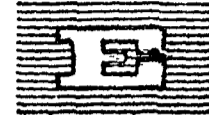


UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



GENERAL

E/CN.12/AC.14/SR.2  
31 May 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Ad Hoc Committee on Co-ordination and  
General Matters  
Fourth Session  
Mexico, D.F.

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SECOND MEETING

Held at Mexico City,  
on Thursday, 31 May 1951, at 10.30 a.m.

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South American Petroleum Institute: Item  
referred by the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.12/232)

/PRESENT:  
E/CN.12/AC.14/SR.2

PRESENT:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Pierre HUDICOURT	Haiti
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. GOMEZ ROBLES	Guatemala
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. de OLANO	Argentina
	Mr. RODRIGUEZ CALVO	Bolivia
	Mr. RAMOS	Brazil
	Mr. SCHNACKE )	
	Mr. DAGNINO RUIZ )	Chile
	Mr. SILVERIO	Cuba
	Mr. KELLOGG	United States of America
	Mr. CHARVET	France
	Mr. SIERRA )	
	Mr. ARRIETA )	Mexico
	Mr. NEWTON	Netherlands
	Mr. OVERTON	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Mr. FREIRE	Uruguay

Representatives of a specialized agency:

Mr. CASSERES )	Food and Agriculture
Mr. TERVER )	Organization (FAO)

Representatives of non-governmental organizations in Category B:

Mr. de JARMY	International Organization for Standardization
Mr. du BOUCHET	National Association of Manufacturers (USA)

<u>Secretariat:</u>	Mr. CASTILLO	Deputy Executive Secretary
	Mr. MALINOWSKY	Department of Economic Affairs
	Mr. SANTA CRUZ	Secretary of the Committee

MEASURES TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF SUPPLIES OF EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL MATERIALS (E/CN.12/230)

The CHAIRMAN opened discussion on the Executive Secretary's progress report on the above item (E/CN.12/230).

Mr. SCHNACKE (Chile) expressed great satisfaction with the report. He fully agreed with both the Executive Secretary and the Director-General of UNESCO that the meeting of the proposed working group should be postponed until replies to the 1950 questionnaire had been received from governments. Not one government had as yet sent in a reply; they should certainly be exhorted to do so as soon as possible.

Mr. FREIRE (Uruguay) was in full agreement with the Chilean representative. He therefore proposed a resolution to the effect that the Committee should take note with satisfaction of the progress report and should urge governments to reply to the questionnaire.

The representatives of MEXICO, CHILE, the UNITED KINGDOM and CUBA warmly supported the Uruguayan draft resolution.

The Uruguayan draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

ECLA AND FAO JOINT WORK PROGRAMME (E/CN.12/229, E/CN.12/235)

Progress report on the joint work programme of ECLA and FAO  
(E/CN.12/229)

Mr. CASSERES (Food and Agriculture Organization) emphasized the importance of co-operation between ECLA and the FAO, a co-operation which had been harmonious in the past and promised to

/be fruitful

E/CN.12/AC.14/SR.2

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be fruitful in the future.

One example of that co-operation was that the FAO will second a senior agricultural economist to act as chief of the newly-established Agricultural Section of the ECLA Secretariat. Another was the study of Latin American-European trade, carried out jointly by the ECLA and Economic Commission for Europe Secretariats with the collaboration of the FAO and the International Monetary Fund. That study went into aspects of the question which had never been properly analyzed before and was - as he hoped members of the Committee would agree - a document of outstanding value.

The FAO attached great importance to consultations with ECLA on the agricultural and economic matters with which both were concerned. By means of such consultations, the FAO was able to take part in projects which it did not have the funds to carry out alone, and at the same time to contribute expert knowledge. There were many possible fields for joint study by both organizations, subject to the limitations imposed by priority needs and by the staff and funds available.

