing of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products offered favorable prospects to carry out a broad and complete industrialization program as a basis for the economic development of the countries. Processing of vegetables and cereals, starchy roots, oil seeds and sugar-bearing plants; animal products such as milk and its by-products and meats, and fisheries products deserved greater attention from governments and international organizations, in order to make maximum use of availabilities, facilitate their preservation and distribution, help exports and increase consumption. The processing of non-food commercial products, such as fibers, hides, skins and forest products, should be the object of a special effort at strengthening and modernization in view of its importance in international trade and its impact on economic development. The Conference considered that in the case of all such industries, and taking into account the existing situation in Latin America, not only large, but also medium and small industries should receive assistance, particularly in the more isolated areas of the countries of the region.

256. The debate turned to the problem of food technology, emphasizing its great significance in the region and the need for further development and modernization. Particular stress was laid on the interest in establishing food technology institutes integrated, insofar as possible, with agricultural scientific research institutes. Two food technology institutes have been established in the region by governments, with the assistance of FAO and of the United Nations Special Fund, for the purpose of promoting research in this field and training personnel required by the food industry at all levels. It was considered desirable that in the future the number of such institutes in the region be increased.

257. Various delegates pointed out the importance, from the nutritional and economic points of view, of protein-rich, low-cost products such as those already being produced in some countries (fish meal, vegetable mixtures on a base of cottonseed, quinoa and others). The Conference recognized the importance of continuing the study of such food products and, when feasible, producing them on an industrial level and promoting their consumption among the socio-economic groups needing them most. One country had adopted legislation of particular interest whereby all products of high nutritive value were tax-exempt thus stimulating the interest of private industry and assuring the promotion of their consumption.

258. The Conference learned with great interest the results of the First Seminar on Food Technology held in Campinas (Brazil) from 23-30 November 1964 and stressed the importance of the recommendations presented by the Seminar, while stressing those which concerned professional training at all levels, coordination between the various institutes of the region, the adaptation of research to the specific problems of the countries, the need to pass national and Latin American regional food codes and regulations, as well as the recommendations that were made to the governments and international agencies to evaluate the frequently occurring food losses in the countries of the region.

259. In connection with the subject, the Conference adopted the following recommendation:

Recommendation No. 29/65

THE CONFERENCE

Considering that

- 1) the processing of agricultural, forestry and fishery products offers very favorable prospects for increasing industrialization and serving as a basis for social and economic development;
- 2) the improvement of food technology is an essential condition for facilitating the establishment of a modern marketing system and, among other objectives, reducing the great food waste which frequently occurs in the region;
- 3) particularly valuable efforts are being made in Latin America to promote a modern food technology adapted to the conditions of the region;
- 4) one of the most important problems concerns lack of qualified personnel to assist industry in this field;
- 5) foodstuffs rich in proteins are those which are mainly lacking in the diet of the region, particularly in the diet of children in the low-income socio-economic groups, and
- 6) that existing food legislation is incomplete and chaotic and that its normalization is absolutely necessary if the food market is to be integrated at the regional level;

Recommends

to the governments that

- 1) the greatest attention and support be given in national social and economic development plans to increasing the number of industries processing agricultural, forestry and fishery products, taking into consideration not only the large, but also the small and intermediate industries;
- 2) food technology be assigned the priority it deserves in national development activities, thus supporting and implementing the recommendations of the First Latin American Seminar of Food Technology, and that they stimulate, support, and complement the work of the existing food science and technology institutes;
- 3) personnel training in the field of food technology at the different levels be increased, using all possible means and taking into consideration, among other things, the training of technical teaching personnel, the organization of courses and the granting of fellowships by governments and international organizations;
- 4) the study of new foods having a high nutritive value and low price be continued, particularly those rich in good quality proteins, and that every facility be afforded for their industrialization and the promotion of their consumption among the most needy groups of the population;
- 5) they pass food codes, laws and regulations, both at the national and regional level;

to the Director-General of FAO

that he continue to encourage the establishment of food science and technology institutes in the different countries of the region, similar to those already existing in Brazil and Chile and that he provide assistance for the formulation of food codes, laws and regulations.

WELCOMING SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE,
DR. EDUARDO FREI

It is a great privilege and an honor for Chile and her Government that the Latin American Conference on Food and Agriculture and the meetings of the Interamerican Development Bank are to be conducted here in this country.

The Chilean people and its Government, in their whole-hearted support for the United Nations and the interamerican system, fully realize the significance of both FAO and IDB.

The former faces a task without parallel. In a world with nearly . . . 1.500.000.000 human beings suffering from hunger in which the demographic explosion is increasing the population by more than 60 millions every year, FAO has succeeded in creating a universal awareness of the problem of producing the food necessary to satisfy the vast and growing needs. This is only one of the merits of the World Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

In Latin America, FAO's assistance has not been limited to technical matters. In the same way as ECIA it has contributed to the formation and strengthening of economic and social ideas. It has pointed out the obstacles to economic development and with boldness and clarity it has conducted a policy of agrarian reform, the urgency of which it has not neglected to stress.

The Interamerican Development Bank, on its part, has, in less than five years of existence, brought a new style and new methods to the financing of the basic economic and social development projects.

This policy of the Interamerican Development Bank has resulted in a revision of the whole concept of international financial assistance and has helped considerably to enhance the prestige of the multilateral systems of international cooperation.

The Government of Chile would like to express its appreciation and gratitude to the two eminent gentlemen who lead these Institutions, to Mr. B.R. Sen and to Mr. Felipe Herrero. It would also like to acknowledge once more the valuable collaboration of FAO and IDB in Chile.

The name of Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz also must not be forgotten. His work is well-known in the United Nations and it is rightly appreciated and respected in our hemisphere.

THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE

The Director-General of FAO and the President of the IDB have just referred to the backwardness of Latin American agriculture. This social and economic backwardness affects all the countries of the area, with few exceptions.

As a result of the activities of these organizations and many other factors too obvious to need mention the agricultural problems of Latin America occupy first place today among the problems of the governments and the people of the Continent.

No one would dare to ignore facts which refer to agriculture and its problems and, therefore, we are in an excellent position to take decisive action or to intensify or consolidate programs which have already been initiated.

If we are not capable of resolving the problems of the rural worker and of increasing agricultural production, these countries will never overcome their state of underdevelopment and inflation. Every day it will become more difficult to achieve an equilibrium between the rural and the urban areas. There will be a growing displacement of the rural masses and the marginal population of the cities will increase: unable to find the livelihood or the level of living they seek, they will form a sub-proletariat which will represent an ever-growing negative factor in the conditions of our nations.

At the same time, as we observe the unification in other regions to which we aspire in our own hemisphere, we have not even been capable of resolving the problem of integrating the vast human sectors of our own national community.

In these days, there is no serious obstacle to bringing about an explosive industrial development, to making use of the natural reserves of energy and raw materials or to achieving the process of industrialization which is necessary if they are to be used internally to their fullest extent. Nor is it difficult, if we act decisively and willingly, to take the necessary steps to integrate our activity in industries such as steel, automobiles, chemicals, etc., but this is obviously not the case in the agricultural sector.

Why is this so? Does Latin America lack the natural resources?

Not at all. Proportionally, we are the countries with the smallest population and the largest available natural resources.

THE POLITICAL AND THE SOCIAL PROCESS

To our way of thinking, there are other, well-known reasons which have made this process difficult and they range from the social to the political sphere.

The independence of Latin America severed political relations with the Spanish throne, but did not alter the economic and social structure. Both the large land grants and the feudal system lead their historical justifications. They created a socio-economic unit of production, of human power and relations that has continued until the present time. Therefore, any change in agriculture implies an almost always painful break from established economic and human form of life with all its traditions, its customs, its attraction and even its charm. It is also a form of power which resists disappearing in the face of the inevitable demand for change made by justice, technical advances and the new conditions of society.

The transformation of agricultural ways of life and work is a much more difficult undertaking than the incorporation of technical advances in the industrial or mining centers. It requires, of course, as an essential condition, the construction of a basic structure capable of dominating the physical space. This means roads, ports, railways, bridges, refrigerating plants and everything required for creating a real market, especially as the urban consumer centers move away from the dispersed rural production areas.

Moreover, the dissemination and use of new and advanced techniques can be achieved more easily in the concentrated urban and mining areas. On the other hand, it is difficult for extension services to reach the people of the rural areas, where ancestral resistance must be overcome. But it is not only this. Basically, assembly line or mass production requires, to a great extent, specialization which almost always tends to make man an automaton with only a few making the decisions as to the lines of production which must be followed, almost passively, by the specialized worker.

Technical advance in the rural areas requires a complete many-sided adaptation because the rural worker deals with life and not inert material.

When we speak of agrarian reform, we are thinking not only of dividing up land, but also of the creation of thousands of managers, capable of determining and appreciating the difficulties, the ever-present unforeseen aspects and the thousand variables which cannot be replaced by rigid rules owing to the varying response of climate, water and soil and of the living organisms at work in it.

The other problem lies in the need for capital and financing. It could be said that the land is insatiable in its demand for labor, capital and new technical advances. Large amounts of capital have been more attracted to the exploitation of mining resources which have a quicker return and more power in the international market, and to highly technical industry which seems to be the symbol of human skill and our own civilization.

We must also fight against the distrust of the farmer and the peasant towards modern techniques and those who introduce them. They prefer the traditional methods. It is for this reason, that in many instances those responsible for the promotion of agriculture have not been those who have traditionally been

part of it, but other people from other fields of activity who have become farmers and have brought with them techniques and forms of work organization acquired in more advanced activity.

For this reason it has been important that the Alliance for Progress, the United Nations, FAO, IDB in fact, a whole world movement, together with our own experience and serious consideration, have convinced us that these difficulties which are affecting the agricultural sector so strongly must be overcome if we are not to risk complete failure.

Finally, without trying to touch on all the aspects before such a well-informed Assembly, I should like to show that, to my way of thinking, one of the basic obstacles to the modernization process in agriculture is what we would call the political factor.

Governments are not afraid of granting the requests of large industries or of mining centers which are doubly backed by their owners and by the large labor organizations whose interests converge. On the other hand, the scattered rural masses lack organization, power and, sometimes, comprehension of their own real interests.

Thousands of farm workers, share croppers, wage laborers, tenants, small and medium land owners have no influence; they are not centers of pressure and, when they are defended, they do not even contribute to support those who wish to act in their favor.

No less important is the problem of images. Since in our hemisphere those who work the land directly, whether as wage earners or as small or medium owners, lack organization, power and representation, agriculture has been represented before our peoples by the large land owners who, in their turn, appear before the people as the expression of the social and political power of a certain class. When they, therefore, request better conditions for agriculture, the urban, and sometimes even the rural masses, believe they are for the benefit of a privileged group rather than of agriculture and its workers. This is the projected image, and it is one of the reasons which prevent us from facing agricultural problems properly.

These are the accumulative conditions which, together with local peculiarities, lead to a situation which demands prompt decisions, no matter what risk such decisions might entail, because there is one risk which these people may not run: the persistence of social, economic and technical backwardness in agriculture.

FUNDAMENTAL TASKS

Therefore, various tasks are indicated for our countries which should be carried out simultaneously:

1. The construction by the State of a basic structure necessary for the use

of the natural resources.

2. An end to the obvious social and economic disequilibrium of the agricultural sector in relation to the other sectors of national activity.
3. Agrarian reform to modify the structure of land tenure, to bring managerial responsibility to large sectors of the population as well as the dignity of ownership, and to make it possible to put more effort into more concentrated pieces of land.
4. To make capital available to finance these reforms so that they truly signify a change in the conditions of agriculture as an activity and so that productivity does not decline, which would be tragic.
5. An educational and technical assistance program capable of creating conditions which will bring forth those thousands of new farm operators.
6. The formation of a feeling and movement of cooperation, without which the simple division of land could mean a grave disaster just at the moment when the rational use of technology, machinery, capital and marketing techniques demands common action on the part of farm operators.

AGRARIAN REFORM.

Our problem is many-sided. Agrarian reform, even if thus conceived, comes up against, and will continue to come up against, political resistance. I would even say a sentimental resistance on the part of those for whom the loss of a way of life is a great trial.

In view of the scarcity of financial resources and the need to overcome the habits and inertia of the rural masses, many ask if it would not be possible to bring about this change in a constructive and pacific way - and, more importantly - in accordance with the urgency of the situation.

The answer has no alternative. The price to be paid for not producing the necessary amount of food, and the danger of a violent and disorderly social outburst, always more serious in the rural areas than in the city, would be very costly from the economic point of view and the human repercussions would be incalculable. It is true that agrarian reform is costly and our countries have difficulty in finding financial resources. But the price we would pay for not carrying out this reform would always be much greater than the investment made for its realization. This task must be carried out whatever the risk may be or whatever errors may be committed. The important thing is to reduce the risks and the errors to a minimum.

The manner of their reduction will depend on the capacity of the governments, on the technical manpower available, and especially, on the intelligent comprehension of the agrarian sectors who may be capable of understanding that

the prevention of this reform would mean suicide for them and for their country. They must cooperate so that it can be carried out in the best way.

This reform is not a threat to the good farmer since, in countries where land is so badly used and so abandoned, the progressive farmer who works, improves and does not monopolize the land, who maintains adequate social conditions for his workers, who shares profits, who pays just wages and fulfills the social laws, ought to receive the fullest support and the greatest stimulus. Within these common rules, of course, each nation will apply special measures according to the local circumstances.

The size of each family economic unit could not be fixed in a uniform manner but it would depend on the climate, the area, the quality of the soil, the proximity of consumption centers and other variables. The possibility of creating new land owners would depend naturally on the level of education, local tradition, etc., and obviously also on the decision of the governments and the available resources.

It is equally evident that it is not possible for all peasants to become land owners. It is important, therefore, that those who continue as farm laborers obtain working conditions which are compatible with this modern age, with their dignity and with their family life, and which provide them with their due share in the profits of production.

The main objective is not to destroy, but to progress from one type of life and social organization to another, in order to increase productivity and not to diminish it, to extend ownership, in its various forms, and not to suppress it, to improve techniques, education and levels of living, and not to go back to the dark years of violence and trial and error. All this is true, but the central, clear and irremovable fact that these countries demand profound and rapid agrarian reform, not only for reasons of social justice but as a technical necessity and economic condition, must not be lost among so many valid considerations.

This is the huge obligation to which Latin America is committed, which cannot be postponed under the penalty of violent disturbance and totalitarian regimes.

In this, Latin America must find its own way. Neighboring or powerful states such as the Soviet Union and the countries of Europe, the Nordic countries, through democratic socialism and the cooperative movement, have achieved high levels of living and a high farm productivity. The enormous progress made by European countries in agriculture by means of various methods adapted to their particular situation is evident. The same has happened in Japan and Israel and the fabulous productivity of North American agriculture is astonishing.

It is our duty to examine the programs of these countries, but not only with the intention of copying them.

I have great faith that our countries, through their rural and cooperative movements, the efforts of their governments and the good will of the agricultural sector, will find the bases to construct their own way of life and agrarian reform which will lead to a transformation of the life of the rural people. They will be lifted out of today's servitude, not into a new kind of servitude, but into a free and dignified way of life; out of poverty into high economic productivity; from under-production and under-consumption to becoming a producer and consumer who stimulates the development of his country.

Our Chilean experience in its very early stages, which we have also been able to witness in many other Latin American countries, confirms our optimism. The rural worker, who seemed almost submerged in the darkness of his existence, has shown that he possesses truly incredible reserves of intelligence, responsibility and common sense. He has defeated the irresponsible demagogue and the egotist who would deny him the road to liberation.

We have just seen this in Chile, as others have observed it in their respective countries. Less than three months ago we launched an educational program. Schools were constructed by the university students, by the people themselves, by the armed forces, by the police force, and in every rural area where these youths arrived, the peasants also arrived. Their dream was to learn and to have a school. The university students contributed the enthusiasm and the knowledge, they gave their hearts and their vital experience; thus, this year there is no Chilean child who lacks a school where he can learn.

Many cooperatives have arisen in the rural areas and with these hundreds of natural leaders who had been awaiting their opportunity.

The urgency of this process is extreme. There are some who accept these ideas, but who wish to wait. To go slow. Can we wait? I think not. We have waited too long and we are paying a price for the delay which demands that we quickly carry out what we have neglected to do for so many years. To wait would be to fail.

We believe that the essence of this movement is in the spirit of popular progress. The State will not give away land, nor techniques, nor cooperatives, nor seed. We are not going to give away anything. We are going to organize the people and provide them with the means by which they may learn and make their own effort within their own organization. This would be the only way to really construct a new form of civilization which bears a human imprint which would express our own intimate being as Chileans, as Peruvians, as Argentinians, in a single word, as Latin Americans.

LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION AND AGRICULTURE

We shall not make this effort alone. All the documents which serve as a basis for your talks indicate that the obstacles impeding substantial progress and the technological revolution which Latin American agriculture demands to

escape from its state of stagnation, are practically the same in all the countries, with very slight differences. The archaic systems of land tenure, the lack of technical cadres, the barriers to foreign trade, the chaotic market systems for agricultural products - to mention only the most important, are severely hampering economic and social development everywhere.

This fact, of which FAO has reminded us again, strengthens our awareness of the undoubted common destiny of our countries, which are stricken by the same evils and are impelled to support and help each other and to develop a joint program of action which becomes more imperative every day.

For this reason, with more conviction than ever, I believe that the moment has arrived to take definite steps towards the economic integration of Latin America, creating an efficient organization which will strongly promote the formation of the Latin American Common Market. As I declared in my letter of the 6.th January addressed to Messrs. Raúl Prebisch, José Antonio Mayobre, Felipe Herrera and Carlos Sans de Santamaría requesting them to present propositions to the Government to forward such objectives, we cannot "continue to try to organize the development of our economy in watertight compartments, condemning our continent to ever increasing deterioration."

Within a few days the four distinguished international officials I have named will reply to this request which has received such a wide acceptance in our sister countries. The sound and well-documented presentation of Mr. Felipe Herrera confirms my opinion that their proposals will, to an important degree, refer to the integration of the agricultural sectors because, evidently, this must be a fundamental part of the great collective effort to which we are looking.

The special nature of the problems of agriculture, with its extreme rigidity, the huge proportion of the population engaged in it, the diversity of its structure and production systems and the lack of profound knowledge of our agricultural potential, will make the task of coordinating the agricultural development of our countries more difficult. Nevertheless, and I would like to emphasize this, we must decide to overcome systematically the obstacles to such an understanding. The fundamental aim of integration in the agricultural field is to ensure that Latin America produces the food required by its population and the raw materials for its industry under the most economical conditions possible. For this it will be necessary to obtain the optimum use of the resources of soil, water, the labor force and the capital available to our countries.

Even if it is necessary to proceed with a certain amount of caution in this process in order to avoid sudden upheavals which might affect the masses of the rural population, there does exist a very wide margin for achieving at once a wider trade in these products, based on the substitution of the many imports from outside the Region which year by year and severely and increasingly reduce our limited availability of foreign exchange. Forestry products, fibres,

cereals, milk and fisheries products - to quote only a few - are imported from abroad when here in Latin America we have adequate conditions for their production. While the tariff and non-tariff barriers are being knocked down, and adequate means of transport and communication are being established and national development programs coordinated, we could substantially widen the productive base of our agricultures and we could introduce a greater degree of specialization which would lead to higher peasant incomes and to the complete filling of the growing needs for these products.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In this great effort which we are proposing to lift the agricultural sector out of its backward state, to introduce new farm techniques, and above all, to incorporate the peasant completely into civic life and make him a dynamic element in the economy, we must have outside cooperation. For that we invoke the principles of solidarity and the factors of interdependence which have repeatedly been recognized by the international community. A minority of countries whose population have abundant level of living cannot for long co-exist peacefully in this world with a huge majority of countries who have not been able to cross the subsistence economy barrier is impossible, just as within the national society, groups who are separated by an abyss of social inequality cannot live side-by-side. In a world of increasing interdependence, poverty and prosperity are indivisible - the United Nations have said so - as also are peace and war. We are striving, therefore, for a considerable increase in technical and financial assistance. We require the greatest amount of technical assistance in this period of decisive change which we have initiated and we request it for these essential parts of our agricultural development plans: integral agrarian reform, planning, the formation of technical cadres and marketing. In Chile we are using the assistance of FAO to the utmost, particularly through the Training and Research Institute for Agrarian Reform, but we wish to expand it along fundamental lines to ensure its social and economic success, for example in the formation of agricultural cooperatives, the organization of appropriate systems of agricultural credit and programs of community development, in order to utilize quickly the immense potential of initiative, capacity, and desire for progress and improvement of our rural people.

