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Fifth Session
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

COMMITTEE III (Industries)
SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SECOND MEETING
Held at Rio de Janeiro, Tuesday,
21 April 1953 at 7:00 p.m.

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Consideration of the draft resolutions concerning iron and
steel and paper and pulp.

/PRESENT:

PRESENT:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. MARTONES	Chile
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. CANTARERO	Nicaragua
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. ALSINA	Argentina
	Mr. MARTINS	Brazil
	Mr. VIAL	Chile
	Mr. WYTHE	United States of America
	Mr. BUSQUET	France
	Mr. GUTIERREZ	Mexico

Also present:

Representatives of specialized agencies:

	Mr. MONTEIRO	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
	Mr. FERREIRA	World Health Organization (WHO)
	Mr. JUNQUEIRA SCHMIDT	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
<u>Secretariat:</u>	Mr. LEUSCHNELL	Secretary of the Committee
	Mr. QUINTANA	
	Mr. STAKHOVITCH	

/Mr. MARTINS

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING
IRON AND STEEL AND PAPER AND PULP

Mr. MARTINS (Brazil) reported on the findings of the working group on iron and steel; he stated that the conclusions presented in the Secretariat's study had been approved in principle, with very few changes. On the basis of those conclusions, the working group had drawn up the draft resolution which was before the Committee (Conference Room Paper No. 16, Annex C.), and which contained the main points of reference for ECLA's future studies on that subject. He proposed that the draft resolution be approved.

The CHAIRMAN after inviting discussion on the draft resolution, put it to the vote.

The draft resolution was unanimously approved.

Mr. LEUSCHNER (Secretary of the Committee) said that he intended to say a few words concerning the draft resolution which had just been approved. Firstly, he referred to the fact that the industrialization of Latin American countries would give rise to the need for substituting numerous imports of manufactured products. That substitution would logically begin with the production of those articles for which both the necessary raw materials and sufficiently broad markets existed. Since those factors would vary in the different Latin American countries, it would be necessary to analyze in detail the suitability of different types of industrial development, the probable production costs, and investment requirements. The study on the iron and steel industry had attempted that kind of analysis and it was ECLA's first integrated study on an important industry.

It was the Secretariat's intention to use a similar research method for the analysis of the paper and pulp industry, which was important not only as a possible source of supply for local needs, but also as an aid in lessening the world scarcity of fibrous material. In brief, an attempt would be made to make an inventory of all the region's resources, a study of the existing industry, of probable future demand, and of measures for overcoming the obstacles to expansion of local production. It was probable that the results of that work would show the advantage of having a meeting of experts similar to that held in Bogota.

If that method should give the best results, future studies on the chemical industry, electric power, transportation, and so forth, would be undertaken in exactly the same way. In carrying out such studies, it was hoped to have the co-operation without charge of universities, private /industries, consulting

industries, consulting engineers, and so on, as had been the case with the iron and steel industry study. In particular one of the industries represented in Bogota, Monclova of Mexico, had offered to help train Latin American iron and steel engineers and technicians, and ILO had offered similar co-operation.

Mr. MONTEIRO (International Labour Organisation) pointed out the close relationship between his organization and the work of ECLA and how the ILO could co-operate with the Latin American countries in the great industrial field. He indicated that the ILO was not solely engaged in the theoretical work of drawing up recommendations, but also carried out practical work such as the training of personnel, studies on hygienic and safety measures, low-cost housing, etc.

The ILO had eight industrial commissions for the most important industries which could co-operate in Latin American industrial development and it had a common field of action with ECLA, especially in connexion with professional training and immigration problems.

Mr. FERREIRA (World Health Organization) stated that, in addition to the Technical Assistance Administration, other specialized agencies of the United Nations could co-operate.

He believed that such co-operation would be necessary for problems such as those relating to the efficiency and productivity of labour, which had moreover been recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution No. 222.

Mr. VIAL (Chile) reported on the work done by the working group on paper and pulp, and said that although there had been no detailed discussion of the submitted document, the opinion of the delegates had been unanimously favourable. Some delegates had again stressed their great interest in the development and study of the paper industry based on bagasse and cane, of which the principle problems were solved, according to the experience of Peru and Argentina.

The utilization of tropical and subtropical woods, abundant in Latin America, had also been examined. In this respect, the French Delegate had referred to experiments carried on by his Government in French West Africa and to the development of new methods permitting the use of heterogeneous blends of woods. He had pointed out the utility thereof to the Latin American countries and the willingness of his Government to co-operate fully.

/French engineers

French engineers were currently engaged on a study of the utilization of the cético tree, a study which would interest Peru.

The United States Delegation had presented a work on the importance of bamboo for that industry, and the Peruvian Delegation had offered complete reports on paper manufacturing based on bagasse. FAO's co-operation had been especially confirmed, and its representatives had particularly referred to the Committee of Technicians on pulp and paper which had recently been set up in Rome, as well as to the problem of the manufacture of pulp and bagasse in the Caribbean region and in Brazil.

As a result of its deliberations, the working group submitted for the Committee's consideration a specific draft resolution (Conference Room Paper No. 9).

The CHAIRMAN after inviting discussion on the draft resolution put it to the vote.

The draft resolution was unanimously approved.

Mr. MARTINS (Brazil) submitted for the Committee's comments a draft resolution to the effect that ECLA should give prior consideration to execution of a study on the chemical industries of Latin America, especially the basic chemical industries. He pointed out how interesting the question of fertilizers had been to the Agricultural Committee. The solution of that problem required the close co-operation of the basic chemical industries, principally those making acids and caustic soda, which would permit production of potassium chlorate, and sulphuric acid for phosphoric fertilizers. He also indicated that those industries were of similar importance to the mining of non-ferrous metals, and to metallurgical industries in general.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the draft resolution presented by the Brazilian Delegation.

The draft resolution was unanimously approved.

Mr. GUTIERREZ (Mexico) proposed a draft resolution to the effect that ECLA, with the aid of the Governments, should undertake the study of Latin America's natural resources, both mineral and hydroelectric, etc., which were essential raw materials for the development of its industries.

He also said that although the Committee had recommended specific studies, it would be necessary for ECLA to collect some general information concerning those resources, which besides facilitating its work, would be of use to the respective Governments.

/The CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN put the Mexican draft resolution to the vote.

The draft resolution was unanimously approved.

The CHAIRMAN said that it would be advisable to appoint a working group to revise the translations of the approved resolutions, and he suggested that it be composed of representatives of Argentina, Brazil, the United States and France.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 8:00 p.m.