ECLA's studies on the economic development of Latin America would be invaluable in connexion with evaluating requests from various countries under the Technical Assistance Programme. Before technical assistance with regard to agriculture could be granted, it was necessary to know both the country's economic structure and the relation of its agricultural programme to other forms of development. In that connexion, he was extremely pleased with the  
/agreement

agreement concluded between the Government of Chile, the FAO, ECLA and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to set up in Santiago a Latin American training centre on agricultural programme planning, which would assist governments in preparing their requests for technical assistance in agriculture.

Lastly, he wished to convey to the Committee the satisfaction of the FAO's Director-General with the new agreement concluded between ECLA and the FAO; the resulting co-operation would, he hoped, be of great benefit to the entire region.

Mr. KELLOGG (United States of America) said that his government was fully aware of the importance of collaboration between ECLA and the specialized agencies, and consequently welcomed the latest ECLA-FAO agreement. The lending of a FAO expert to ECLA was an admirable arrangement and he assumed that it would work both ways -- with ECLA supplying personnel to FAO when the latter needed such assistance for its work with Latin America. He was sure that the FAO would give ECLA the benefit of its expert knowledge when the latter helped governments to formulate their requests for technical assistance with regard to agriculture. The Latin American training centre, referred to by the FAO representative, should also prove a very useful undertaking.

Both ECLA and the FAO were accomplishing a great deal in the field of agricultural credit. It was to be regretted that so far only ten out of the twenty governments concerned had replied to the questionnaire on the subject; but since the proposed seminar on

/agricultural

agricultural credit should not, in his opinion, be held without adequate preparation, he proposed that the Executive-Secretary of ECLA, the FAO and possibly the Organization of American States, should be requested to set the date for that seminar when they felt that the ground had been sufficiently prepared.

He also proposed that the Committee should note with satisfaction the progress report contained in document E/CN.12/229, and should urge those governments which had not yet done so, to reply to the questionnaire on agricultural credit.

Mr. SCHNACKE (Chile) was also pleased with the successful co-operation between ECLA and the FAO. The latest agreement between the two organizations was of the greatest importance to the entire Latin American region; they were pooling their efforts for the common good, with no thought of personal prestige, and it was only to be hoped that their example would be followed by other United Nations organs. No one of those organs, and no one specialized agency, could supply the needs of Latin America, which could be filled only through effective collaboration.

The FAO-ECLA Co-operative Agricultural Unit was a fine idea, as was the Latin American training centre on agricultural programme planning. A regional view should be taken of the development of Latin American countries, in order to avoid unbalanced development.

He warmly supported the United States proposal, and suggested that co-ordination must also be achieved with organizations which could help with the financing of the agricultural programmes

/prepared, such

prepared, such as the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Without adequate means of financing, the best of plans would remain on paper; and all the agencies necessary to the actual execution of such plans should co-operate in that task as ECLA and the FAO were doing.

Mr. SILVERIO (Cuba) also commended the Executive-Secretary of ECLA and the Director-General of the FAO on their admirable co-operation. He stressed the fact that thorough study of agricultural credit and of practical means of instituting ~~out~~ was needed if agricultural development programmes were to be successful. He therefore hoped that the proposed seminar on agricultural credit would be held in the near future.

He warmly supported the United States proposal.

Mr. RAMOS (Brazil) also supported that proposal.

Mr. FREIRE (Uruguay) supported both that proposal and the proposal made by the Chilean representative, to the effect that ECLA should invite the co-operation of organizations which might assist in the financing of agricultural programmes, such as the Bank and the Fund.

The CHAIRMAN requested that both proposals should be submitted in writing. A vote on them would be taken at a later meeting, after delegations had had the opportunity to study their contents.

Report on the importance of forests and forest production in Latin American Economy (E/CN.12/235)

Mr. DAGNINO RUIZ (Chile) summarized the paper submitted to the

/Ad Hoc

Ad Hoc Committee (E/CN.12/235), emphasized his delegation's view that that study showed that the time had arrived for the Commission to take more practical steps with regard to the problem of forestry in Latin America and submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.12/AC.14/2).

Mr. TERVER (Food and Agriculture Organization) observed that the economic exploitation of the Latin American forests could not be a sound long-term programme unless it was accompanied by a consistent conservation policy. That point had been fully emphasized in the report. The relevant organs of the FAO were ready and willing to co-operate in such work.