We wish, like everyone else, to train technicians at all levels quickly and on a large scale, in order to formulate and implement our projects, we want to live better and to expand the extension services. We need the assistance of international experts to organize the food supply for the population and the marketing of products, rapidly and efficiently, with the intention of insuring fair prices for the producer and, for the consumer, prices which are within the reach of his economic means. We hope that the admirable work conducted by FAO in the forestry field and in the forest industries, particularly through the Forestry Institute, will be continued beyond the end of the project financed by the United Nations Special Fund in September of this year, and that the technical assistance given by the Fisheries Development Institute continues to increase and improve.

The implementation of programs of agrarian reform, irrigation, afforestation, livestock development, improvement of marketing - among others - will demand the investment of considerable amounts of resources which would be difficult to obtain exclusively from our internal savings effort. For this reason we hope that the Interamerican Development Bank and other international credit institutions will continue giving an important place to the financing of agriculture in accordance with the priorities of our economic and social development plans which, in our case, as in the other countries of the area, have been reviewed and approved by the Committee of the Alliance for Progress, particularly now that the Bank will have additional resources.

The meetings being held in Viña del Mar, organized simultaneously by FAO and IDB, underline the fact that these institutions have understood the need for international organizations to unite their efforts and resources and coordinate their activities in order to serve the people of the continent more efficiently.

It is important that the conclusions be concrete and practical. We have already passed the discussion stage.

It would be very important, for example, if we should discover a formula that might create a supernational system to back the value of bonds used in the payment of expropriations which originate in the various agrarian reforms which are being carried out. I believe that an international fund or a system of insurance which guarantees and supports the operation would eliminate a great deal of resistance and would create a climate of confidence that would greatly expedite this effort.

Moreover, I believe that a revision of the form of financial assistance - since there is so much insistence on this revision - could be studied with a view to making loans for the purchase of land for the agrarian reform, which would allow paying for the land, thus indirectly financing the importation of capital goods to ensure its success.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

But I should also like to point out what I should call our responsibilities towards the rest of the world. At times the under-developed countries seem very insistent. We have the right to request and demand, because the poor people who demand justice in our countries also claim justice as peoples within the world picture since all men's fates are as one; but we also are obliged to contribute.

We are a privileged continent. We are not countries of 50 dollars per capita that have only just become independent. We are countries with already more than 150 years of experience of democratic life; naturally, with many defects and failures. I would say that in the world picture we belong to a middle class, from the economic point of view, and that we have the necessary conditions to achieve a new stage of mass consumption and of general prosperity.

But, meanwhile, just as we demand, we must fulfill our obligations.

Considerable natural resources are being wasted in Latin America. Forests and water resources are being destroyed and erosion carries away millions of tons of valuable land. We have the responsibility of rationally making use of our resources in order to feed our people, raise the living conditions of the peasant worker and contribute towards the feeding of the world population. We have seriously to take into consideration the fact that in the future we ought to be net exporters of food for the over-populated areas of the under-developed world.

We are not owners of our land in an absolute sense and, just as we demand from today's owners the social function of their property, the world demands that Latin America fulfill its social function of taking care of its natural resources and making them productive for the people who very often have not even a quarter of a hectare per human being. There can be nothing more irritating than the impassivity with which we regard the destruction or the waste of our basic resources.

To be heard, it is necessary to take on the responsibility of mature nations. External assistance must be considered as a temporary act of solidarity until we are able to stand on our own feet and are able to contribute ourselves. It would be serious if we talked ourselves into feeling that we always had to be helped or protected. It would be fatal.

I look with great enthusiasm to the revolutionary task of Latin America among the nations of the world. Our people have surplus capacity to construct their ways of life and their development through this great popular movement in human freedom, and with due respect for rights and ideas.

This requires decisiveness and efficiency in modernizing our judicial, social, economic, cultural and political systems, and in making use of the resources so generously granted to us by God.

Mr. Sen has done well in quoting the words of President Kennedy, who inaugurated the last World Food Congress, when he said: "We have the ability, the means, and the capacity to eliminate hunger from the world in our time. We only need the will to do so."

We possess not only the will to eliminate hunger and overcome poverty but also to contribute towards the human, universal and peaceful synthesis towards which all the nations of the world are on the march by apparently contradictory steps, but from which there can be no turning back.

Our America is young, it has the drive, the strength and at times the effervescent restlessness of its youth. It also has the love of liberty, feeling of brotherly love and hospitality, kindness, lack of hatred and generosity, which are the marks of youth. And these treasures are more intact among the poor people and among the forgotten peasants in the valleys and on

the mountain tops who hope for justice and opportunity.

For this reason, our America, situated between the two great Oceans appears as an area of encounter and a symbol of hope.

THE ECONOMICS OF LAND REFORM AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

by

Dr. Edmundo Flores

The fundamental problem facing the majority of Latin American countries stems from the following alternative: - Is it possible to remedy agricultural stagnation, lessen chronic inflationary pressures, eliminate the balance-of-trade and balance-of-payments deficits and achieve high rates of development exclusively on the basis of administrative and technological improvements, such as better agricultural production policies, planning at the Latin American level, regional economic integration and foreign trade and much sought-after better terms of trade; or will it be necessary, besides, to have recourse to rapid and huge implementation of fundamental reforms such as the nationalization of the mining industry and agrarian reform?

The ideas on land reform currently held by several influential professional groups inevitably partake the biases of each profession. Scientists and technicians ordinarily tend to exaggerate the connection between their own scientific preoccupations and any sort of economic and political reform. This leads them to think of agrarian reform as if they should be confined, by some exclusive rule of scientific etiquette, to manipulations and decisions within their favorite field of technology. Thus, in circles of agronomists, plant and animal scientists, irrigation experts and the like, it is generally believed that land reforms have the self-evident, straightforward purpose of increasing production. The repertory of measures designed to achieve these basic "reform" objectives is largely confined to research on the selection, adaptation and introduction of innovations already tried elsewhere: irrigation, machines, hybrid seeds, fertilizers, credit, extension services, increased technical education, etc. Undoubtedly all these measures are extremely important but they are independent from land reform and should not be confused with it.

At the same time, another group, the majority of contemporary general economists, have little to say about land reform. They react towards it either as a subject that belongs somewhere in the prosaic underworld of farm management, agricultural economics and the applied agricultural sciences or as a disturbing maneuver of demagogic or activist intent which anyway would not

lend itself to formal analysis. In this, as I expect to demonstrate, they are wrong. But the fact remains that modern economics rather breezily has discarded the study of land reform. This is regrettable. Since general economists are trained to look at the economy as a whole, they are in an excellent position to detect and analyse certain critical intersectorial shifts which accompany land reform and which have been missed by specialists.

Agricultural economists and farm managers have been trained to improve the allocation of resources within the "firm" and within the agricultural sector, in order to increase efficiency and to maximize the net income and welfare of the landlord, the farmer or the peasant, depending on the type of economy they work in. When this professional bent is focused upon land reform it usually leads to the search for ways of improving the size and the tenure situation of the "farm" or "firm" and of improving marketing conditions. Preliminary research on these topics is expected, without doubt, to yield relevant data for the formulation of reasonably good land reform policies.

Research on the size and ownership of the unit appears to have two main purposes motivated by opposite sets of ideological attitudes and cultural biases. In the case of individualistic ideologies the purposes are to determine the "optimum size of the farm" and to figure out ways to create more family farms. In the case of socialism the purposes are to determine the "optimum size of the collective unit" and to figure out ways to create more collective units.

The suggestion, however, that there is no such thing as the "optimum size of an agricultural unit", whether family farm or collective, seems to offend most people - experts included. Somehow, the notion of the "optimum size" seems to calm unconscious doubts and to reaffirm confidence in our ability to solve problems. For it is easy to see that once the validity of the "optimum" is accepted, all that one, then, has to do is to find it. But in fact, talk about the optimum size, whether of a city, a farm, an automobile or a bathing-suit is nonsense. It is nonsense because in a world characterized by a continuous change, such a concept treats arbitrary, transitory and circumstantial mores, relationships, values and purposes as if they were immutable.

In the specific case of agricultural units speculation about the optimum size must answer the questions: optimum size in relation to what and to whom? And as one begins to go through the large number of possibilities implicit in both questions, the supposedly simple riddle quickly becomes unanswerable.

In addition, the seemingly compulsive quest for the optimum size of the agricultural unit must be attributed in part to the erroneous belief that economies of scale in agriculture are as important as in industry; that is to say, that as agricultural units reach a certain size it becomes possible to introduce mass production methods that lower unitary costs and effect considerable savings. In industrial production, in distribution and merchandizing large scale economies are common but emphatically this is not the case in agriculture. Empirical evidence shows that the scale of successful agricultural units varies widely from country to country and even regionally and that generally the size of the unit is not the variable that accounts for success. Variations as to

the location of the unit, changes in the prices of inputs and outputs, obsolescence, and the ubiquitous surge of external economies and diseconomies so typical of dynamic societies, are all reflected in the costs imputed to land and tend to make its "optimum size" oscillate widely and continuously.

As for research on marketing, there is no doubt that it has rendered tremendous contributions both to farmers and to agricultural economics, but quite obviously marketing lies outside the ambit of land reform and no more will be said about it here.

Land reform has fascinated politicians and political philosophers since time immemorial. The men of this group display towards our subject more sensitivity and sophistication than the others mentioned above. Thus, it is not surprising that today practically all political programs in underdeveloped nations should consider agrarian reform one of their basic objectives. The subject pops up constantly in newspapers, magazine articles and books on guerrilla warfare, counter-insurgency and comparative political systems. Pope John, Mao Tse-Tung, Ché Guevara and the planners of the Alliance for Progress have proposed different interpretations of what land reform should be and have thereby added to our awareness of its importance. Last, but not least, even Dictator-Generals and articulate landlords have bothered to memorize little mysterious aphorisms on the subject such as: "Land reform is not only distributing land to men but also distributing men to land".

An evaluation of the best writings by members of this influential group reveals a thoroughly professional understanding of land reform both as a supremely effective device to gain and to retain the support of the peasants, and as a deadly weapon against the landed oligarchy.

The awareness of the political importance of land reform is aptly illustrated by John H. Kautsky in the following quotation:

The peasant's typical response to over-population and his consequent hunger for land (if he is sufficiently politically conscious and organizable to respond effectively at all) is the demand for land reform. The intellectuals echo and support that demand, for one thing, because it is in accord with their new ideas of justice and equality. These ideas also make it desirable for them to become the leaders of a mass movement, of "the people". Since most of the people are peasants, they are inclined to seek peasant support, and advocacy of land reform is the most obvious way of mobilizing such support. Intellectuals may favor land reform also because a higher standard of living for the peasantry would create a better market for, and thus further the growth of, native industry. Finally, they press for land reform not because of anything it will do for the peasants, but because of what it will do to the aristocracy. The latter is the intellectuals' only powerful domestic enemy, and land reform strikes at the very root of its economic and social position. 1/

1/ Political Change in Underdeveloped Countries: Nationalism and Communism.
John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York. London. p. 47.

But although the understanding of the political aspects of land reform on the part of contemporary politicians and political philosophers is adequate; this group has, through no fault of its own, a dogmatic, narrow and dated view of the economics involved.

The Economics of Land Reform

Modern economic analysis of land reform was undertaken first by agricultural economists and development economists; as the need to evaluate past reforms and reforms in progress became acute economic historians entered the picture. Current discussion is not clear because of the interference of three different sources of error: First, because of the prevalence of dogmas inherited from the classics; second, because of the failure to identify and exclude from serious discussion a shifty species of spurious policies which have the purpose, deliberate or unconscious, of clouding the issue in order to postpone real reform; and third, because even the leading authorities on the subject often refer to it as if it were a measure designed to achieve essentially the same set of objectives regardless of the economic, political and social conditions of the nations where it is tried.

The Damage of Dogma

The Physiocrats, Ricardo, Malthus, Mill and Marshall bequeathed us a formidable load of archaisms which unfortunately today seem more popular than ever. From the standpoint of the development of economics the contributions of the classics merit nothing but unqualified appreciation; but from the viewpoint of the economics of development, twenty odd years after the beginning of the nuclear age, it must be frankly recognised that many of their ideas only serve to clutter modern textbooks and analysis with static, Stone-age rubble.

The conceptions that the classics had of resources, space, location, rent and soil fertility were static and full of mumble jumble and should be interpreted, basically, as a lagging reflection of the technology of their times. ^{2/} Oddly, classical, neo-classical and even Keynesian economics have never been revised in the light of contemporary knowledge relating to these vital areas.

Ricardo spoke of "the original and indestructible powers of the soil". Malthus formulated his population laws as if land were a fixed constant and mankind an aggregation of zombies. Computing "carrying capacities" for a deer herd is sound ecological reasoning but doing the same for human populations overlooks that land and other resources are dependent variables. On the same mood, Marshall referred to soil fertility as "a free gift of nature", and pontificated: "whatever may be the future development of the art of agriculture, a continued increase in the application of capital and labor to land must ultimately result in a diminution of the extra produce which can be obtained by

^{2/} See Thomas S. Kuhn, *The Structure of Scientific Revolution*, The University of Chicago Press. Chicago & London, 1962.

a given extra amount of capital and labor". 3/ The attitude of the classics towards land and its fertility resembles strikingly the ideas held in primitive societies. 4/

In reference to space and location, Ricardo, Marshall, and the modern exponents of the general equilibrium theory "have all treated an economy in which all factors and producers, commodities and consumers are, in effect, congregated at one point". 5/

The inadequacy of classical theory to deal with problems of growth must be attributed primarily to the lack of a dynamic concept of resources and to failure to understand the importance of location and space. 6/ S.V. Ciriacy-Wantrup has observed:

The concept "resource" presupposes that a "planning agent" is appraising the usefulness of his environment for the purpose of obtaining a certain end. Such an appraisal, in turn, presupposes certain technological means at the disposal of the agent and certain institutions (laws, customs, and so on) of the society in which he operates. The planning agent may be a natural person (an individual householder or entrepreneur), a legal person (a corporation, a trade association), or the whole community represented at various levels (federal, state, county, public district) by its government. A resource, therefore, is a highly relative concept changing with the ends-means scheme that is, with the planning agent, with his objective, with the state of technology, and with existing social institutions. 7/

As he adds on the Malthusian question:

The ratio between resources and population is frequently discussed as if resources were a fixed, physically or biologically given quantity in a closed system. Instead, resources are variables in a socially most significant function in which man, his objectives, his knowledge, and his institutions are other variables. 8/

3/ Alfred Marshall, Principles of Economics, Macmillan, 8th. edition, p. 153.

4/ See Bronislaw Malinowski, Magic, Science and Religion and Other Essays, Doubleday Anchor Books, New York, 1965, and Robert Redfield, The Primitive World and Its Transformations, Great Seal Books, Ithaca, New York, 1962.

5/ Walter Isard, Location and Space Economy: A General Theory Relating to Industrial Location, Market Areas, Land Use, Trade, and Urban Structure. The Technology Press of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1956, p. 25.

6/ See the detailed analysis of this theme in my Tratado de Economía Agrícola Fondo de Cultura Económica, México, 1961.

7/ S.V. Ciriacy-Wantrup, Resource Conservation: Economics and Policies, University of California Press, 1952, p. 28.

8/ *ibid.* p. 29.

A dynamic resource theory which considers space, location, and resource ownership and control as part of its many variables, is indispensable for the correct understanding of the strategy of land reform and of economic development.

Marx, Lenin and Henry George showed a more dynamic outlook than the English classical economists. They emphasized the importance of technology and the fact that, to an important degree, the appropriation of the means of production determines the forms and rates of resource use and exploitation. Nonetheless, the acceptance of the Ricardian theory of rent trapped them also in a conceptual strait-jacket.

In the case of Henry George, this led to an exaggeration out of all proportion of the role of land which culminated in his famous single-tax proposals. In the case of Marx and Lenin, it led to a dogmatic view of the importance of economies of scale in farming, and to a shocking under-estimation of the role of the peasantry.

Peasant nations such as mid-nineteenth century France, Marx observed, are formed "by simple addition of homologous magnitudes, much as potatoes in a sack form a sackful of potatoes".^{9/} Objectively, peasants form a class; their productive circumstances and the mode of life, interests and cultures which flow from them separate the peasants from other classes and oppose the peasantry to them. But subjectively and practically peasants form a vast mass "the members of which live in similar conditions, but without entering into manifold relations with one another.

Their mode of production isolates them from one another, instead of bringing them into mutual intercourse" and their isolation is compounded by poor communications and poverty. The small holding, because it cannot support division of labor or the application of science, lacks multiplicity of development, diversity of talents and a variety of social relationships. Peasants society consists of self-sufficient peasants families;" a few score of these make up a village, and a few score villages a Department." Peasants do not form a class, Marx argued, because the limited interconnection that exists among them is strictly local and the "identity of their interests begets no unity, no national union and no political organization."^{10/}

^{9/} Karl Marx, The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon, Selected Works, (New York: International Publishers), n.d. Vol. II, p. 415.

^{10/} ibid. pp. 414 - 415

As for the supremacy of large scale organization in agriculture, Lenin wrote:

In Industry the victory of large scale production is obvious at once, but in agriculture, too, we see the same phenomenon. The superiority of big capitalistic agriculture increases; there is a growing application of machines; the peasant economy falls into the noose of money capital, declines and collapses under the weight of a backward technique. In agriculture the decline of small-scale production takes special forms, but the decline itself is a indubitable fact. 11/

Mao Tse Tung and Che Guevara have noticed and corrected the mistake about the lack of importance of the peasants but neither of them have realized how wrong Lenin was in his appraisal of large scale farming.

Most of the current controversy about farm size is ideological and is carried on without resort to empirical evidence. Professor T. W. Schultz has written: "Strongly held beliefs about the 'proper farm size' make it difficult to examine this question without incurring in the risk of being misunderstood. An appeal to the concept of 'returns to scale' is as a rule barren because the transformation of traditional agriculture always entails the introduction of one or more new agricultural factors, and therefore it gives rise to a process in which the critical question is not one of scale but of factor proportionality". 12/

Spurious Land Reforms

In addition to past dogma, another source of error in the current discussion of land reform stems from the attempt of treating many essentially administrative and technological improvements as if they were real, fundamental reforms.

The Latin American governments that signed the Charter of Punta del Este agreed to put into effect progressive taxation programs and land reforms. But land reforms are revolutionary, last resort measures like deep surgery. Mexico and Bolivia and their land reforms long before the Alliance for Progress was created and Cuba is not a member. Four years after the beginning of the Alliance no land reforms have been initiated in any country. Only Venezuela could be credited with the attempt of making a land reform within the terms of reference of the Alliance, though Venezuela began her reform in 1958. The rest of the Latin American countries have enacted land reform legislations but, of course, there is a vast difference between the promulgation of laws and their meaningful application.

11/ Selected Works, Moscow, 1934 -39, Vol. XI, pp. 3-8.

12/ Theodore W. Schultz, Transforming Traditional Agriculture, Yale University Press, 1964. Particularly Chapter 8, "Farm Size, Control and Incentives".
Italics are mine. p. 111

However, instead of land reforms every imaginable substitute is being tried: Hybrid seeds, colonization of marginal lands, construction of roads and irrigation works, the purchase of isolated large properties for resettlement, army civic action programs, literacy campaign; anything but land reform. In a futile and pathetic attempt to gain time and popular support many of these merely administrative and technical measures are being presented to the public as if they were real reforms.

This desperate attempt to freeze reform is an example of the lack of imagination and inflexibility of the landed elites of Latin America. If instead of misrepresenting reform they would accept it and try to control its course, their chances of survival would be enhanced. In fact, the critical question facing most Latin American nations is whether their governments carrying out technical and administrative improvements, but abstaining from fundamental economic and social reforms, will be able to halt inflationary pressures and balance-of-trade deficits and, somehow, manage to produce enough food for their growing populations. If they fail, the alternatives left will be economic stagnation with increasing military repression or revolution.

Although the general differences between fundamental, irreversible reforms and more improvements in the status quo are obvious, an explanation of the institutional economics involved helps to understand the issues at stake.

Land reform should not be confused with the introduction of efficiency in farming by means of hybrid seeds, extension services, or the like. These measures, necessary as they are, do not basically alter income distribution or the social and political structure. Efforts to increase efficiency must be applied after land reform takes place, not instead of it. Producing more cotton, coffee, sugar, bananas, or even maize, without changing the structure of land tenure, will not open up new alternatives for the hacienda or plantation workers and probably will not even raise the level of nutrition.

Land reform should not be confused with attempts either to reclaim unproductive land or to settle in uninhabited areas. Here a word of warning seems appropriate, since some Latin American countries already are embarking upon such a travesty under the Alliance for Progress. Opening public domain lands, before industrial development gets under way is inadvisable, because their fertility is highly questionable and the large capital outlays required can be put to better use elsewhere in the economy. We should not forget that in the course of several centuries those lands failed to tempt either the Indian farmers who preceded Columbus, the Spanish conquerors, or the Catholic Church - all of whom coveted land and knew what to do with it. The reason for such neglect is obvious: under prevailing conditions, public domain lands often are worthless because of their distance from markets and their poor fertility as well as the prevalence of bad weather and an unhealthy climate. Spending scarce capital to open up more land in underdeveloped agrarian countries is bad economics. The limiting factor for development in these countries is not lack of productive land, but rather the monopolistic, socially damaging, technologically backward and economically inefficient way in which the already available land is owned and utilized.

If the land is purchased - rather than expropriated - this represents not land reform but a mere real estate transaction. If proprietors receive cash compensation, there is an income redistribution effect only to the degree to which cash compensation is inferior to the current market price of land. If the government pays the large landowners in bonds there is also redistribution of income since, in effect, landowners are forced to lend to the government an amount roughly equal to the price of the land.

Finally, taxation policies should not be confused with land reform either. Although both measures are redistributive, land reform is a much more coarse policy. Ideally either measure could be used to redistribute income, but land reform is more effective for the reallocation of land. In the real world, however, an efficient public administration is indispensable for taxation policies and it is not so important for land reform. Taxation can be evaded more easily than land reform and its effects take longer time to appear. Albert O. Hirschman has written about land taxation policies in Latin America:

"By espousing land reform a politician makes powerful enemies, to be sure, but he also makes numerous friends. Moreover, paradoxical as it may seem, land reform may be more acceptable than land taxation to the landowners themselves. In the first place, with land reform it is easier than with land taxation to provide for a basic exemption... through which a relatively small group of landowners is singled out as the target. In this fashion, the small and medium-size farmers, who are politically quite influential, are neutralized. In the case of land taxation a basic exemption is of course also possible, but it is likely to be smaller, especially for better lands... and the exemption is moreover subject to erosion through inflation. Furthermore, a tax becomes a certainty as soon as voted by the Congress whereas the expropriations envisioned by the agrarian reform law are only set in motion when the Land Reform Institute gets organized and actually makes use of the faculties given to it by the Law. The threat is therefore less immediate and, who knows, it may never become a reality for any one individual landowner who in his own mind attempts to decide which of the two, stiffer taxation or expropriation, is the greater evil. This may all appear to him as a choice between taxation for himself and expropriation for his neighbor and he is quite likely to favor the second alternative. 13/

Types of Land Reform

The third and last source of error in the current discussion of land reform stems from the fact that even specialists often treat different land reforms as if their objectives and the ways to achieve them were invariably the same, regardless of the cultural heritage and the economic and political conditions of the nations where it is tried.

13/ Albert O. Hirschman, "Revolution by Stealth! The Case for Sequential Reform", in Laura Randall, (ed) Economic Development. Evolution Or Revolution, Heath and Co., 1964

In order to understand this subject it is necessary to acknowledge that the objectives of any more or less rational reform and the means to carry it out are determined by a complex set of elusive variables among which the most important are: the distribution of political power and of income (land and other assets) among the different groups of the community; the relative importance and development of the agricultural, industrial and service sectors; the patterns of land tenure and trade, the balance of payments, and the overall future goals of the nation that contemplates reform. Without information on these subjects it is impossible to know what adjustments in allocation are needed, who is to bear the cost of the reform, and what compensation and expenditure policies are required to achieve the desired objectives.

If the goals of different land reforms and the measures to put them into effect are compared in simple, unidimensional terms, they will appear inconsistent, contradictory and confusing. But if land reforms are compared in a historical context, and if the relative importance of the critical variables is understood and ascertained in each case, then, it becomes possible to discern different types of agrarian reform in accordance with their objectives and the instrumentality applied to achieve them.

Definition of Land Reform

Land reform is a revolutionary measure which passes power, property and status from one group of the community to another. To have an adequate understanding of land reform, its political, sociological and economic aspects must be studied.

From the specialized viewpoint of economics, land reform can be defined as a redistributive measure: a capital levy on a few landlords that is distributed among many peasants and the State. This transfer changes resource allocation in agriculture through the redistribution of land and water rights, and it also changes the distribution of income and wealth in the economy as a whole. It therefore reduces the private demand of the landlords and releases resources which can then be applied simultaneously to raise the level of consumption of the peasants and to increase the rate of capital formation.

Land reform shares many common characteristics with a large family of redistributive instruments such as public finance, taxation, inflation, subsidies, minimum wage policies, price supports, tariff protection, rationing, expropriation, nationalization, etc. Essentially, all these measures of public policy operate according to the same principles, and their study and application constitute a very important part of theoretical and applied economics. 14/

The following two premises of redistributive policies are particularly relevant for the understanding of the economics of land reform:

1) Total income available for consumption and for capital formation in an economy is itself a function of the state of distribution.

14/ See Richard A. Musgrave, The Theory of Public Finance: A Study in Public Economy, McGraw-Hill Book Co, New York, 1959

2) Changes in the state of distribution may increase the size of the total income to be divided or they may decrease it.

These two propositions borrowed from public finance are important for the understanding of the economics of land reform because, to a large measure, in underdeveloped agricultural countries the pattern of land ownership determines the pattern of distribution of the income generated in agriculture. In addition, land reform gives mobility to the agricultural structure and makes it possible to shift savings and labor from agriculture to industrial and urban development: it exerts a powerful influence over the propensity to consume and the propensity to save, and affects the composition of imports and of exports and the general level of employment. In turn, the joint and cumulative effects of all these changes may create favorable conditions and incentives for further growth.

In order to be effective land reform has to fulfill the following conditions:

1. It has to take productive land and its income, above a ceiling which is exempt from the reform and is determined by political considerations disguised as economics about the optimum size. ★ Productive land must be taken without immediate compensation. Otherwise it is not a redistributive measure. To pretend that landlords should be fully compensated is as absurd as to expect that taxpayers of advanced countries should receive cash compensation or bonds by an amount equal to their taxes.

2. It must take place rapidly and massively; say, within one or two decades. Otherwise it will not generate the momentum for take-off. Instead, it will depress even further the performance of the agricultural economy and set in a process of disinvestment because of the spread of uncertainties caused by indecision.

3. It must be accompanied by vigorous development policies within agriculture and outside of it. In the agricultural sector a new, flexible and efficient pattern of resource allocation and use must be created. Simultaneously, there has to be a transfer to industry and trade of capital originally tied up in land. The determination of investment priorities accorded to agricultural development vis-a-vis overhead facilities, urban, industrial and service development is of a critical importance. The availability of development capital, in fact, makes for significant differences in land reform policies and provides criteria for a typology of land reform. Thus, three different types can be identified:

1. Land reforms for highly industrialized countries: Japan or Italy.
2. Land reforms for countries with access to savings or subsidies from abroad: Taiwan, Puerto Rico; or for underdeveloped countries with no serious problems of balance-of-payments: Venezuela.
3. Land reform for underdeveloped countries with severe capital shortages: Mexico, Bolivia and most of Latin America.

(★) In Mexico, 100 hectares of first class irrigated land or their equivalent in land of lower quality or, in grazing, enough land to support 500 head of cattle.

Type 1. The case of Japan

Japan was industrialized before its spectacularly successful land reform began in 1947. Consequently, the possibility of shifting to agriculture financial resources already existing in the economy depended on the play of political forces rather than on the objective availability of capital. This rather unusual circumstance permitted that the direction of capital transfers in the Japanese reform should favor agriculture.

Before the reform 54 percent of the cultivated land was owner-operated, after the reform 92 percent was owned by farmers. Between 1947 and 1949 the government bought and resold 5.8 million acres of land. Three years after the beginning of the reform approximately three million peasants had acquired land.

"The immediate result of the transfer of ownership was the sharp increase in the accumulation of rural capital. Just as the post-war inflation relieved the farmers of the burden of heavy indebtedness, in the same manner they were relieved of land purchase obligations to a considerable degree by paying for them in inflated currency. This followed by the elimination of the former high rentals ... together with good crops and good farm prices, enabled the farmers to spend in the improvement of their land and modernization of the equipment." 15/

A good share of the quick success of the reform can be attributed to the acute inflation that followed the reform. Otherwise, farmers' demand probably would not have reached a significant level.

The Japanese reform, therefore, is a good example of a successful transference of political power and already existing capital and productive potential from a highly advanced urban-industrial sector to a backward, feudal rural economy. This shift increased the all-around productive capacity of the economy, and benefited indirectly and in short and long-run terms the industrial sector by the creation of substantial effective demand in agriculture and by the increased supply of domestic food and raw materials.

Type 2. The case of Taiwan and the case of Venezuela

Unlike Japan, Taiwan was not industrialized and could not transfer financial resources generated internally to pay for its land reform. Before the reform 60 percent of the cultivated land was owner-operated, after the reform 85 percent was owned by farmers.

"In content, Taiwan's reform is in many respects similar to that of Japan, but in method of paying it is not. In Japan, what appeared to be a reasonable price when first fixed was later on swallowed up by a galloping inflation, virtually confiscating

15/ Wolf Ladejinsky, "Agrarian Revolution in Japan", Foreign Affairs, Oct. 1959. Italics are mine.

the landlord's land. To avoid this possibility, Taiwan tied the price of land to payments in two principal products of the land and to shares of stock in government-owned industrial undertakings. In practice this meant that 70 percent of the value of the land was on the form of commodity bonds, payable in 20 semi-annual installments over a period of ten years, and 30 percent was paid outright in stocks.

This novel method has worked well for all parties involved. The commodity bonds preserved the value of the sales-price against fluctuations in the value of the currency for a ten-year period; the government was freed from the necessity of resorting to the printing press; and the tenants benefitted from easy repayment terms. Moreover, an estimated 40 percent of the total compensation found its way into industrial and business investments, and those who held on to their original stock issues were amply rewarded through a sharp rise in their value in the years following. To date, it is the one known case in Asia of an agrarian reform which has consciously planned - and succeeded in transferring private capital formerly tied up in land into the general development field." 16/

The method of financing land reform applied in Taiwan suggests a key question. Since the landlords were not expropriated and the peasants are paying for their lands in easy terms and over several years, and since there was no inflation and there seems to be a very high rate of investment: Where did the capital come from?

A look at the balance-of-payments answers this accounting problem. A publication of the U.S. Department of Commerce says:

The most significant elements in Taiwan's balance-of-payments position are the sizable trade deficits and the offsetting receipts of external financial assistance. 17/

Venezuela is underdeveloped but gets huge petroleum revenues. In 1960 agriculture produced 10 percent of total income and employed nearly 40 percent of the labor force. Petroleum provided about 25 percent of the national income and employed 2 percent of the labor force. Oil revenues accounted for 90 percent of total foreign exchange and for 60 percent of the budget. Venezuela has a chronic food deficit and imports about one third of its food. Venezuela exports capital.

Land reform began in 1953. At the time, about 2 percent of the landowners owned 80 percent of the productive land. Originally the government planned

16/ Wolf Ladejinsky, "Agrarian Reform in Asia", Foreign Affairs, April 1964. Italics are mine.

17/ Investment in Taiwan (Formosa). Basic Information for United States Businessmen. U.S. Department of Commerce, 1959. p. 87

to grant land to a proximately 350.000 rural families over a ten year period. Land grants would be made to 40.000 families each year by confirming squatter rights and resettling tenants and share-croppers.

Land for redistribution is purchased from the landlords by the government at current market values. Payment is in cash up to 30.000 bolivares (₡); above this ceiling, payment also includes bonds. The sale price to new owners is made up of the purchase cost plus improvements; payment extends from twenty to thirty years.

The high costs of this type of reform have hampered its progress. By September 1964, a total of 63.000 families had been resettled on more than 1.7 million hectares. ^{18/} It has been estimated that the price of land averages 3.000 bolivares per hectare. The appropriation of the Institute of Agrarian Reform from 1961 to 1964 totalled 602 million Bs. ^{19/} Agricultural production has increased since the beginning of the reform but Venezuela continues depending heavily on food imports.

Despite huge oil revenues, Venezuela is facing increasing difficulties in financing her exorbitant land reform program. Of course, if they persist, there is no reason that will keep Venezuela from achieving a qualified success in the long run; but, clearly, no other country in Latin America is in a position to afford this type of reform.

Type 3. The case of Mexico.

In 1917, when the land reform began, Mexico was a very backward and unstable nation. Less than 3 percent of the landowners owned more than 90 percent of the productive land; that meant that a correspondingly large proportion of agricultural cash income accrued to only a tiny proportion of the total population. Mines, oil-wells, and about 50 percent of total investment belonged to foreign investors.

From 1917 to date, 120 million acres of all types of land have been granted to 2.2 million peasants. Land grants were freely given to communities called ejidos. The government issued bonds to compensate landlords but only around 0.5 percent of the total value of expropriated land was paid for. In other words, Mexico's land reform was confiscatory for lands in excess of 100 hectares. As a result of the land reform, the expropriation of the oil-wells and the nationalization of public utilities, from 1910 to 1942 foreign capital did not go to Mexico. Instead, there was capital flight abroad.

(₡) 4.50 Bolivares: \$1.00

^{18/} Hispanic American Report, Vol. XVII, No. 9 Nov. 1964.

^{19/} Hispanic American Report, Vol. XVII, No. 1 Jan. 1964.

For capital formation purposes, agriculture was subjected to a steady drain. The peasants tolerated the ensuing forced austerity because it came from the same government that was giving them free land and was engaged in unprecedented efforts to build dams, highways and schools.

For the last 30 years GNP has increased at an average annual rate of 6.2 percent and agricultural product at a rate of 5.4. Today Mexico has the more dynamic, diversified and self-sufficient agricultural structure in Latin America. There is no doubt that the high rates of capital formation for Mexico's industrial revolution in the early stages of the reform 1917-1942, came from agriculture. Without the land reform, political stability, high rates of capital formation, and increased agricultural production and productivity would have been impossible.

Since it can be soberly assumed that in most underdeveloped countries neither trade, nor aid, nor foreign investment will provide the major share of capital required to finance economic development and since, by definition, agriculture is one of their few sources of capital; we are led inescapably to the grim conclusion that, if these countries are ever going to develop they will need to undertake land reforms such as the Mexican in which the agricultural sector almost single handed had to food the development bill for a long time.

ETHICAL AND SOCIAL PRINCIPLES BASIC TO LAND REFORM

by

Monsignor Luigi Ligutti

I speak on this occasion not as the observer of the Holy See to FAO but in my personal capacity as an invited consultant.

However, I assure you that what I shall say is not in disagreement with Catholic theology or the Church's teachings as expressed particularly in the Papal Encyclicals.

* * * * *

I wish to present the basic principles that must guide the implementation of what we call Land Reform and by way of introduction make two preliminary observations:

1. I hear quite often the expression "our country is different - this does not apply to us". I have even heard it said: "If the Pope knew our country, he would never have said that". These remarks come from honourable and sincere people. The only reply possible is this: all of us are members of the human family - all possess intelligence and free will and exercise them to a greater or lesser degree. All human beings who can laugh are essentially the same. Can you laugh? Then you are human.

All of us human beings have rights and duties to ourselves, our families and society. The differences, quite apparent at times, are not essential; they are accidental, even though deep and significant.

2. Natural resources on the earth do exist in a most abundant fashion. Nature is not niggardly and the malevolent enemy of man.

The more we learn of science the more possibilities we discover in creation. The atom was thought to be the smallest indivisible item - we split it and we discovered the greatest force.

Natural resources exist for the good of man and society for the use by man and society. They were not created for the benefit of a few, as the exclusive right of an elite.

Man and society have a right to use the natural resources to the fullest extent and they have a duty to do so. In so doing, a double effect is the result.

Firstly, man develops his own personal intelligence, free will and physical powers and thus even the society of man is enriched.

Secondly, he produces material goods that make for better living.

Both are ends to be achieved. Here I wish to insert an illustration: The poverty, squalor and ignorance found too often among the tillers of the soil must not exist even though such agricultural system may produce the finest fruits, the loveliest flowers, the choicest livestock and the most ambrosial wines.

As I visit a farm enterprise, I admire the fields, the barns and the animals, but I look first of all to the men employed in the fields, to the man with the hoe, to the housing of the workers, to the women and the children and their dwellings. I am not at all impressed by a beautiful chapel in the midst of a sub-human existence for men.

Are we not men first, then producers of goods, services and servants of society?

Hunger is not just the problem of empty stomachs, it is the evil of resources not properly used, of social injustices, of underdeveloped men and of a society not fully organized for the common good.

And now we come to consider the basic principles that should undergird the so-called land reform.

1.- Land reform must be economically and socially sound. There is no dichotomy between the two. We are not a success in our productive efforts if we debase man in the process.

We are not a success if, in seeking to be socially sound, we fail in our productive efforts. It is an ideal that can and must be achieved.

2.- Land reform must not sin against social justice and must aim at the common good. And here a few ethical observations.

That which exists might be legal and yet not just and generally not conducive to the common good.

The expression: this is legal and therefore it is right is neither logical nor ethical -- over the ages too many economic and social systems have come into existence, have been accepted and defended and yet when analyzed they are neither just nor for the common good.

In some instances certain legal property rights have been acquired and maintained by a piecemeal process of defrauding the poor by not paying just wages. Which is ethically worse - to steal a large amount all at once or to steal it a little at a time?

Here comes, of course, the question of confiscation and expropriation for the common good. There are some very interesting examples along this line of action by Popes in the Campagna Romana before the discovery of America. *Salus populi suprema lex* is an uncontravertible principle in history and law.

I am sure that at this point some of you will say: what about the Church land property? My reply is simple: the Church does not need income property. It needs liberty and Christ like leaders.

I may digress here a little. The Catholic Church throughout the world and in Latin America owns but little income property. I would be very happy to find a fairly good amount of money to be awarded to anyone who could produce factual proofs of extensive land ownership by the Catholic Church in Latin America. The accusation is made but proofs are never given. My challenge is to open to anyone who desires to accept it. The history of the Church's land ownership has always three chapters: 1) how acquired, 2) how mismanaged, 3) how lost. The story is told of a king of France and the Cardinal of Paris journeying through France's lovely countryside - they were admiring the beautiful well-kept farms. Then they beheld a wretched looking one: the king said to the Cardinal: "It is either yours or mine".

3.- Land reform must be planned not for yesterday or today, but the long tomorrow.

Quod erat non est
Quod est non erit
What was is not
What is will not be.

The needs are : imagination with prudence - flexibility - foresight with good judgement.

Do not plan a land reform that will become obsolete before it becomes operative.

Do not plan for the horse and buggy age when astronauts are orbiting with the greatest of ease.

And now a few words of warning concerning ownership of property. The fee simple western type of ownership is not an end in itself. In the past it has been a source of great good as well as of great evil. There are more and different ways of using effectively natural resources while furnishing man with possibilities for personal and social development. I mention only a few: free cooperatives, modern social minded free enterprise and even collectivism under government management. All these forms are only legitimate if they preserve and develop the personal freedom of man with social justice and social responsibilities. There are dangers in all systems because man is man. But there are also possibilities in all systems because man is man.

4.- Land reform must be initiated, organized and managed by the people themselves.

This implies the belief in the ability of little people to become masters of their own economic destiny. Little people have a right to an opportunity to prove themselves - they have a right to be taught the techniques of managing their own affairs. They have a duty to learn, they have a right to resent paternalism be it governmental or private no matter how good-intentioned it is. Little people must learn to act on their own, to take on responsibility, to help themselves and to serve society.