Mr. ARRIETA (Mexico) supported the Chilean proposal. The Mexican Government, which had long applied a conservation policy, would be glad to give ECLA the benefit of its experience. The aim should be not merely conservation but also the improvement of forest resources.

The CHAIRMAN said that the vote on the Chilean draft resolution would be taken at a subsequent meeting, when that document had been duly distributed.

**SOUTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE: ITEM REFERRED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (E/CN.12/232)**

The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider the application of the South American Petroleum Institute for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in Category B.

Mr. FREIRE (Uruguay) wholeheartedly supported that application. The South American Petroleum Institute was an important organization /whose aims



whose aims and achievements were equally laudable. It represented a new departure in the petroleum industry in that it laid stress on collaboration with governments and on the exchange of information. The application should not only be accepted but the Commission should also express its appreciation of the importance and meritorious work of the Institute. In that connexion he noted that the Institute was not strictly a South American body, since Mexican and United States organizations were members of it.

Mr. SIERRA (Mexico) supported the Uruguayan proposal. He explained that the Director of the South American Institute had stated in Mexico that there had never been any intention of confining membership to South American countries but it had been necessary to start work on a limited scale, with the intention of bringing in other American countries later.

Mr. KELLOGG (United States of America) observed that the representatives of Colombia and Venezuela, two of the largest petroleum producers in the Americas, were not present and suggested that their views should be learned before the application was entertained. Comparatively new non-governmental organizations were normally carried on the register of the Secretary-General, which gives them opportunity to be heard under the conditions established by ECOSOC.

Mr. SILVERIO (Cuba) supported the United States representative's view.

Mr. FREIRE (Uruguay) maintained his proposal. The Institute's  
/activities,

activities, aims and composition were sufficient guarantee of its standing. It might be a comparatively new body, but that could be said even of the United Nations. If it was accorded status in Category B, it would be enabled to give even greater service to all the countries of the American continent.

Mr. SCHNACKE (Chile) supported the Uruguayan proposal. Chile was only just beginning to exploit its oil resources, which were nationalized, and therefore would welcome information from every source.

Mr. KELLOGG (United States of America) proposed that the decision should be postponed until the views of the Colombian and Venezuelan governments had been ascertained.

The representatives of BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA and FRANCE, supported the Uruguayan proposal.

The United States proposal was rejected by seven votes to two.

Mr. SILVERIO (Cuba) had voted as he had on the understanding that all delegations concerned ought to be heard and in the expectation that the final decision would be taken by the plenary meeting, by which time the Colombian and Venezuelan delegations might possibly be present.

Mr. KELLOGG (United States of America) said that he would be prepared to abstain from voting on the Uruguayan proposal that the Commission recommend to ECOSOC that the Institute's application for status should be granted, but could not, in the absence of further information, support the further proposal that the Commission should  
/stress the

stress the Institute's importance and meritorious work.

Mr. GOMEZ ROBLES (Guatemala) requested that the Uruguayan proposal should be voted in two parts. Like the United States representative, he could not support the second part.

Mr. SCHNACKE (Chile) asked the Uruguayan representative to withdraw the second part of his proposal. It would be redundant, because the very fact that the Commission believed that the Institute merited inclusion in Category B was tantamount to an expression of approval of its aims and performance.

Mr. FREIRE (Uruguay) said that the Economic and Social Council had requested ECLA's opinion about the merits of the Institute, so that the Commission should at least record its view that that was a deserving organization. The vote on the second part of his proposal could be taken at a subsequent meeting.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the substance of the second part of the Uruguayan proposal should be incorporated in a preamble to the relevant draft resolution. That text could be examined at a subsequent meeting.

It was so agreed.

It was decided that the Commission should recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the South American Petroleum Institute should be granted consultative status in Category B.

After a brief procedural discussion, Mr. GOMEZ ROBLES (Guatemala) moved the adjournment.

The motion for adjournment was adopted.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

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