Land reform is like a wheel - the hub is man - the spokes are education, cooperatives, credit, etc. - the rim is the government, helping, assisting, playing a part but not taking on all functions and responsibilities.

5.- Land reform in any locality, in any nation, must be planned and conducted as part of an international mosaic, balanced and well fitted.

Chile is closer to Alaska today than to Buenos Aires yesterday.

We are living in one world and it is good for us to be here. We need one another. In union there is strength. This is not a plea for union within a social or economic class. It is a plea for unity, cooperation, coordination in the only class our Creator made - human beings all men.

Thank you.

THE FOREST ECONOMY OF LATIN AMERICA

by

Ing. Orlando d'Adamo

In Latin America, forestry is closely related to the essential aspects of development.

On the one hand, there is a growing link between forestry problems and agrarian reform plans. The urgent necessity of solving social problems that can no longer be postponed makes it necessary to reform obsolete agrarian structures to facilitate the distribution of land often covered by forests.

On the other hand, the requirements of industrial development have been giving an increasingly significant importance to the huge forestry resources of the region, from which are extracted over 180 million cubic meters of wood per year, an amount greater than total agricultural production plus mining (excluding oil) for the whole region.

If to this is added the fact that social progress will continue to impose changes on forest areas, generally outside the large urban centres of Latin America, we have another factor worthy of consideration. The decentralization of national economies, in harmonizing the rate of progress of the different zones of a country, will be a stimulating element in forestry development. We have always maintained that every policy which implies the progress of the more remote regions of our countries has a great deal to do with forestry evolution. In its turn, every forestry development plan will be an important chapter in the economic development of the most backward regions of Latin America, facilitating the settlement of people who today are nomads, lacking education and social welfare services.

In this respect, forestry has a great capacity to absorb unskilled labour both in the management and use of natural forest and in reforestation work, and this makes it an occupational factor of the first order.

I. Necessity for coordination between Agriculture and Forestry.

1. Demographic pressure on the land constitutes a factor that tends to distort the capital income equilibrium of the forests and even cause the indiscriminate destruction of these resources.

It is precisely our understanding of the need to find a permanent solution to the problems resulting from the survival of institutions that are damaging to human dignity, from unsatisfactory rates of growth in agricultural production, increased food prices, malnutrition, and abysmally low standards of living in rural areas 1/, which leads us to draw attention to this point.

2. It is obvious that, in general, in Latin America forests have been considered an obstacle to agricultural development and they have been treated as such, not only in spontaneous but also in directed colonization since, as the result of a certain technical and legal poverty, destruction of forests was permitted and even encouraged in the search for an increased area for cultivation, when often the solution lay in increasing agricultural productivity or in sound soil preservation practices.

The invasion of land has been a common occurrence where forests have been destroyed without stopping to find out whether this was suitable, taking into account the slope, depth and nature of the soil, thus causing serious erosion and finally making it impossible to maintain the initial level of agricultural production, and even the very existence of production.

This resulted in the migration of the farmers after the ephemeral illusion of a few harvests that spent the fertility of the forest accumulated over hundreds of years. Abandonment of the region brought about the opposite of what had been intended, that is to say, it brought economic and social backwardness and agrarian nomadism instead of stable activity.

The reaction of man to the forest can be twofold: he can destroy or conserve it. Both can be justified and fruitful, if he acts in full knowledge of the objectives and risks.

3. The many connections between forestry and agrarian reform are well-known.

Forestry can be a decisive tool in the achievement of the development of the forest industries, the establishment of cooperatives for forestation, exploitation or crafts and increase in national forestry reserves and parks.

In its turn, forestry activity assures the region where agrarian reform is introduced, of new sources of permanent labour, as well as wood products for local consumption and sale, not to speak of the possibility of

1/ LARC/65/4 Agrarian Reform Policies

combined agricultural and forestry holdings assuring the producer a more secure income.

4. The innumerable forestry aspects of agrarian reform were the main subjects discussed at the session of the Latin American Forestry Commission held in Brazil last November, which finally recommended that FAO with the cooperation of the Agrarian Reform Training and Research Institute of Santiago, Chile, organize a Seminar on the subject.

Full collaboration is essential, therefore, between the people responsible for planning agrarian policy and those responsible for forestry policy. This was incorporated in Bolivia's draft forestry law and it is with pleasure that we notice it being introduced into ICAD and in the Agrarian Reform Training and Research Institute.

II. Forestry and Economic Programming.

Action in the field of rational use of forests will depend, in turn, on the availability of the necessary human resources with adequate forestry training, but without the excessive specialization which made Ortega y Gasset declare "the barbarous specialist who goes deeply into a subject, severing all ties with real social and economic conditions of the countries."

Our countries need something more than specialized forest technicians. They also need foresters who are experts in programming national economic development, because the greater their understanding of the problems of the national economy, the better prepared will they be to integrate this sector into the economy as a whole.

This understanding has been lacking not only among forest economists but also among those responsible for economic policy who, because they belong to agricultural or industrial fields, have polarized development and have made the economic life of the countries unilateral. Thus, the general trend has been to move from the promotion of the agriculture to the promotion of industry or vice versa, with stubborn blindness and without a sense of balance.

2. It must be remembered that programming in forest economy presents an additional complication. Raw materials are not made easily; they are the product of a incessant task of creation or of an also incessant and intelligent task of conservation and management. No one thinks that forestry production capacity is ready and waiting for the planner to give the order to start the works connected with the infrastructure and inventories must of necessity be anticipated, and there must be clearly defined five-year and ten-year goals to serve as a basis for continuing action.

But, in addition, forest resources by their very nature require long-term forecasts of future demand as this can vary considerably according to changes in social and individual uses and customs.

III. Participation of the entrepreneur in development plans.

With reference to development plans, we would say that when the beneficiaries do not identify them as their very own, they have little or no possibility of success. Plans should be made from below taking true national aspirations into account. In the drafting of such plans, all economic and social sectors of the country should be made to participate, and consulted on every possible occasion.

One of the clearest explanations of the need for the participation of entrepreneurs, technicians and professionals in the drafting of development plans has been given by Mendes France (2) who has said that the politician, the technician and the economist can no longer live in airtight compartments. On the contrary - he added - they need integration and constant communication, because up to now we have not had too much, but too little democracy. The truth is that deputies and senators are not specially trained for their positions. They attain such positions as a result of the changing fortunes of political life in their countries.

2. We are all aware of the fact that the Parliaments of today must legislate chiefly on economic and social matters, while the Parliaments of the past, or the beginning of the present century, had an essentially political mission. The economy was not as complex as it is now, and state intervention was unnecessary because of the very simplicity of the economic process.

For this reason, production and industrial entrepreneurs and the workers who daily experience actual economic and social conditions should not be excluded from Government activity.

Needless to say, genuine representativeness of the entrepreneur should be guaranteed in order to avoid - as has frequently been the case hitherto - that their interests be represented by minority groups, struggling to perpetuate former privileges.

This is not meant to detract from the role of Parliament, the keystone of democracy, but to emphasize the need for entrepreneurs, whether engaged in production, industry or trade, and technicians, to participate in the formulation of economic policies since this will make democracy more effective, as Mayneaud also asserted.

3. In recent years, in various ways, entrepreneurs have proclaimed their purpose of becoming decisive factors in the economic and social evolution of the Hemisphere.

This clearly demonstrates that they understand that their responsibilities go further than making declarations and registering their vote on election days. They are prepared to take a step forward in order to collaborate in the economic leadership of their respective countries and vigorously promote the process of Latin American economic integration.

(2) P. Mendes France . La République Moderne, 1963.

Everyone now realizes that it is not only with technical and economic data that we shall achieve the basic objectives of our economic and social progress, but with an answering determination to act.

This determination should be taken, not only by the international organizations and the Governments, but also, very especially, by the workers and entrepreneurs of Latin American production, industry and trade, who understand the need to change certain economic and financial policies that might have been suitable for the post-war world, but are no longer valid for the present decade when large national majorities enter forcefully the scene of fundamental decisions.

Those workers and men engaged in production and industry are not present here, but I am sure that all of us are aware that our agenda is not made up of dead leaves; it deals quite definitely with the very life of these men and women who make up the Latin American community.

IV. Forestry Programming and Regional Integration

1. Even though the LAFTI project involves a long-term program, we feel that specific action is required in forestry because the implementation of forestry policy in Latin American countries is slow, not only due to causes inherent in the state of the forestry services of the region, but also to the very nature of the forest resources which demand long-term planning.

Forest resources will occupy an important place in any economic plan designed for Latin America. Almost all the countries have vast extensions of forest lands, which are far from being used to their maximum capacity. Suffice it to point out that out of a total of more than 1,000 million hectares having over 320 million hectares of accessible forest, only some 80 million hectares are in use. It can, therefore, be foreseen that one day the greater part of consumer demand will be met by regional production. But this will only be possible if forest economy development plans are based fundamentally on a policy to defend and improve existing forests.

2. The difficulties facing the application of an adequate forestry policy can be better understood in the light of the tremendous effort demanded by the determination and management of Latin American forest areas.

A liberal policy, a planned or directed policy, or any of the numerous possible alternatives thereof might be formulated, but unless it is based on the management of the forests that supply the forest industry and trade, it would not be a true policy but only a fragmentary action of the State which can have but one end: failure. There can be no forest policy when the public function is used to dispense favors; there can be no forest policy when the existence of a forest and the income derived therefrom are to supply improvised industries and producers.

We have felt it necessary to make these remarks because people lacking a profound forestry culture usually confuse forest policy with the political use of the forest which, of course, is a very different thing.

3. While in Europe production and export figures of timber and forest products for the different countries generally represent the effective possibilities of their forests as a whole, the great majority of which are under management, the same is not true of Latin America and very often, in order to increase the financial resources of a country, the future of its forestry economy and of the soil itself, which is the most truly national capital, is dangerously mortgaged. Therefore, we maintain that in attempting to harmonize national forest economies, possibility and availability figures of our forests should be suitably adjusted.

It is evident that, in countries showing larger export volumes, abusive use has been made for many years, seriously endangering not only the continuation of such exports but also the very existence of the more valuable timber-yielding species and of the forests themselves.

Thus, we can understand the alarming insecurity of permanently supplying markets from the production of these countries which, in spite of the tremendous efforts of their foresters, are facing devastation on several fronts at the same time. The essential basis of a policy of forestry integration in Latin America must be to increase the productive capacity of forests in the region. From the very moment that the national forests of Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, etc., have a difficult future because of the erosion of their forestry capital, it becomes evident that we must be realistic. Perhaps the greatest contribution that can be made towards real integration in the field of forest industries in Latin America, lies in tracing the problem clearly and honestly. In view of the problem posed by the Brazilian and Paraguayan forest economies, it is impossible to insist on promoting exports that represent a greater destruction of their forestry resources, instead of consolidating forest policy. It is obvious that those countries do not export the income derived from their forests but the very capital of their forestry resources.

Furthermore, it should be pointed out that these problems cannot be solved through the automatic play of so called free economy. A practice followed by some countries with sound experience in this is to solve these problems through programming. It is useless to attend a LAFTA meeting only to talk about the products that each country will be able to supply in the following year or what it is due to receive this year. This is an attitude that leads nowhere.

4. The significance of the effort to be made in the region becomes even more evident if we take into account that by 1975, the demand in developing countries will have increased to a production equivalent to 3,000 million dollars, of which over 1,700 million pertain to our region, 1,000 million accounting for pulp and paper (3). There is no doubt that the expansion of forestry is an essential requirement for regional economic development.

In order to compensate for this demand, investments for about 5,500 million dollars will be required for the forestry sector, over 3,000 million dollars of this sum being for Latin America, without taking into account that the housing construction rate increase at an explosive pace if the serious housing problem is to be solved.

This effort will have a direct influence on the harmonious development of our countries, because the promotion and utilization of forestry resources located in distant areas, through the establishment of forest industries will, at the same time, bring about economic and social development of the more backward regions with very low "per capita" incomes, and high illiteracy, illness and infant mortality rates.

Finally, the fact that forest types in several countries of the region are identical, makes it necessary that forest and industrial policies be coordinated in order to avoid dispersion of efforts which, if it takes hold, creates new obstacles to the integration of our economies.

For all the above-mentioned reasons, coordination of national forestry development plans is considered essential, especially in connection with afforestation plans, the implementation of which is extremely urgent considering the above figures.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The forestry problems of the region are perhaps more strongly linked than any other to the backward and poverty-stricken areas in Latin America. Solutions will only be found for them within the broad framework of the economic development of our countries. Thus, in the same way that we concern ourselves about the technical and economic aspects of forestry, we should also take into consideration the general economic policy of Latin America. From this we may draw the following conclusions:

1. Social and economic development programming will find the required support if it is based on the very foundations of the community of entrepreneurs, workers and professionals, faithfully representing the great national aspirations which are increasingly linked to the fate of regional integration.

(3) "Perspectivas de aumento de las exportaciones de productos forestales procedentes de países en desarrollo", FIO, Forestry Division, in co-operation with the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations, February 1964.

Therefore, it is essential that the organization of producers of agricultural, forestry and fishery products, industrialists and workers, will assure the true representativeness of the large national majorities.

2. There will be no authentically national plan or regional integration, unless entrepreneurs of production and industry, workers and professionals, have a direct participation in preparing and implementing such a plan, since they are playing part in the economic history of our countries.

... // ...

3. Development programs must be coordinated, so as to ensure the progress of the various regions of each country, and in this respect we must emphasize the necessity for harmonious and balanced development in the agricultural, forestry and industrial sectors.

4. In order to achieve these objectives, the immediate establishment at the national and regional levels of economic and social councils composed of representatives from business, technical and workers organizations is essential.

By virtue of their constitution, these councils cannot be affected by successive political changes and their basic objectives should be to participate in the drafting of national or regional plans.

5. Close cooperation should be established among governments in order to coordinate forestry development, and regarding the forestry legislation, the organization of forest services and forestry training at the professional and technical levels and the harmonizing of these activities with agricultural development as such. The Seminar on forestry aspects of the agrarian reform sponsored by the Meeting of the Latin American Forestry Commission in Curitiba, Brazil, should be of great importance in this respect.

6. The unsuitability of fragmentary sectorial development plans, as well as the need to deal with them from a national approach, to form a harmonious and balanced whole, has been clearly established.

7. As stated at the above mentioned session of the Latin American Forestry Commission (Curitiba) all initiatives designed to increase agricultural productivity and soil conservation should be promoted to the maximum, inter alia, in order to reduce uncontrolled clearing.

8. Afforestation and the conservation of protective and productive forests should be considered as infrastructural work in areas where colonization and agrarian reform programs are being carried out.

9. The selection of integrated forest industries should be studied, taking into consideration the development possibilities of each country and, in turn, should be closely related to a policy of rational utilization of forest resources.

This implies an urgent necessity to initiate the evaluation of forestry resources, in order to regulate trade in the Free Trade Area, placing industrial development on firm bases. Measures should also be found to promote forestry industrialization in countries which at present are traditionally exporters of raw materials, such as Paraguay and Bolivia.

10. It becomes necessary to carry out a study on intrazonal trade of forest products and the characteristics of domestic markets, especially in L.F.T. countries, analyzing the problems and the consequences of the adoption of common or peripheral tariffs and other measures contemplated in the Treaty of Montevideo.

11. The countries should collaborate in an effort to eliminate the distorting effects of agricultural surplus sales on intrazonal trade, that have often seriously damaged trade in forest products among countries of the southernmost part of the hemisphere.

12. There is an evident need for coordination of afforestation plans required by the economic and social development of each country on a regional level. In this respect, priority should be given to socially important agencies, such as labor cooperatives, so that workers and farmers may participate in the benefits deriving from the utilization of future forests.

13. A basic aspect in the development of an integrated forest economy is the need for public financing, at the national or international level. Thus, international financial structures will have to be vigorously adapted to the real conditions of the present decade. To this should be added the determined action of governments and entrepreneurs in promoting development and formulating projects in response to the urgent needs of economic and social evolution in the more backward areas of the region.

DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA'S FISHERY RESOURCES

by

Dr. Bibiano Osorio-Tafall

It is a great honour and a great responsibility to introduce the subject of the development of Latin American Fishery Resources at the Eighth FAO Regional Conference. It is an honour, because in many respects this is a unique opportunity. This meeting is being held at the beginning of the International Cooperation Year which, in turn, coincides with the Twentieth Anniversary of the United Nations. It is proposed, in the calendar suggested by the World Organization, that March be dedicated to science and technology. I have mentioned these aspects of the activities of the United Nations family during 1965, the International Cooperation Year, because rational utilization of the biotic resources of both continental and oceanic waters mainly depends on adequate international coordination and is subject to the progress of fishery science and technology.

For me personally, this exceptional opportunity is also a sentimental one since, after participating in many FAO activities in Latin America from 1949 to 1956, particularly in connection with fisheries problems, and after directing two fishery training centres, first in Chile in 1950, and then in Mexico in 1952, I left Chile to take over other responsibilities, and have returned today after nearly seven years. This makes it possible for me to draw certain comparisons between the situation existing formerly, which was full of promise, and the present situation, full of achievement for the fisheries industry and its by-products in this Hemisphere. To do this constitutes a considerable responsibility.

This Conference has devoted a fruitful week to discussion of the problems of agriculture in Latin America. Some of the viewpoints presented will crystallize into resolutions which one can already say will mark an historic phase in the process of creating a hemispheric awareness of the role that the Nations of Latin America can and should play in the world of tomorrow. The Conference has recognized the many phases of a food policy and, perhaps for the first time, it has integrated concepts of social welfare and justice with the economic implications of increased productivity as a result of human effort.

The struggle against malnutrition and hunger has come to be a common task and is now accepted as an obligation inherent in social justice. It is one of the most important factors exercising a favourable influence on the process of development. On the other hand, the Conference has unhesitatingly identified the political and juridical structures that have been traditionally opposed to the adequate development of the productive process in our countries. The real significance of these deliberations and of the new approaches set forth by some of the most distinguished politicians and men of action of the Americas and elsewhere show these problems in a different light, incorporating new concepts and methods which certain timid souls, opposed to the idea of social progress, will probably consider revolutionary. I am certain that the resolutions adopted by this Conference will open up new paths for our peoples and, if carried out, will make it possible to meet at least a few of the most urgent needs of the Hemisphere and encourage it to play its appointed role within the framework of the world community.

These new concepts and paths have been fully discussed during the first part of this Conference, in their political, social and technical aspects, with the purpose of developing agricultural resources to the maximum for the benefit of the community. It is my firm belief that these deliberations will serve to destroy certain myths and taboos, as well as certain obsolete concepts, that have hindered the development process, making it impossible, among other things, to implement a genuine agrarian policy adapted to actual conditions in Latin America.

In presenting this subject of fisheries in the second part of the Conference, I will adopt another and equally important approach, the potentialities of which have not been fully appreciated and which has as its objective the development and rational use of the biotic resources of inland waters and the seas. Here again we find decadent ideas and concepts that should be reviewed and replaced. It will also be necessary to destroy certain myths and taboos which, while not as evident as those connected with agricultural and food problems, are just as harmful.

I must recall the humble beginnings of fishery development in Latin American countries and the efforts made by the FAO Fisheries Division since 1949, as well as the valuable contribution of several national and international scientific institutions, to achieve a broader and better knowledge of the fishery resources of this Hemisphere. It has been my privilege to know and cooperate with the pioneers of fisheries development in most of the Latin American countries. Some of them have already passed on, but their valuable contribution is remembered and appreciated. To all of them, absent and present, I wish to express my great respect and admiration.

These already distant years were times of hesitation and uncoordinated efforts; sometimes we met with failures, but nevertheless we obtained valuable experience and, on the whole, our efforts made it possible to create a public

conscience about fisheries, at least in some of the Latin American countries. In those days we spoke of the need for Latin American nations, that had turned their backs on the Ocean, to look at it anew as a practically inexhaustible source of food resources. There was a pressing need to utilize the biotic resources of continental and oceanic waters to improve the nutrition of the large masses of the people and to meet the requirements of the so-called population explosion.

The potentialities of the seas of Latin America, as well as the fisheries possibilities of the continental waters, had already been determined by a number of important studies. Scientific knowledge was scarce, however, notwithstanding the considerable efforts made by research workers. The waters of Latin America, which are considered as a valuable potential reserve, were barely being exploited, and coastal countries were obtaining extremely limited benefits from them. In some countries, extreme traditionalism was an almost unsurmountable barrier to rational use of fishery resources. I shall briefly mention the case of Peru, which today is one of the world's main fishing powers thanks to the extraordinary efforts of a group of industrialists and research workers. There the ancient taboo of the supremacy of the "guano" birds held in check the development of fisheries until favourable political and economic circumstances made it possible gradually to utilize the abundant resources in the Humboldt current for the benefit of the economies of the coastal countries.

While in the years to which I have referred, the fisheries potential of Latin America was already recognized, the most optimistic estimates have since been far surpassed. 1957 marked the beginning of the so-called explosive development of Latin American fisheries, especially in Peru and Chile. In 1962 these two countries contributed over 90 per cent of the total landings for Latin America. While other nations, such as Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico and Panama, also achieved considerable increases, they still accounted that year for only 9 per cent of the continental fisheries production. The remaining Latin American nations have shown virtually no development in the use of the biotic resources of their waters, and represented in all only 1 per cent of the region's production. In 1963, the total production for the Latin American region was 9 million tons, of which Peru contributed 75 per cent and Chile 9 per cent. These are the results achieved to date, but the trend in recent years indicates the existence of greater development possibilities.

What are the real obstacles to be overcome in order to expand throughout Latin America the dramatic and spectacular development of marine resources now taking place in several countries of the Hemisphere ?

The FAO Fisheries Division has drawn attention to various technical aspects, and has promoted programmes of action in order to achieve a harmonious over-all development of fisheries in Latin America. Dr. Roy I. Jackson, Director of the FAO Fisheries Division, will speak to you of the

activities being carried out by FAO to promote fisheries development in the region, both under the regular programme of the Organization and as part of United Nations Special Fund projects. One aspect that Dr. Jackson will emphasize is the relatively unimportant position still held by fisheries administrations in some of the Latin American countries. I do not intend to go into details of the FAO programme now. In accordance with the general tenor of this Conference, I am more interested in exposing certain false concepts and myths relating to the sea that hinder the over-all balanced development of fishery resources.

The document prepared by the FAO Fisheries Division for this Conference under the title "Appraisal of Latin American Fishery Resources (Marine Resources)" insists on the importance of a systematic study and constant evaluation of fishery resources, not only to maintain present output, but also to promote new forms of use which will result in higher economic yields. It also draws attention to the importance achieved within the respective national economies, by the fisheries and fish by-products industries in countries such as Peru, Chile and Mexico, and the contribution of fisheries toward increasing their income in foreign exchange and creating additional sources of work. I shall not examine this document further since it has been distributed among all the delegates, who will have already studied it as a basis for this discussion.

For my part, I shall now refer to two important aspects of the rational use of biotic sea resources. The first is concerned with the international nature of marine fisheries, particularly high sea fisheries, and the second with the rational use of such resources to achieve the highest economic efficiency.

The high sea fishery resources are natural, renewable resources of common interest, in the sense that their ownership and benefits are shared by various producing countries. Exploitation of these shared resources differs in several respects from the use of other conventional resources over which each country has exclusive rights. Generally speaking, the use of these fishery resources tends to be inefficient from the economic point of view, because it requires a very high ratio of labour force and capital to output. Sometimes this proportion is excessive, jeopardizing the future of the very fishery resources themselves.

Although problems arising from the international nature of marine fisheries are not exactly the same in the Atlantic and Pacific waters of Latin America, there are, nevertheless, some common aspects to which I should like to refer. These show that, if there is not determined international cooperation, there will be a risk of over exploitation of these resources causing, if not total extinction, at least uneconomic yields. It is encouraging to note that several Latin American governments have shown, at least in principle, a desire to support the coordination in the use of fishery resources. This international cooperation should begin with the appraisal and scientific administration of resources. An illustrative example of this orientation is the United Nations Special Fund project for the development of Central American fisheries, with FAO as the executive agency. The proposed Study Group for the Niño Current is another example.

A similar example of cooperation is the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, in which the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama and Ecuador participate. One may also cite the tendency of various Latin American and African countries, and other interested nations, to collaborate closely in the exploitation of tuna fish in the Atlantic Ocean.

The solution of problems raised by the exploitation of fishery resources of common interest is extremely intricate and difficult, although not impossible. First we must recognize that economic criteria and objectives, although important, are not the only factors on which to base decisions concerning the management of fishery resources. Another difficulty arises from the fact that high seas fishery resources, because of their mobility, extend over wide ocean areas. The different species of tuna fish provide a typical example. This mobility of fishery resources is liable to cause congestions in their use, and even harmful interference, which is usually a cause of conflict and dissension among the interested countries. In the case of renewable resources such as fisheries, it is well known that excessive use tends to reduce the fish stocks and threaten them with extinction. The history of fisheries which have been depleted as a result of such abusive exploitation, and of the remedies used to rehabilitate them, is too well known to need repeating here. It is true that fishery resources very seldom disappear completely, this being because fishing operations stop once the yield ceases to be economical.

In any fisheries of common interest, so long as demand for the product remains high, economic incentives provide encouragement for increasing the labour force and equipment sometimes beyond actual needs, with the result that enterprises do not work at full capacity. In other words, it is usually possible to obtain the same results with the application of less working units and capital. Only under circumstances where there are no alternative opportunities for a better use of the labour force and capital, can one justify inadequate use of resources in this manner.

Some authorities affirm that, in certain fisheries in the Hemisphere, it would be possible to achieve the same sustained maximum yield, year after year, by using only three-quarters of the present effort. This needs to be investigated. If the fishing effort is reduced, it is obvious that the annual total landings will decrease. However, at the same time, the yield per unit of effort will increase to approximately the maximum economic net yield. Thus, at least partially, economic inefficiency in the use of the resource is corrected, and inferior quality of the product due to excessive competition is avoided.

In the past few years, there have been various efforts, some of which have received international acceptance, to extend the jurisdictional waters to a twelve-mile limit and even further. This constitutes direct appropriation by the coastal country. Nevertheless, the agreements, treaties, or conventions between the various interested countries are more in accordance with the rules of international law with respect to fishery

resources of common interest. One example is the Northwest Atlantic Convention to regulate international codfish fisheries and other related species. Among the principal aims of nations with common interests in the exploitation of fishery resources is the protection of such resources, the improvement of economic efficiency, and the prevention of prejudicial interference.

At this point it may be useful to ask whether it would not be desirable to replace the obsolete, narrow, ultra-nationalist concept of sovereignty over territorial waters as applied to fishery resources. This concept hinders the necessary, and I should say, obligatory, regional and international cooperation in the utilization of fishery resources of common interest.

It is my firm opinion that, just as this Conference has discussed land tenure systems and recommended guidelines as a result of the discussions, it might also recognize the fact that the direct and efficient utilization of a fishery resource is the most legitimate title of sovereignty that any nation can claim before the group of nations interested in the same resource. The fact of being a coastal country with easy access to the resources of the sea should not, however, give any such country exclusive rights if it fails to exploit the resources adequately and, in that event, should not prevent other interested countries from utilizing the resources to obtain proper yields. In other words, the right to a fishery resource should be based on its rational use for the benefit of the national and international community. It would thus become impossible for any country outside the Hemisphere to achieve more favourable economic conditions than those of the coastal countries which have developed their fisheries aided by the accessibility of the resources, using less costly equipment and national labour. These are questions that the Latin American nations must answer, in their desire to seek new concepts, in order to advance the development and utilization of their natural resources. Whatever the solution to these problems may be, there is no doubt that regional and international cooperation in the use of common fishery resources is essential in the future.

Two different approaches may be used to solve problems of international cooperation in the field of fisheries :

- (1) Maximum physical yield of fisheries.
- (2) Maximum economic benefit.

I believe that the second of these approaches should be adopted, seeking to obtain a maximum sustained economic yield year after year. Even when a given fishery may be capable of giving maximum physical yields, the results may not always be economic, because, among other reasons, all the costs involved are not taken into account.

An example of how to obtain a maximum level of sustained physical yield is that of the International Halibut Commission. The establishment of quotas on the volume of halibut that may be caught in a given season, makes it possible to achieve the physical objective but does not improve economic efficiency. The rate of increase in the fishing levels, obtained through the greater efforts of individual fishermen, have not grown proportionately with

the increase in total production. This, together with a shorter fishing season, has serious implications for the effective use of available freezing and supply facilities, and may cause both the quality and sales price to decline. The conclusion that may be drawn is that the increased effort has been superfluous because, while the physical yield has increased, this has been achieved at the price of inadequate use and even waste of economic resources.

It is my personal opinion that the establishment of quotas or measures to regulate the localization of the fishing effort will not do away with economic inefficiencies in the utilization of these resources of common interest. I repeat, in order to obtain maximum economic advantages, the aims to be sought in these types of fisheries should be based, in my opinion, upon economic criteria and not merely on volume of physical yield.

In fishing, as with other extractive and manufacturing industries, the desired goal is to obtain the maximum economic benefit from each escudo, peso, pound or dollar invested per man employed. This, in turn, constitutes an economic objective, since a country where capital resources are scarce is obliged to establish priorities to ensure most economic distribution of its capital and labour force. The desired economic efficiency might perhaps be achieved by limiting the number of producers, once it has been estimated that saturation level has been reached. This is another point of interest which should be investigated.

The conclusion towards which I am working is this : a system of management that avoids wastage of capital and labour should be applied to ensure the efficient use of biotic water resources. This is easily said but difficult to put into practice. There are no easy solutions, but obstacles should never discourage the search for satisfactory formulas to meet the needs of the community.

These problems become even more complex in areas where nationals of several countries engage in fishing. In such cases, there is no uniformity either in the efforts made or the products obtained. The various fishermen, competing within the same fishing zone, differ greatly as regards wage levels, capital investments and technology. If to this we add the different structures of demand in their respective countries, it will be easily understood that unanimously accepted levels of exploitation are not always possible. The solution of these problems demands a much more intensive economic analysis than any carried out to date.

In order to overcome, or at least mitigate, some of these principal difficulties, some authorities in the field have recommended the establishment of an oceanic administration responsible for the management of fisheries in the high seas. Such an international agency might obtain the necessary fishing equipment and vessels as well as manpower in the cheapest markets and sell its production in the most favourable markets, strictly limiting itself to the effort required to obtain the maximum net economic

yield. The profits might then be distributed among the world community according to previously established bases. Under a system of this type, the problem of determining the maximum catch level for ecologically related species might be solved with ease. Two serious objections have however been made to this proposal. First, that an over-riding quest for the goal of economic efficiency would be detrimental to other non-economic objectives and second, that a world fishing authority would tend to establish a monopoly. Although these objections may be refuted, I do not wish to deal with this point at length but merely to draw attention to the proposal.

While the constitution of a fishing "super-state" may give rise to serious objections - even though it may offer a solution in a far-off future - I do not believe that anyone can reasonably object to regional and inter-regional cooperation for the exploitation of fishing resources of common interest. I feel that, although objections can be based upon more or less legal interpretations of sovereign rights to territorial seas in reference to the biotic resources of such waters, any such opposition to international cooperation would be seriously harmful to the balanced economic development of our countries.

During the course of the past decade, Latin America gradually became aware of the possibilities and real status of their fisheries development. Unfortunately, however, this new attitude was associated to the concept of an "alternative", presenting fisheries as somehow in opposition to other natural resources and only as a palliative or as a means of overcoming shortages of other foods that could not be met by agricultural production. I am opposed to this concept of fisheries as an alternative, and uphold the criterion of parallel and harmonious development of the resources of land and sea. However, I must admit that, when fisheries were first considered as an alternative to agriculture, even this represented considerable progress because, till then, most of the Hemisphere had remained ignorant of the resources of the sea and had been fascinated by the fertility of their lands and the wealth of their mines.

This Conference has discussed at length important subjects such as over-all agrarian reform and regional economic integration. A number of concepts regarding the meaning of planning have also been clarified. Based on the authority of the experts who have participated in the debates, I believe a similar course should be followed to eliminate the concept of fisheries as an alternative and to encourage the development of both continental waters and oceans as independent, though complementary, factors in relation to agriculture and livestock production, within the national economy.

As with continental areas where some agricultural soils are more fertile and productive than others, the sea also has the equivalent of large and arid deserts, and of soils with medium and high production potentials. Similarly, the countries of the Americas do not all have the same possibilities with respect to the existence, availability and utilization of fisheries resources. Notwithstanding this, geographic differences in soil fertility have never been used as arguments to qualify agriculture

as an alternative. I must therefore insist on the need to consider fisheries development as part of the economic and social development process of a country and as an important factor in the national economy, and never as an alternative to be adopted in emergencies or when it is not possible to find adequate solutions to the problems of other sectors of production. Living as we do in the era of planning in Latin America, I think we are justified in saying that the fisheries sector should be included in regional and national development plans on the same level of importance as agriculture. Only by integrating all efforts will we be successful in increasing food production to meet the rapid growth of population.

Another important concept, which is a corollary to the foregoing considerations, is that of over-all fisheries development within national development plans. As an example, we may mention the spectacular results obtained by the fish meal industries in Chile and Peru, despite the fact that technicians maintain that converting fish into meal and oil is a relatively poor use from a technical and economic standpoint. When a higher technical and economic level has been achieved in the process of transformation, e.g. in the preparation of fish protein concentrates for human consumption, this will make it possible not only to improve the present nutritional levels of the peoples of Latin America and other regions but to diversify the products obtained from the same raw material, consolidating the future of the industry and obtaining higher economic yields. This is a subject for further discussion.

While Latin American fisheries, especially in Peru and Chile, have achieved high quantitative levels, I suggest that further advances may be made to achieve a better qualitative use of fishery resources; that is, to convert them into products with a larger and more sustained demand and higher prices in the international market. In this context it may be easier to understand the meaning of over-all fisheries development.

To end this rather disjointed statement of some of the problems faced by Latin American fisheries, I wish to thank all of you for your kind attention and wish to repeat my gratitude to the Food and Agriculture Organization for having afforded me this magnificent opportunity to be among you once more. I am at your service for the ensuing discussion, in which I am sure you will all participate.

Thank you.

EDUCATION, RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND CREDIT

by

Ing. Jesús Patiño Navarrete

We are all convinced of the need for the countries of the region to bring about a progressive revolution which will make it possible to utilize material and human resources with the dynamic force and efficiency demanded by the explosive demographic growth and the aspirations of progress of our peoples.

A revolution with a proper balance between the urgent need to increase agricultural production in order to meet requirements of food, raw materials for domestic industries and export products and to achieve higher productivity to place the rural producers safely on the road toward economic freedom and progress. The field for this technologic and economic revolution should be prepared systematically by researchers, agricultural science experts and teachers responsible for imparting knowledge and demonstrating improvements that will secure greater yields for the producer and a more efficient application of credit systems essential to achieve the desired goals.

In discussing document LRC/65/7 on Item 10 of the Agenda referring to education, research, extension, and agricultural credit, we shall only refer briefly to some of the concepts that it would be useful for this Conference to review in the light of statements made on this subject, and in view of the cries of alarm and anguish that have arisen because - as Dr. Sen, Director-General of FAO, has so aptly said with his accustomed accuracy - agricultural production has not only failed to achieve a parallel rate of growth to the rate of population growth, but has actually dropped in recent years notwithstanding the evident progress made.

It has frequently been said that agricultural research in Latin American countries is still very undeveloped in its organization and work, that we have few understaffed advanced agricultural education institutions and that they turn out an insufficient number of technicians. It has also been said that greater coordination is needed between these training and research services. It has also been said that there is a great shortage of communication and demonstration media to disseminate useful knowledge obtained from research in order to convince farmers of the advantages to be derived therefrom and to incorporate the best technological improvements into their production processes.

While these remarks on the region's scientific and human resources and the agricultural extension services, are based on fact; there are such a large number of deficiencies that they sometimes give rise to skepticism to the point of causing discouragement instead of encouragement for discussion seldom reaches the point of practical or feasible solutions to alleviate and overcome those defects and an atmosphere of defeat and impotence is all that remains.

In actual fact, the picture is increasingly promising and satisfactory. In several countries, institutions devoted to applied scientific research in agricultural problems have achieved considerable development. The same may be said about advanced agricultural education institutions, some of which are very old; and, although results obtained from scientific experiments were not enough to meet their requirements, now they constitute fundamental support for their educational activities in those fields of knowledge.

While it is always useful to list those things we are lacking, it seems more constructive to analyze and study available resources, in order to find more efficient ways of using them; especially when time is so short and requirements must be urgently met.

It might be useful if Delegates, with the information available, were to concentrate their efforts on obtaining fuller knowledge about the following aspects:

- a) the prevailing situation in research and agricultural extension institutions, as well as in the promotion, technical assistance and agricultural extension services; their production capacity; their research, study and work programs; the manner in which approximately equivalent advanced agricultural education may be coordinated in order to provide students or graduates with greater flexibility in choosing, from among the institutions of several countries, the most suitable college for their advanced studies, if they have the sufficient money to pay for such travel as their decision may require, without this implying, of course, a decision requiring an obviously difficult effort in view of the time available;
- b) a comparative evaluation of the results obtained so that they may be utilized immediately to achieve progress and obtain criteria applicable to programming;
- c) suggestions for a better organization and coordination of the programs and services in order to provide effective and immediate support for the development of national agricultural and over-all agrarian reform plans, assigning priority to communication media and to demonstrations to the farm workers and several agricultural producers.

- d) find new ways for cooperation between research and training institutions in the different countries so that they may coordinate their activities and complement each other in the common task of resolving technological and scientific problems that hinder improvement of unitary yields and of agricultural productivity in general.

The wealth of experimental results is very great, the germ plasma to be used in genetic improvement programs, the valuable coordination with the existing regional structure for international treatment posts and diseases that affect plant crops and animals. The spectacular results of applied agricultural sciences make it possible every time to extend and consolidate the decisive importance that these have in improving productivity, overcoming the lengthy period during which so little credit was given researchers and such limited resources were provided for scientific research in some cases.

Exchange of information based on the sincerity and good faith which inspire international cooperation, makes it possible to establish fairly accurately what elements are available in each country, the proper manner to use what there is, and in what direction steps should be taken to achieve the progress so urgently demanded by peoples whose welfare can no longer be postponed.

Few careers require such a vast combination of scientific disciplines and specific technological knowledge as agricultural science and this is one of the difficulties of preparing technicians in the number and at the speed demanded by the needs of rapid and inevitable agricultural development. Even specialization should be grounded in a broad and profound basic training, if it is to be valid and useful. The schools of advanced agriculture, on drawing up their program and study plans should maintain a balance between the proportions necessary of academic knowledge and essential specialization, making efficient use of scientific techniques derived from research and practice.

In view of the difficulty of producing a sufficient number of technicians and the continual effort to train them through formal academic education, it might be useful to intensify the direct specialized training of technicians with basic knowledge in research centers particularly in the training of research workers. Trainees could work under the direction of selected research workers in their own duty stations, to practice and learn processes and techniques that can be applied immediately to great advantage. This system has been applied with great success in a large number of cases to train geneticists, entomologists and plant pathologists, veterinarians, animal husbandry experts, etc.

The Inter-American Committee on Agricultural Development has carried out research and made inventories that can help to clarify some of these points.

The concentrated effort demanded by intensive work is frequently responsible for the fact that beneficiaries, i.e., farmers are overlooked. They are the actors, and they have a decisive part in the work. Therefore, they should not only be aware of their duty of producing but also be convinced that it can be achieved more efficiently. Agricultural extension should create this awareness that is necessary for the success and promotion of an improved organization of producers. Agricultural organizations are an efficient channel for introducing techniques and improvements to increase productivity.

In conclusion, the proposed recommendation is designed to compel us to become better acquainted with existing institutions and technical and human resources and to use them more widely and efficiently at the national and regional levels, for they are the strength and the tools that can be immediately used in the struggle for increased production and the economic and social improvement of the agricultural population as well as the large population that draws a living from activities related to agriculture. This knowledge should also be considered a basic starting point for future programs.

We trust that you have been able to read Working Document LARC/65/CONF/21, entitled "Ideas for the Integration of Services Providing Assistance to Rural Development". At the end of the discussion and debates raised by the subject which, owing to the time at our disposal, should be kept brief, Mr. Santiago Antuña, Regional Officer of the Rural Institutions and Services Division of FAO, acting as advisor and rapporteur, will make a summary of the working document and the ideas expressed on the subject. If any of the Delegates wish clarification or amplification on any point, we shall both be very happy to provide this within the limits of the time available.

CLOSING ADDRESS BY THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

FOR LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS, DR. HERNAN SANTA CRUZ

It is customary at the end of a FAO Regional Conference for the Director General or his representative to give a summarized outline of the principal conclusions reached by the Conference and the main points of the discussions, and to indicate also, if possible, the action he intends to take with respect to recommendations that have been formulated. You, Mr. Chairman, and the Conference, in proposing and approving last Friday the Preamble to the Final Report, have saved me the greater part of this work. For this document - which I do not hesitate to call transcendental - admirably summarizes the magnitude, the depth, the real meaning and purpose of what you have rightly called the "great debate" which has taken place here, and of the policy that Latin American countries intend to follow in concert to eliminate the obstacles preventing agricultural development; indeed, the Preamble has identified these obstacles with extreme frankness, boldness and precision.

We are very pleased to note the coincidence between the ideas expressed by the Conference and the main lines of policy which FAO has been insistently recommending in recent years. This, as the text of the Preamble shows, springs from the same common understanding of the state of Latin American agriculture and the causes of its backwardness. You will remember that the Director General in his inaugural speech presented a bare outline of the situation, mentioning the virtual stagnation of agriculture, the rapidity of the rate of population growth and the deplorable social conditions existing in the rural areas of practically the whole region. You will remember, also, that on that occasion, he identified the main obstacles to development, above all the antiquated agrarian structures, the lack of technical cadres and the low educational levels of the campesino; the technological backwardness resulting in yields remaining almost the same as those of twenty years ago; the chaotic state of marketing and the difficulties caused by deficient conditions of international trade.

In the same way the Director General proposed a series of measures of a political, technical, social and economic nature which could be adopted to modernize and transform agriculture and make it possible for it to be converted into a dynamic factor in the economy, which itself is not improving at a proper rate, precisely because of agricultural and agrarian backwardness. Of course, he particularly stressed among these measures institutional reform, especially agrarian reform as well as planning, education and training.

A moment ago I said that the contents of the Preamble made a detailed analysis of the principal conclusions of the Conference unnecessary. Nevertheless, I believe it advisable to add some comments on four fundamental subjects discussed by the Conference: agrarian reform, agricultural planning, economic integration and food policies, within the framework of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

Agrarian Reform.

I am convinced that this Conference will be an important landmark in the evolution of Latin America's agrarian structure. This subject was discussed with unadorned frankness during the Conference, which would have been unthinkable some years ago. Today the real significance of the problem is fully appreciated. The single fact that a better distribution of political power has been recognized as one of the objectives of agrarian reform, together with the economic and social objectives, illustrates the extent to which the thinking of the participants has matured.

FAO, with a certain amount of pride, has noted that the Conference has recognized its work in creating a public awareness of the need for agrarian reform and in preparing and disseminating the necessary techniques for its achievement. The Organization will continue with this Conference's mandate to play this driving role and will continue providing governments with the most modern, scientific and practical information to facilitate changes in agrarian structures.

But there is a long way between awareness of the problem and actual achievement of agrarian reform. We can not deceive ourselves - as the Chairman of the Conference pointed out - about the great political obstacles which must be faced nor about the technical difficulties which must be overcome. The Conference concerned itself mainly with some very practical aspects of agrarian reform which are of real importance, such as:

- (a) Whether it is more important for agrarian reform to be "integral" or to be carried out rapidly;
- (b) The need to promote the formation of rural organizations and leaders;
- (c) How to train rapidly cadres of technicians in agrarian reform;
- (d) The financing of agrarian reform.

Though the debate on integral versus urgent agrarian reform became quite heated during our meetings, I do not believe this should be put in the form of alternatives. The Charter of Punta del Este, the Declaration of Lima and the resolutions of various FAO Conferences have made the concept of "integral" agrarian reform a Latin American doctrine in stating that it is necessary to complement the mere distribution of land with measures designed to accomplish the economic and social objectives demanded by a modern and technical conception of reform, and insisting that the reform should seek principally to transform rural life and harmonious

integration within development plans. Nevertheless, the danger exists that unjustifiable delays will occur in the execution of the reforms, in the pursuit of perfection or of certain success. In Latin America we cannot afford to sacrifice another rural generation kept in poverty and ignorance for an indefinite period. Nor can the Latin American economy continue strangled and hampered by the backwardness of agriculture and by the exclusion of 100 million individuals from the consumption of manufactured goods. For this reason the Declaration of Lima, while reaffirming the "integral" nature of the reforms proposed by the Latin American countries and the other principles which I have just mentioned, stressed that "the planning of agrarian reform should proceed on the basis of the available resources, avoiding delay caused by the search of perfection, in order to achieve the greatest possible speed in its execution."

In reaffirming the Declaration of Lima, the Conference duly considered the need for rapid, massive and profound agrarian reform, which should in every possible way be integral and integrated within the limits of existing resources. The situation of the campesinos could not be seriously changed without their active participation and unless they themselves assume leadership. This was emphasized by the Chairman of the Conference in his brilliant speech on the subject, and was afterwards repeated in the Preamble. The governments should place the utmost importance on measures to make the people participate in governmental decisions and with this in mind they should create conditions for achieving real democracy in the rural areas. Such objectives will be partially achieved by improving the existing extension, education and credit systems. But it is just as important to encourage the campesinos to develop their own political leadership and participate in collective decisions through the vote and through the formation of cooperatives and other kinds of organizations. The Conference entrusted FAO with the responsibility of studying how these ends could be achieved.

With reference to technical training for agrarian reform I must recall that FAO initiated the battle for the formation of a research and training centre in the seminar in Campinas, Brazil twelve years ago. This has been successful to a certain extent. Our initiative has resulted in a series of national courses on agrarian reform which we have organized with the collaboration of the Inter-American Development Bank and some of the other organizations which compose CIDA. Moreover, the Government of Chile, with the support of FAO and the United Nations Special Fund, has created the National Agrarian Reform Training and Research Institute which is functioning and which will soon be open to students from other countries. Other projects are under consideration with the full support of our Organization. Nevertheless, it has not yet been possible to establish the regional institute which has been recommended so often in resolutions of our Conferences. We shall continue trying to bring this about, particularly now that the Government of Venezuela has offered to be the site of this institute, and to contribute in a substantial form to its maintenance and functioning. The participation of other countries will facilitate the creation of this project in a fairly short period of time.

FAO has pointed out that to bring about real agrarian reform the Government must allocate great resources to it. As these are limited, it will be necessary for governments to establish priorities among the different components of the reform. There are possibilities of international financing, although not in very great amounts, to cover the initial cost of settlement, for credit for beneficiaries of the reform and for the construction of roads, dams, and other forms of infrastructure. For this reason the Conference requested FAO "in collaboration with other institutions to study as soon as possible the internal problems of financing agrarian reform and to analyse the possibility of creating an international mechanism to ensure or guarantee the servicing of agrarian reform bonds, and also to suggest to international financial organizations that they give special attention to financing requests presented by Latin American countries as part of their plans for integral agrarian reform."

I am able to inform to the Conference that FAO has already initiated discussions with CEPAL and IDB with a view to implementing these recommendations.

Planning and economic integration.

National planning and regional economic integration of the agricultural sector are two aspects that have been given special consideration by the Conference.

The debates on these subjects resulted in conclusions and recommendations of great significance for the future of Latin America. I would particularly like to mention two general principles which, having expressly been included in the respective reports, reaffirm the will of Latin American countries to direct their efforts in this field along modern and realistic lines. In the first place, the need of the countries of the region to orientate and channel their agricultural development, directly or indirectly, within the framework of economic and social planning. Secondly, the recognition that integration is one of the essential instruments for strengthening national economies and that, together with basic structural reforms, it can lead to a better utilization of resources and to higher and more equitably distributed incomes among the Latin American population.

It is gratifying to see that the strong appeal made by President Frei in his inaugural address was fully understood by the Conference and duly taken into account in debating the subject of integration. It could not have been otherwise. Raúl Prebisch, in his enlightening address at the Universidad Técnica Santa María, showed that this would represent an imperative and absolutely inevitable solution for Latin America. Furthermore, it is evident that the present political, economic and social situation of Latin America is extremely propitious for initiating this tremendous task. Despite the complexity of the task, especially in agriculture, it will be possible for the countries of this region to integrate effectively if they adopt the indispensable political decisions with the required courage and, above all if they make up their minds to make the great effort which will have to be undertaken in all fields. In this context, the Conference has indicated some of the possible paths to be followed; among others I may mention a continuous

confrontation of national development plans and policies; the carrying out of commodity studies to make it possible to arrive at concerted regional agreements on trade and production; the improvement of national agricultural information services and their proper coordination at the regional level, etc.; all this as a part of a national and regional agricultural development planning process.

FAO has followed with deep interest this enormous task of hemispheric planning, in close contact with the governments and regional and international organizations; it will certainly continue to strengthen its cooperation with governments and regional economic integration agencies. In this respect, FAO will assist in carrying out the studies and projects suggested in the recommendations, in order to attain the objectives of integration of the agricultural sector.

Foreign Trade with other Regions.

It is unnecessary for me to stress once again the enormous importance of foreign trade in agricultural products in the economic development of Latin America. This was brought out in the debates on the subject during the Conference and explains the great interest shown by the delegations and the high level of the debates.

The World Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva last year, was the culmination of the efforts being made by developing countries to attain more equitable treatment for their exports; at the same time, it was the initiation of a long and complex process for reorganizing world trade into an effective factor for stimulating the social and economic progress of developing countries. The establishment of the Trade and Development Board and its standing Committees represents an important step along this difficult road, on which we hope that the interests of both powerful and weak nations will gradually converge.

This Conference has pointed out - and justly so - the need for obtaining maximum collaboration and harmonization between FAO and the new trade agency. I may say that, notwithstanding the recent establishment of the Board - which was officially set up only three months ago - contacts have already been established at the highest Secretariat level for the purpose of seeking such coordination and that the prospects for fruitful collaboration are highly promising. FAO is conscious of its fundamental role in this task and is willing to continue to strengthen its collaboration with governments, as well as with the Trade Board and other agencies interested in this highly important field.

The concern of many Latin American countries about the effect that price policies, export subsidies and internal tax policies of developed countries might have on the exports of developing countries, was expressed during the Conference, and FAO was requested to intensify its studies on this subject and on the measures which, by virtue of the agreements reached in Geneva, might benefit Latin American agricultural exports in the near future. FAO will continue to devote a substantial part of its efforts, these aspects as well as many others discussed in connection with foreign trade, to finding solutions that will make it possible for the countries of

Latin America, as well as other developing regions, to increase and diversify their exports and improve their foreign earnings in a degree required by their economic development needs.

Nutrition and food policies within the framework of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

The agreements and recommendations adopted by the Conference on the foregoing matters, and on others such as the promotion of fisheries development and consumption, animal production and health, plant production and protection, to which I will not refer on this opportunity since they are included in detail in the report, all kept a dramatic fact in view: the low nutritional level of the Latin American population, with its marked deficiencies in calories and, above all, in proteins and other protective foods, caused by stagnation in food production, unparalleled demographic growth, low purchasing power of the majority of the population, insufficiency of foreign exchange for imports, and bad food habits.

Data provided by FAO on this situation, are a cause for concern not only in the countries where this problem is most serious but also in those with high nutritional levels, because they understand that if the disequilibrium between food production and population growth becomes more acute, within ten years they will be facing a crisis similar to that which now affects the rest of Latin America.

It is for these reasons, in addition to the agreements mentioned earlier, that the Conference recommended that a food policy based on the nutritional needs of the population should always form an integral part of all economic and social development plans and that governments should make special efforts to implement programs to improve the nutritional conditions of families, especially food and nutrition education programs. Stress was also laid on the importance of better utilization of food supplies, above all by decreasing or eliminating waste, and the governments and FAO as well as all interested international organizations were requested to promote modern food technology within the region.

The consideration of the World Food Program of the United Nations and FAO and some aspects of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign was indeed influenced by similar concern. Thus, the Conference enthusiastically agreed to support the Declaration of the World Food Congress held in Washington in 1963, and the measures taken by the Director General of FAO on the basis of the recommendations of that Congress and in connection with the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. The Conference urged governments to encourage public and private activities designed to solve the problem of malnutrition, mobilizing individuals and resources to the same end. The Conference also confirmed past recommendations made to the governments to the effect that they set up national committees, with full support from the public to guide the activities of the Campaign. The participation of town councils, schools and youth with a view to incorporating all the citizenry in the effort required for total mobilization, was considered to be of fundamental importance.

The Conference also gave full support to the World Food Program, the future of which will be decided within a few days by its intergovernmental body.

To conclude this part of my statement, I may say that the recommendations adopted by the Conference will undoubtedly be considered by the Director-General with utmost interest and will certainly be implemented insofar as available human and financial resources permit. Some of them require special financing, which is not included in the present budget. In this case the interest of Latin American governments should be clearly expressed next November, when the General Conference of FAO discusses the Program and Budget for 1966/67.

Future tasks

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to express some further thoughts which occurred to me in observing the discussions and conclusions and particularly from the Preamble, and which may help define the future tasks. I sincerely believe that this Conference marks the beginning of a new era: the era of the agricultural conscience of Latin America, and the Preamble to the report is its birth certificate.

Many of the plans prepared in recent years were not successful because they lacked the support of an irrevocable political decision at the government level and of proper coordination at the level of national and international agencies, and because governments were not fully aware of the importance of concerted action - or truly international action - which is imperative in the interdependent world of today. The propositions presented by high officials of the countries that participated in this meeting have revealed the decision to undertake, without delay, this vast and complex political, economic and social task of agricultural development. Furthermore, the importance assigned to agricultural problems by the Committee of the Alliance for Progress, which is making its activities increasingly multilateral; the simultaneous IDB Workshop on Agricultural Financing; the CIDA report on the progress of its work; the reports presented by the Director of the FAO World Bank Program, by a high-ranking executive officer of the World Food Program and by the co-Director of the United Nations Special Fund; the information on the joint work of FAO/ECLA and FAO/UNICEF, and the collaboration recently started through bilateral assistance programs constitute as many indications that international cooperation agencies interested in the various aspects of agriculture are closing ranks and uniting their efforts, and that FAO is generally recognized as an international agricultural development agency with an extremely important role in Latin America.

It is stated in the introduction to the report that well-planned, pragmatic action is necessary. But plans with realistic objectives will have to be prepared, adapted to the special circumstances in each country and even in each region and taking into account that something must be sacrificed to the objectives of development if a fair order of priorities is to be established within the limited resources.

The need to diversify agriculture has been one of the leitmotifs of the debates and there is no doubt that this is essential for the economy of many countries, but it should be understood that technical diversification, while possible, implies important economic and social readjustments. The economies of many of our countries, their credit and marketing systems, have been channeled toward exports of a limited number of basis products. Consequently, structural changes in production should be rationally conceived, without endangering the economic levels of vast sectors of the population. In substituting institutions that still perform an important function in the present stage of development, a corresponding change should be made in the composition of the production, its financing and orderly disposal. It is necessary to avoid the frustration that would be caused by the failure of diversification plans if essential measures that are often mistakenly believed to be subordinate to technical change are not adopted.

The Conference has approached the agricultural problem in its widest sense. And that is how it should be. The first thing that should be taken into consideration is the function of agriculture and the special conditions existing in Latin America. In the Preamble to the Charter, it is said, with good reason, that agriculture has a fundamental function and it wisely mentions the industrialization process which is necessary in Latin America. FAO has always expressed its support and interest in this need. Actually FAO's work for many years has, in the industrial field, lead a very important place in its program, particularly in forestry and fisheries and in the processing of food products. But we should study the question in its proper perspective. In other developing regions of the world, the participation of agriculture in the gross national product and in the population is higher than the average for Latin America; in the temperate zones of our hemisphere, it is much lower. But this does not mean that agricultural development in our countries is any less important. The inflation which has paralyzed our economies, the political disequilibrium we have suffered, the feeling of injustice on the part of the masses, all originate in the tragic stagnation of the agricultural sectors of our countries. The squandering of valuable foreign exchange in food imports, the stagnation of our exports, the impossibility of adequately sustaining a vast program of industrialization, the burden of a stream of unproductive costs in services and in disorganized urbanization, and the great poverty it causes, can only be corrected if agricultural production is better organized from the economic and social point of view. And this overall reorganization is made easier by the

fact that the agricultural sector is not overwhelming, inasmuch as this provides the region with the opportunity to undertake long and short-term activities at the same time and since the resource base gives it greater flexibility, so to speak, compared with other developing regions, for creating a proper balance between quick short-term returns and the outlook for a continuous, socially and economically balanced long-term growth.

The Preamble recognizes that institutional measures must be closely coordinated with price, production and credit policies. In order to achieve agricultural development, price policy must offer sufficient incentives, but it should in no case stimulate inefficient production. It must be directed as much towards inputs as towards production and, preferably, toward the former, because what we ultimately hope for is not a system that runs the risk of turning into a perpetual dole but, rather one which by increasing individual productivity, will confer onto him the dignity of his trade. Every effort should be made to give the campesino a sense of responsibility, so as not to waste inputs. Also the granting of agricultural credit must be conceived as an economic operation and not as a normal means of welfare assistance; and the official credit institutions, as well as all our other institutions, should function with speed and efficiency. Moreover, they should operate on a general, long-term basis, instead of being influenced by short-term financial considerations. They should be prepared to assist all sectors of the agricultural community, but, evidently, they will have to develop an organizational structure for the satisfactory implementations of their programs. The IDB Workshop has served greatly to conform a policy in this sense.

I have already referred to the stress laid by the Conference on the subject of economic integration. Efforts in this respect will have to take due cognizance of the differences in development levels, as well as the differences in their resource bases, arising from natural conditions, as Dr. Prebisch so aptly pointed out. It has also been emphasized that the measures to be adopted to implement industrial integration, should be accompanied by measures in the agricultural sphere, the conception of which is more complex and which are initially, perhaps, less attractive. It will also be necessary to take into consideration the experience already acquired in other areas, in considering integration of an isolated sector. Agricultural integration must be heavily influenced by over-all economic and social policies and by monetary policies. Hence, the need for effective measures to permit countries wishing to integrate their economies to harmonize the policies in these fields.

The Preamble lays great stress on "larger and more effective financial, technical and material assistance, geared to the development needs." In this respect, I should like to say that foreign aid, which can only be conceived as a temporary measure, will have to continue for a considerable period to prevent greater sacrifices than those already envisioned. It is true that this assistance only represents a marginal contribution to development, and it should be applied selectively, on the basis of clearly defined priorities, so that it may act as a catalyst. FAO cannot assume the responsibilities of the governments in assigning such priorities. But it can assist them in identifying the fields of activity, and it is up to the governments to coordinate this assistance in such way as to create a

continuous process which, starting from general advice, leads, through specific project formulation to their final implementation. FAO's potential contribution is not limited to assisting Latin America in its development; it can also contribute to place the Region's development in a world setting. In this setting, Latin America has a principal role to play, not only passively, as a defense against fluctuations induced by foreign countries, or as adaptation to the existence of several economic blocs, but also by making full use of its opportunities for diversification of production, thus reducing the burden of readjustments in the regional and world markets, and expressing, in the wording of the Preamble, its solidarity with other developing regions. Latin America should act in accord with other regions, recognizing moreover that many countries of those areas have important problems and are less flexible. It must recognize that, while there is no possible return to a system dominated by more powerful markets, it has an international responsibility in the eyes of the world.

This responsibility can only be definitely fulfilled in economic and social development. A reform of the fundamental institutions is part of this process. Once liberated from its present stagnation, our Continent will be in a position to contribute with its experience to the development of other regions and of assuming a new role in the community of nations.

Mr. Chairman, Delegates:

The Conference now closing can be considered particularly outstanding from another point of view. The significance of the subjects discussed and the extraordinary interest shown by the government of the countries of this Continent and even by some of other continents, as clearly shown by the participation of 13 Ministers of Agriculture, four Undersecretaries and numerous Directors General, Head of Services, and technicians. and by debates of exceptionally high level; the simultaneous organization of the IDB Workshop on agricultural financing, where problems similar to those reviewed by our Conference were analyzed on a concrete and practical level; the presence of independent consultants who contributed their own fresh, daring, at times controversial but always stimulating points of view; the public lectures by internationally renowned personalities, who expressed their ideas and views, thereby placing our program within a broader and more universal framework; and the unusually frank and for such occasions profound addresses of the President of Chile, and the Heads of the Inter-American Development Bank, the CIAP and CEPAL; and, finally, the approval of a document as weighty as the Preamble; all these contributed to give this meeting the character of a high level international forum that has called forth (and will continue to do so) an intense public echo.

Before his departure, the Director General of FAO said that while it was impossible to note tangible progress in the condition of agriculture and of the "campesinos" in Latin America, he had been deeply impressed by the new spirit he had observed among the leaders. This is no doubt

evident, therefore I am led to believe that the irrevocable political will to promote the necessary changes mentioned a while ago, is taking shape and will lead Latin America to assume its historical responsibility in a world where technical and scientific progress have placed welfare within the reach of all human beings.

APENDICE VIII
APPENDIX VIII

	<u>Página</u> <u>Page</u>
A. Delegaciones - Delegations	2
(1) Estados Miembros de la Región Member Nations of the Region	2
(2) Estado Miembro Asociado de la Región Associate Member Nation of the Region	12
B. Observadores de Estados Miembros de la FAO Observers from FAO Member Nations	12
Observador Permanente - Santa Sede Permanent Observer - Holy See	13
C. Representantes de las Naciones Unidas y Organismos Especializados Representatives of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies	13
D. Observadores de Organizaciones Intergubernamentales Observers from Intergovernmental Organizations	15
E. Observadores de Organizaciones no Gubernamentales Observers from Non-Governmental Organizations	17
F. Mesa de la Conferencia Officers of the Conference	18
G. Funcionarios de la FAO FAO Staff	19

A. DELEGACIONES - DELEGATIONS

(1) Estados Miembros de la Región
Member Nations of the Region

A R G E N T I N A

Delegado: Walter Federico KUGLER
Secretario Estado Agricultura y Ganadería
Paseo Colón 974, Buenos Aires

Suplente: Norberto REICHART
Director General Asistente de Extensión y Fomento Agropecuario
del Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria, INTA
Rivadavia 1439, Buenos Aires

Adjuntos: Eduardo Luis RAMPERTI
Director General de Producción y Fomento Agrícola
Paseo Colón 922, Buenos Aires

Tomás Leandro MARINI
Director General de Pesca y Conservación de la Fauna
Rivarola 193, Buenos Aires

Arturo Jaime RODRIGUEZ
Director General de Sanidad Vegetal
Paseo Colón 922, Buenos Aires

Carlos BASTANCHURI
Director Junta Argentina de Carnes
San Martín 459, Buenos Aires

Paulino Daniel Armando MUSACCHIO
Director del Departamento Agrupaciones Regionales
del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Arenales 761, Buenos Aires

Carlos Eduardo ALVARINÁS
Director, Instituto Nacional de Nutrición

Rodolfo Roberto POTENTE
Doctor Ciencias Económicas

Mario Pedro Francisco ROSSINI
Asesor Ministro de Agricultura
Paseo Colón 974, Buenos Aires

Carlos SANCHEZ AVALOS
Asesor del Ministerio de Agricultura
Paseo Colón 974, Buenos Aires

Italo José PERETTI
Secretario de Embajada
Arenales 761, Buenos Aires

B O L I V I A

Delegado: Rogelio MIRANDA BALDIVIA
Ministro de Agricultura
Ministerio de Agricultura, La Paz

Suplente: Joaquín VILLANUEVA LIANO
Sub-Secretario de Estado
Ministerio de Agricultura, La Paz

Adjuntos: Hernán PINO ICHAZO
Director Técnico de Agricultura
Ministerio de Agricultura, La Paz

Wagner TERRAZAS URQUIDI
Sub-Director, Oficina Técnica y Sectorial
Casilla 1557, La Paz

Hugo ALVAREZ VALLE
Técnico Asesor
Ministerio de Agricultura, La Paz

B R A S I L
B R A Z I L

Delegate: Hugo ALMEIDA LEME
Minister of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture, Rio de Janeiro

Alternates: Ruy Miller PAIVA
Adviser, Agrarian Federal Fund
Ministry of Agriculture, Rio de Janeiro

José Freire FARIA
Director General, Department of Defense and Agrarian Inspection
Rio de Janeiro

Luiz Antonio GAGLIARDI
Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs
Rio de Janeiro

Julian Alfonso CHACEL
Director of the Brazilian Institute of Economy, Getulio Vargas Foundation
Praia de Botafogo 186, Rio de Janeiro

Ruy de Abreu LEME, Advocate
Ministry of Agriculture, Rio de Janeiro

Associates Gilberto de Freitas BORGES
Executive Secretary, EPAC-CIDA Mission
Al. Nothmann 526, Sao Paulo

José de Ribamar MELO
Executive Secretary-National Coordination for Rural Credit
Av. Erasmo Braga 255, Rio de Janeiro

Emilio VAROLI
Superintendent of SUDEPE (Fisheries)
Praça XV de Novembro, Rio de Janeiro

Mario BARROS
Brazilian Institute for Land Reform
Largo Sao Francisco 34, Rio de Janeiro

C H I L E

Delegado: Hugo TRIVELLI, Ministro de Agricultura
Ministerio de Agricultura, Santiago

Suplente: Daniel BARRIA, Sub-Secretario Agricultura,
Ministerio de Agricultura, Santiago

Adjuntos: José Luis PISTONO ALVAREZ, Secretario General
Consejo Superior de Fomento Agropecuario,
Consejo Fomento Agropecuario, Santiago
Rafael MORENO, Vice Presidente Ejecutivo Corporación Reforma Agraria
Olivares 1229, Santiago
Jacques CHONCHOL, Vice Presidente INDAP,
Ministerio de Agricultura, Santiago
Roberto INFANTE RENGIFO,
Vice Presidente Banco de Estado, Santiago
Ricardo ISLA, Director General de Agricultura y Pesca
Casilla 4088, Santiago
Ricardo LABARCA, Arquitecto Planificador,
Ahumada 370, Of. 733, Santiago
Mario HABIT, Director Ejecutivo, Programa Desarrollo Ganadero,
Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO), Santiago
Eduardo CRUZ COKE, Presidente, Comisión Chilena Energía Nuclear,
Profesor de Bioquímica (Escuela de Medicina),
Instituto de Bioquímica, Borgoño 1470, Santiago

Técnicos: Raúl CORTEZ, Decano Facultad de Agronomía,
Universidad Católica Valparaíso, Valparaíso
Benjamín ROSENBLUT M., Ingeniero Agrónomo, Santiago
Rolando CHATEAUNEUF, Ingeniero Agrónomo,
Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (CORFO), Santiago
Julio SANTA-MARIA, Profesor de Alimentación, Asesor del Ministerio de Salud,
Programas Alimentarios, Ministerio de Salud, Santiago
Manuel ELGUETA, Director Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias,
Casilla 5427, Santiago
Antonio BORIES, Director del Instituto de Fomento Pesquero,
Pedro de Valdivia 2633, Santiago
Luis OYARZUN, Director de Educación Profesional,
Ministerio de Educación, Santiago
Gregorio AMUNATEGUI, Director Departamento Economía Agraria,
Ministerio de Agricultura, Santiago
Isidro PLANELLA, Ingeniero Agrónomo, Facultad de Agronomía,
Universidad de Chile, Casilla 1004, Santiago
Guillermo JUL REYES, Jefe Departamento Agricultura, CORFO,
Estado 337, Santiago
Gonzalo TOWNSEND, Médico Veterinario,
Clasificador 740, Santiago
José Ernesto TAPIA, Médico Veterinario,
Instituto de Higiene y Fomento de la Producción Animal,
Universidad de Chile, Casilla 5539, Santiago
Raúl CARMONA, Médico Veterinario, Facultad de Agronomía,
Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Valparaíso

Técnicos: Ignacio BARRAZA
(Cont.) Ministerio de Agricultura, Santiago
Eugenio GREENE, Delegado Forestal,
S. Ejecutivo de Comisión Forestal, Santiago
Fanny KELLER, Ingeniero Agrónomo,
San Antonio 418, Santiago
Emilio GARCIA, Presidente del Colegio Ingenieros Agrónomos
Clasificador 788, Santiago
Miguel RUIZ-TAGLE, Director Ejecutivo, Instituto de Investigación
de Recursos Naturales, Teatino 120, 10º piso, Santiago
Eleodoro FUENTES, Secretario General Permanente,
Seminarios Panamericanos Semillas, Moneda 1040, of. 604, Santiago
Héctor GUERRERO, Director Escuela de Economía,
Universidad de Chile, Casilla 2200, Valparaíso
Alfredo RIQUELME B., Jefe Secc. Nutrición Servicio Nacional de Salud,
Monjitas 665, Santiago
Otto VOGEL MEYER, Profesor Facultad Agronomía, Universidad Católica
de Valparaíso, Casilla 4059, Valparaíso
Enrique ARENAS VALENZUELA, Médico Veterinario,
Servicio Nacional de Salud, Santiago
David BARRELMAN, Corporación de Fomento de la Producción, SANTIAGO

C O L O M B I A

Delegado: Gustavo BALCAZAR MONZON, Ministro de Agricultura
Ministerio de Agricultura, Bogotá
Suplentes: Roberto RUEDA-WILLIAMSON, Director, Instituto Nacional de Nutrición,
Carrera 3a, No. 18-24, 5º piso, Bogotá
Augusto CANO, Sub Jefe Planeación Nacional,
Carr. 13, No. 27-00, Departamento de Planeación, Bogotá
Jaime VIDAL PERDOMO, Sub Gerente Jurídico,
Instituto Colombiano de Reforma Agraria (INCORA), Bogotá
Adjuntos: José Eustacio TOBAR, Jefe División Crédito Agrícola del Banco Cafetero,
Banco Cafetero, Casa Principal, Bogotá, D.E.
Enrique ROLDAN, Sub Gerente General, Caja de Crédito Agrario,
Cra. 8, No. 15-33, Bogotá
Héctor CUESTA ANGEL, Abogado,
Director Banco Cafetero Colombia, Calle 72, No. 1755, Bogotá
Hernán URIBE ARANGO, Ingeniero Agrónomo, Fondo de Desarrollo
Apartado Aéreo 505, Manizales
Manuel LAVERDE APONTE, Sub Gerente Caja de Crédito Agraria,
Industrial y Minera,
Bogotá

C O S T A R I C A

Delegado: Isaac Felipe AZOPEIFA, Embajador de Costa Rica en Chile,
Embajada de Costa Rica, Santiago, Chile

Suplente: Francisco GARCIA PUIG, Agregado Comercial,
Embajada de Costa Rica, Santiago, Chile

Adjunto: José Manuel GUZMAN, Sub Gerente, Consejo Nacional de Producción
San José

E C U A D O R

Delegado: José MARTINEZ COBO, Embajador del Ecuador en Chile,
Presidente de la Delegación, Embajada del Ecuador,
Merced 280, 6º piso, Santiago, Chile

Suplente: Luis Alberto LOPEZ CONRDOVEZ, Jefe División Programas y Proyectos,
Junta Nacional de Planificación, 10 de Agosto N° 608, Quito

Adjuntos: Gonzalo CAMAÑO, Decano Facultad Agronomía,
Universidad de Guayaquil, Guayaquil

Efraín JARA MONCAYO, Director Técnico,
Instituto Ecuatoriano de Reforma Agraria y Colonización (IERAC),
Carrión No. 1040, Quito

Juan F. CASALS, Economista,
Instituto Ecuatoriano de Reforma Agraria y Colonización, Quito

E L S A L V A D O R

Delegado: Héctor PALOMO SALAZAR, Embajador de El Salvador en Chile,
Embajada de El Salvador, Santiago

Suplente: Luis SARNATARO LOPEZ, Cónsul en Valparaíso,
Chacabuco 1885, Casilla 1030, Valparaíso

Adjunto: Rafael Mauricio CABRERA, Agregado Civil a la Embajada de El Salvador,
Ahumada 370, Of. 507, Santiago

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Delegate: Ralph W. PHILLIPS, Director, International Organization Staff,
Office of Assistant Secretary for International Affairs,
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Alternate: Charles R. DAVENPORT, Chief, Western Hemisphere Branch,
Foreign Regional Analysis Division, Economic Research Service,
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Advisers: Philip GLAESSNER, Deputy Assistant Administrator,
Office of Capital Development, Agency for International Development,
Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Elif V. MILLER,
Chief, Rural Development Division,
Bureau of Latin America, Agency for International Development,
Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Advisers: Andrew J. NICHOLS, Regional Coordinator, Latin American Area,
(Cont.) International Agricultural Development Service,
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

James F. O'CONNOR, First Secretary,
United States Embassy,
Santiago, Chile

Waldo S. ROWAN, Agricultural Attaché,
United States Embassy,
Santiago, Chile

J.A. RUPERT, Field Director,
Rockefeller Foundation Agricultural Program,
5th Floor, Avenida Almirante Pastene 7, Santiago, Chile

William M. TERRY, Director, Office of International Relations,
Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife,
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Robert WALKER, First Secretary,
United States Embassy,
Santiago, Chile

F R A N C I A
F R A N C E

Délégué: Jean-Marcel JEANNENEY, Représentant de la France au
Conseil économique et social de l'ONU
Paris, 6ème

Suppléant: Michel CEFEDe, Président du
Comité interministériel de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation,
78, rue de Varenne, Paris, VIIème

Adjoint: Jean DEDIEU, Conseiller culturel,
Ambassade de France,
Santiago, Chile

Expert: Louis Joseph LEBRET, Directeur général des
Centres d'Etude, Economie et Humanisme et IRFED,
29, Place du Marché Saint Honoré, Paris

G U A T E M A L A

Delegado: Carlos Humberto DE LEON, Ministro de Agricultura,
Ministerio de Agricultura, Palacio Nacional,
Guatemala City

Suplente: Julián HARO, Director SCICAS
Ministerio de Agricultura,
Guatemala City

H O N D U R A S

Delegado: Luis MOLINA WOOD
Ministro Consejero y Encargado de Negocios,
Embajada de Honduras,
Santiago, Chile

M E X I C O

Delegado: Noé PALOMARES, Lic.,
Subsecretario Forestal y de la Fauna,
Águiles Serdán No. 28, 3er piso, México

Suplente: Raúl PALACIOS AVILES,
Ingeniero Agrónomo, Plan "LERMA",
Vallarte 1458, 4º piso, Guadalajara, Jal.

Adjuntos: Juan Manuel GONZALEZ, Jefe Asesores
Sub-Secretaría Forestal y de la Fauna,
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería,
Águiles Serdán 28, México

Antonio FERNANDEZ C., Sub-Director Economía Agrícola,
Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería,
Águiles Serdán 28, México

Leopoldo ITURRIAGA VILLEGAS, Ingeniero Agrónomo,
Secretaría de Recursos Hidráulicos y Comisión "LERMA",
Municipio 1111, Colonia Ayuntamiento,
Guadalajara, Jal.

José L. LUNA, Secretario RR.EE.,
Tercer Secretario del Servicio Exterior,
Oriente 164, No. 68, México 9 D.F.

Técnicos: Ernesto Aarón CHAVEZ ORTIZ, Biólogo,
Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Biológico-Pesqueras,
Carmona y Valle 101, México 7 D.F.

Sergio Antonio GUZMAN DEL PRODO, Biólogo,
Carmona y Valle 101, México 7 D.F.

N I C A R A G U A

Delegado: Alejandro ABAUNZA,
Ministro de Agricultura de Nicaragua,
Ministerio de Agricultura, Managua

Suplentes: Reynalda NAVAS BARRETO
Encargado de Negocios de Nicaragua en Chile,
Embajada de Nicaragua, Santiago

Francisco LE DANTEC BRUEGGER
Cónsul de Nicaragua en Valparaíso,
Casilla 57-V, Esmeralda 1002,
Valparaíso

Técnico: Sergio CALLEJAS,
Jefe Estudios Económicos,
Ministerio de Agricultura,
Managua

P A N A M A

Delegado: Gustavo TEJEDA MORA,
Director General de Reforma Agraria,
Reforma Agraria, Panamá

Suplente: Bernardo OCAÑA,
Sub-Director Programación Agricultura,
Ministerio de Agricultura, Panamá

Adjuntos: Rubén AROSEMENA,
Gerente, Banca de Crédito Agropecuario,
Banco Nacional de Panamá, Casa Matriz, Panamá

Mario DE DIEGO, Director,
Instituto de Fomento Económico,
Apartado 1610, Panamá

Lucio H. PLATA,
Director del Instituto de Fomento Económico,
Apartado 10, Panamá

P A R A G U A Y

Delegado: Ezequiel GONZALEZ ALSINA, Ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, Asunción

Suplente: Juan Manuel FRUTOS, F., Presidente del I.B.R.,
Tacuari 88, Asunción

Adjuntos: Germán JARA LAFUENTE,
Presidente del Banco Nacional de Fomento
España esq. Stewart, Asunción

Ricardo FRANCO NAVARRO

C. Arsenio VASCONSELLOS, Medicina Veterinaria,
Banco Nacional de Fomento, Asunción

José Eduvigis DIAZ, Economista
Banco Nacional de Fomento, Asunción

Ernesto BARCHELLO,
Miembro Consejo del Instituto de Bienstar Rural
Mariscal Estigarribia y Tacuarí, Paraguay

P E R U

Delegado: Javier SILVA RUETE, Ministro de Agricultura
Ministerio de Agricultura, Lima

Suplente: Enrique SUMMERS, Secretario General,
Ministerio de Agricultura, Lima

Adjuntos: Lander PACORA COUPEN, Sub-Director General de la Oficina de Reforma Agraria O.N.R.A.
Edificio Ministerio de Trabajo, Lima

Luis J. PAZ SILVA, Director de Economía Agraria,
Ministerio de Agricultura, Avda. Salaverry, Lima

Carlos BOHL PASTORELLI, Director Técnico,
SIPA - Ministerio de Agricultura, Lima

Luis BERNALES, Presidente del
Consejo Superior de Nutrición del Perú
Ministerio de Salud Pública, 2º Piso, Avda. Salaverry, Lima

Adjuntos: Ramón Remolina, Gerente General,
(Cont.) Banco de Fomento Agropecuario, Casilla 2638, Lima
Alfredo BELLIDO DELGADO,
Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería,
Avda. Wilson 911, Lima

REINO DE LOS PAISES BAJOS
KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

Delegate: Harry S. RADHAKISHUN,
Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries,
Suriname

Alternates: Gerardus TIGGELMAN,
Director of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries,
Department of Agriculture,
P.O.B. 1807, Paramaribo, Suriname

George E. VAN SUCHTELEN, Agricultural Attaché,
Embassy of the Netherlands,
Maipú 66, Buenos Aires

Associate: Bernard L.H. MORSINK, Assistant Agricultural Attaché,
Embassy of the Netherlands in Argentina,
Maipú 66, Buenos Aires

R E I N O U N I D O
U N I T E D K I N G D O M

Delegate: Alasdair MACKENZIE, General Adviser,
Ministry of Overseas Development, Eland House,
Stag Place, Victoria, London, S.W.1

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Delegado: Ligio TAVARES,
Ministro de Agricultura,
Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura, Santo Domingo

Suplente: Carlos Federico MEDRANO BASILIS, Coordinador de la
Comisión para la Defensa de los Recursos Naturales,
Secretaría de Agricultura, Santo Domingo

Adjunto: Hipólito SANCHEZ BAEZ,
Embajador de la República Dominicana,
Avda. Holanda No. 60, Santiago

U R U G U A Y

Delegado: Guillermo GARCIA COSTA, Sub-Secretario de
Ganadería y Agricultura,
Ministerio de Ganadería y Agricultura, Montevideo

Suplentes: José GIMENO, Abogado,
Colonia 892, Montevideo
Alberto PALOMEQUE,
Delegado del Ministerio de Ganadería y Agricultura
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
25 de Mayo y Colón
Montevideo

Suplentes: Alfredo L. WEISS,
(Cont.) Director de Agricultura,
Avda. Larrañaga 1041, Apto. 201, Montevideo

Adjunto: Jorge SERE DEL CAMPO, Gerente Técnico
Coop. Nacional de Productores de Leche (CONAPROLE)
Magallanes 1871, Montevideo

V E N E Z U E L A

Delegado: Juan José PALACIOS, Ministro de Agricultura,
Ministerio de Agricultura de Venezuela, Caracas

Suplente: William LARRALDE, Director de Ganadería,
Ministerio de Agricultura, Caracas

Adjuntos: Arnaldo RON PEDRIGUE, Ingeniero Agrónomo,
M.A.C., Caracas

Juan STREDEL, Jefe Oficina de
Programación y Presupuesto B.A.P., Banco Agrícola y Pecuário,
Socarras A. Salvador de León, Caracas

Oscar ARNAL NUÑEZ, Economista Agrícola,
Cordiplan, Palacio Blanco, Caracas

Edgardo MONDOLFI, Director Ejecutivo del
Consejo de Bienestar Rural, Caracas

Pola ORTIZ, Jefe, División Política,
Ministerio de Agricultura, Caracas

Emigdio CANACHE MATA,
Director I.A.N.,
Instituto Agrario Nacional, Caracas

Eloy Alberto VILLASMIL,
Delegado Estado Zulia,
Instituto Agrario Nacional I.A.N.,
La Quebradita, Caracas

Técnicos: Haydée CASTILLO-FRUJILLO,
Secretaria de la Delegación de Venezuela,
Edificio Las Fundaciones,
Avda. Andrés Bello, Caracas

Víctor LAVIOSA COLMENARES,
Secretario del Ministro,
Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría, Caracas

Orlando TOVAR,
Consultor Jurídico M.A.C.,
M.A.C. de Venezuela, Caracas

Pompeyo RIOS,
asesor, CENDES,
Caracas

(2) Estado Miembro Asociado de la Región

Associate Member Nation of the Region

GUAYANA BRITANICA
BRITISH GUIANA

Representative: C.M. Llewellyn JOHN,
Minister of Agriculture, British Guiana,
Ministry of Agriculture, Regent and Ullisengen Road,
Georgetown, British Guiana

Alternate: Harry PAUL
Chief Agricultural Officer
Ministry of Agriculture, Georgetown, British Guiana

Adjoint: Martin V.A. SPENCER
Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Georgetown, British Guiana

B. OBSERVADORES DE ESTADOS MIEMBROS DE LA FAO - OBSERVERS FROM FAO MEMBER NATIONS

ALEMANIA, REPUBLICA FEDERAL
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Gottfried VON WALDHEIM, Cónsul General
Consulado General de Alemania
Casilla 167, Valparaíso

Wolfgang GRABISCH, Agregado Agrícola,
Embajada República Federal de Alemania
Cerrito 550, Buenos Aires

A U S T R A L I A

Maxell Francis Roberts, Australian Government Trade Commissioner
and Commercial Counsellor,
Casilla 2977, Lima

C A N A D A

Zen William BURIANYK, Commercial Secretary,
Canadian Embassy, Casilla 771, Santiago

E S P A Ñ A
S P A I N

José Maria SIERRA, Secretario de Embajada,
Jefe de la Oficina Comercial,
Ahumada 370, 8º, Santiago

I S R A E L

Uri NAOR, Embajador de Israel en Chile, Embajada de Israel,
Ismael Valdés Vergara 436, Santiago

I T A L I A
I T A L Y

Cesare VALENTINO, Embajada de Italia, San Antonio 255, Santiago
Dante NEGRETTO, Consejero Comercial, Embajada de Italia, Santiago

P O L O N I A
P O L A N D

Damián SILSKI, Encargado de Negocios de Polonia,
Bustamante 24, Depto. L., Santiago

OBSERVADOR PERMANENTE DE LA SANTA SEDE - PERMANENT OBSERVER OF THE HOLY SEE

Msgr. Luigi G. LIGUTTI,
Permanent Observer of the Holy See to FAO,
Vatican City

C. REPRESENTANTES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS - REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Y ORGANISMOS ESPECIALIZADOS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

NACIONES UNIDAS

UNITED NATIONS

CEPAL

ECLA

Representantes: José Antonio MAYOBRE, Secretario Ejecutivo,
Santiago, Chile

Gustaaf F. LOEB,
Director, División de Estadística,
Santiago, Chile

José CAÑÓN,
Economista Agrícola,
Santiago, Chile

Marshall WOLFE,
Jefe, División de Asuntos Sociales,
CEPAL, Santiago

Louis L. Smith,
División Agrícola Conjunta, CEPAL/FAO
CEPAL, Santiago

Jorge ALCAZAR,
Jefe Unidad Agrícola,
José Miguel Infante 9, Santiago

Jesús GONZALEZ MONTERO,
Instituto Latino Americano Planificación Económica y Social,
Providencia 871, Santiago

JAT

TAB

Representantes: Adriano GARCIA, Representante Residente,
Santiago, Chile

Alejandro ECHEGOYEN,
Representante Residente Adjunto,
Asistencia Técnica de las Naciones Unidas,
Casilla 197-D,
Santiago, Chile

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL
DEL TRABAJO

INTERNATIONAL LABOR
ORGANIZATION

Representantes: René LIVCHEN, Director,
Oficina de Enlace con CEPAL,
Casilla 2353, Santiago

Aimé Lucien FARDET,
Experto Regional en Capacitación Rural,
Oficina de Enlace con CEPAL,
Casilla 2353, Santiago

Frank MEISSNER, Experto en Mercadeo
Centro de Productividad de la Argentina,
San José 151, Buenos Aires

ORGANIZACION MUNDIAL
DE LA SALUD

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Representantes: Emilio BUDNIK, Jefe Oficina
Coordinación Relaciones Organismos Internacionales,
Organización Panamericana de la Salud,
1501 New Hampshire Ave., Washington D.C.

William Mac Gregor HENDERSON, Director,
Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa,
Caixa Postal 589-ZC-00, Rio de Janeiro

Pedro ACHA,
Asesor Regional en Medicina Veterinaria,
Organización Panamericana de la Salud, Washington, D.C.

ORGANIZACION DE LAS
NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA EDUCACION,
LA CIENCIA Y LA CULTURA

UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Representante: Eduardo NICHOLSON, Jefe,
División de Educación y Ciencias Agrícolas, UNESCO,
Place de Fontenoy, Paris

BANCO INTERNACIONAL
DE RECONSTRUCCION Y FOMENTO

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Representative: Lionel J.C. EVANS,
Assistant Director, Projects Department
in Charge of Agriculture,
The World Bank,
1818 H Street,
Washington, D.C.

D.

OBSERVADORES DE
ORGANIZACIONES INTERGUBERNAMENTALES

OBSERVERS FROM
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

BANCO INTERAMERICANO DE DESARROLLO
(IDB)

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
(IDB)

Felipe HERRERA,
Presidente,
Washington, D.C.

Alfonso ROCHAC,
Gerente Técnico,
Washington, D.C.

Eduardo BARROS,
Washington, D.C.

Thomas F. CARROLL,
Washington, D.C.

COMISION ECONOMICA PARA EUROPA
(CEE)

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
(ECE)

Gian Valerio DAL PERO-BERTINI
Chef de Division
12, Avenue de Broqueville
Bruxelles

COMITE INTERAMERICANO
DE DESARROLLO AGRICOLA
(CIDA)

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE
FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
(ICAD)

José Irineu CABRAL,
Director Ejecutivo
1725 I Street,
Washington 6, D.C.

Gildo INSFRAN GUERREROS,
Jefe del Estudio de Crédito Agrícola,
CIDA,
Washington, D.C.

COMITE INTERGUBERNAMENTAL
PARA LAS MIGRACIONES EUROPEAS
(CIME)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE
FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION
(ICEM)

Elio D'ORAZIO,
Jefe de Operaciones para Chile,
Estado 337, of. 620,
Santiago

ORGANIZACION DE ESTADOS AMERICANOS
(OEA)

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
(OAS)

INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE ESTADISTICA
(IASI)
INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
(IASI)

Enrique CANSADO, Director del CIENES
Casilla 10015, Santiago

Raúl CONDE, Profesor del CIENES
Instituto Interamericano de Estadística
República 517, Santiago

INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS
(IICA)
INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
(IAIAS)

Armando SAMPER, Director General
y Representante del Secretario General de la OEA,
Apartado 4359, San José de Costa Rica

Rogelio COTO-MONGE, Jefe de Relaciones Oficiales,
Dirección General IICA,
Apartado 4359, San José de Costa Rica

Ricardo HEPP, Representante Oficial en Chile,
Agustinas 1291, Santiago

Norberto RAS, Representante Oficial EE.UU.
del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas,
1725 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

Carlos MONTAÑES, Especialista Regional
del IICA/CIRA para la Zona Sur,
Casilla 3725, Santiago

José Jorge MARQUES VAZ, Extensionista Agrícola,
Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas
Agustinas 1291, 3er piso, Santiago

UNION PANAMERICANA
PANAMERICAN UNION

Pier Giovanni BRUNORI, Jefe, Programa de Desarrollo Rural
Washington, D.C., 20006

SECRETARIA DE INTEGRACION ECONOMICA
CENTROAMERICANA
(SIECA)

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION
SECRETARIAT (1)
(SIECA)

José Mario PONCE CAMBAR,
Jefe Sección Desarrollo Agropecuario,
12 Av. 15-76 Zona 10 - Guatemala

E.

OBSERVADORES DE
ORGANIZACIONES NO GUBERNAMENTALES

OBSERVERS FROM
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ALIANZA COOPERATIVA INTERNACIONAL
(ACI)

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE
(ICA)

Adriano ROSSI RUBATTINO,
Representante Organización Cooperativa de América
Américo Vespucio 1622, Santiago

CONFEDERACION LATINOAMERICANA DE
SINDICALISTAS CRISTIANOS
(CLASC)

LATIN AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS
(LAFCTU)

Alfredo FILIPPI FILIPPI, Jefe Departamento de Cooperativas,
Riquelme 15, Santiago

Oswaldo SEPULVEDA PEREZ, Delegado Oficial,
Riquelme 15, Santiago

Luis MARAMBIO, Ingeniero Agrónomo,
Pedro de Valdivia Norte 666, Santiago

UNION CATOLICA INTERNACIONAL DE
SERVICIO SOCIAL
(UCISS)

CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR SOCIAL SERVICE
(CIUSS)

Jorge KIBEDI, Representante permanente
delante de los Organismos de Naciones Unidas

MOVIMIENTO INTERNACIONAL
DE LA JUVENTUD AGRARIA Y RURAL CATOLICA
(MIJARC)

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT
OF CATHOLIC AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL YOUTH
(IMCAR)

Pablo Ramón FERREIRA, Secretario Regional Latinoamericano,
Sarandi 382, Montevideo

Oscar DOMINGUEZ, Profesor Sociología Rural, MIJARC,
Casilla 14018, Santiago

ORGANIZACION REGIONAL INTERAMERICANA
DE TRABAJADORES DE LA CISL
(Confederación Internacional
de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres)
(ORIT)

INTER-AMERICAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION
OF WORKERS OF THE ICFTU
(International Confederation
of Free Trade Unions)
(ORIT)

Basilio GONZALEZ HERMOSILLA, representante en Chile,
San Antonio 418, Santiago

UNION MUNDIAL
DE ORGANIZACIONES FEMININAS CATOLICAS
(UMOFc)

WORLD UNION
OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS
(WUCWO)

Elena CUMELLA, Responsable para América Latina,
Gelly y Obes 2213, Buenos Aires

F. MESA DE LA CONFERENCIA
OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE

Presidente de la Conferencia
Chairman of the Conference :

Hugo TRIVELLI (Chile)

Vicepresidentes
Vice-Chairmen :

Walter KUGLER (Argentina)
Noe PALOMARES (México)
Michel CEPEDA (Francia)

Relator
Rapporteur :

Enrique SUMMERS (Perú)

Director General de la FAO
Director-General of FAO :

B.R. Sen

Representante del Director-General
Representative of the Director-General:

Hernán Santa Cruz

Coordinador de la Conferencia
Conference Coordinator :

Gerardo E. Bildesheim

Secretario de la Conferencia
Conference Secretary :

Alfredo M. Saco

Secretario Adjunto
Assistant Secretary :

Eric B. Shearer

Oficial de Conferencias
Conference Officer :

Fergus N. Fitz-Gerald

G. FUNCIONARIOS DE LA FAO
FAO STAFF

OFICINA DEL DIRECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

B.R. Sen	Director General Director-General
Hernán Santa Cruz	Director General Adjunto a cargo de los Asuntos Latinoamericanos Assistant Director-General for Latin American Affairs
Pierre Terver	Director General Adjunto, Programa y Presupuesto Assistant Director-General, Program and Budget
Pompeu Accioly Borges	Representante Regional Adjunto para América Latina, LARO, Río de Janeiro Deputy Regional Representative for Latin America, LARO, Rio de Janeiro
Adolfo Alarcón	Representante Regional Adjunto para América Latina, LARO, México Deputy Regional Representative for Latin America, LARO, Mexico
Philippe Cochin	Representante Regional Adjunto para América Latina, LARO, Santiago Deputy Regional Representative for Latin America, LARO, Santiago
I.H. Ergas	Director, Programa Cooperativo FAO/BIRF Director, FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program
Charles H. Weitz	Coordinador de la Campaña Mundial contra el Hambre Coordinator, Freedom from Hunger Campaign
G.E. Bildesheim	Jefe de la Subdirección de Enlace Regional Chief, Regional Liaison Branch
Alfredo Saco	Asistente del Director General Adjunto a cargo de los Asuntos Latinoamericanos, Washington D.C. Assistant to Assistant Director-General for Latin American Affairs, Washington, D.C.
Eric B. Shearer	Funcionario de Enlace para América Latina, Subdirección de Enlace Regional Liaison Officer for Latin America, Regional Liaison Branch
Srta. J. Campbell Miss	Asistente Personal del Director General Personal Assistant to Director-General
Sra. Myrtha Poblete De la Fuente, Mrs.	Secretaria del Jefe de la Subdirección de Enlace Regional Secretary to Chief, Regional Liaison Branch
Sra. Sonia Occhipinti-Navarrete, Mrs.	Secretaria del Funcionario de Enlace para América Latina, Subdirección de Enlace Regional Secretary to the Liaison Officer for Latin America, Regional Liaison Branch

OFICINA REGIONAL PARA AMERICA LATINA, Santiago, Chile
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA, Santiago, Chile

Judson Wines	Oficial Administrativo Administrative Officer
Sra. Maria Luisa M. de Castro, Mrs.	Asistente Administrativa Administrative Assistant
Sra. Adriana de Barella Mrs.	Secretaria del Director General Adjunto a cargo de los Asuntos Latinoamericanos Secretary to the Assistant Director-General for Latin American Affairs

DEPARTAMENTO DE ASUNTOS ECONOMICOS Y SOCIALES
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Mekki Abbas	Director General Adjunto Assistant Director-General
-------------	--

Dirección Conjunta de Agricultura FAO/CEPAL
Joint Agriculture Division FAO/ECLA

Jacobo Schatan	Director Director
----------------	----------------------

Dirección de Productos Básicos
Commodities Division

E.M. Ojala	Director Director
------------	----------------------

Dirección de Análisis Económicos
Economic Analysis Division

M.M. Babbar	Representante de la FAO ante el Programa Centroamericano de Integración Regional FAO Representative to the Central American Integration Program
Gordon A. Bridger	Oficial Regional de Mercadeo, LARO, Santiago Regional Marketing Officer, LARO, Santiago
Srta. Aida Eid Miss	Economista, Sección Latinoamericana Economist, Latin American Section
L. Lorinez	Director, Instituto Latinoamericano de Mercadeo Agrícola (ILMA), Bogotá Director, Latin American Agricultural Marketing Institute (ILMA), Bogotá

Dirección de Instituciones y Servicios Rurales
Rural Institutions and Services Division

V. Andersen	Director Director
Santiago Antuña	Oficial Regional de Extensión, LARO, Santiago Regional Extension Officer, LARO, Santiago
Salon Barraclough	Director de Proyecto, Instituto de Investigación y Capacitación en Reforma Agraria, LARO, Santiago Project Manager, Agrarian Reform Research and Training Institute, LARO, Santiago
Arthur Domike	Oficial Regional de Tenencia de la Tierra, LARO, Santiago Regional Land Tenure Officer, LARO, Santiago
G. Clyde Mitchell	Oficial Regional de Tenencia de la Tierra, LARO, Santiago Regional Land Tenure Officer, LARO, Santiago
Antonio Tapia	Asesor en Tenencia de la Tierra, Programa Centro- americano de Integración Regional, LARO, México Land Tenure Advisor, Central American Integration Program, LARO, México
Ricardo Téllez	Oficial Regional de Instituciones y Servicios Rurales, LARO, México Regional Rural Institutions and Services Officer, LARO, México

Dirección de Estadística
Statistics Division

P.C. Tang	Oficial Regional de Estadística, LARO, Santiago Regional Statistics Officer, LARO, Santiago
-----------	--

DEPARTAMENTO TECNICO
TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

Dirección de Zootecnia y Sanidad Animal
Animal Production and Health Division

K.V.L. Kesteven	Director Director
Peter J. Brumby	Oficial Regional de Sanidad Animal, LARO, Santiago Regional Animal Production Officer, LARO, Santiago
Hannis L. Stoddard	Oficial Regional de Sanidad Animal, LARO, Santiago Regional Animal Health Officer, LARO, Santiago

Dirección de Pesca
Fisheries Division

R.I. Jackson	Director Director
Jorge D'Alarcao	Oficial Regional de Pesca, LARO, Santiago Regional Fisheries Officer, LARO, Santiago

Dirección de Montes y Productos Forestales
Forestry and Forest Products Division

Hubertus Reichardt	Oficial Forestal Regional, LARO, Santiago Regional Forestry Officer, LARO, Santiago
Fernando Barrientos	Oficial Forestal Regional, LARO, Santiago Regional Forestry Officer, LARO, Santiago
Cesco Petrin	Oficial Forestal Regional, LARO, Santiago Regional Forestry Officer, LARO, Santiago

Dirección de Fomento de Tierras y Aguas
Land and Water Development Division

Hubert Montagnac	Oficial Regional de Ingeniería Agrícola, LARO, Santiago Regional Agricultural Engineering Officer, LARO, Santiago
------------------	---

Dirección de Nutrición
Nutrition Division

H.P. Teulon	Jefe de la Subdirección de Nutrición Aplicada Chief, Applied Nutrition Branch
Fabian Recalde	Oficial Regional de Nutrición, LARO, Santiago Regional Nutrition Officer, LARO, Santiago
Sra. Jean Wight Mrs.	Oficial Regional de Economía Domestica, LARO, Santiago Regional Home Economics Officer, LARO, Santiago

Dirección de Fitotecnia y Protección Fitosanitaria
Plant Production and Protection Division

José Vallega	Director Director
Arnaldo Krug	Oficial Regional de Fitotecnia, LARO, Río de Janeiro Regional Plant Production Officer, LARO, Río de Janeiro
Roberto J. Mallo	Oficial Regional de Protección Fitosanitaria, LARO, Río de Janeiro Regional Plant Protection Officer, LARO, Río de Janeiro

DEPARTAMENTO DE RELACIONES PUBLICAS Y ASUNTOS JURIDICOS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

Servicio de Información Pública
Public Information Service

Víctor Bianchi	Oficial Regional de Información, LARO, Santiago Regional Information Officer, LARO, Santiago
Hernán Valdovinos	Oficial Regional de Información, LARO, Santiago Regional Information Officer, LARO, Santiago
Claudio Fornari	Oficial Regional de Información, LARO, Río de Janeiro Regional Information Officer, LARO, Río de Janeiro
Srta. Enriqueta Villegas Miss	Oficial Regional de Información, LARO, México Regional Information Officer, LARO, Mexico

Servicio de Publicaciones
Publications Service

Traductores
Translators

Enrique Navas	Jefe, Sección de Traducciones al español Chief, Spanish Translation Section
José Méndez Herrera	
Srta. Gloria Bernard Miss	
Carmelo Soria	

Subdirección de Conferencias y Asuntos Administrativos
Conference and Operations Branch

F.N. Fitz-Gerald

Jefe
Chief

A. Solé Leris

Intérprete
Interpreter

*
* *

PROGRAMA MUNDIAL DE ALIMENTOS
WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

S.K. Dey

Director de la Dirección de la Elaboración
y Evaluación del Programa
Director, Program Development and Appraisal
Division

