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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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SUPPLEMENT No. 3

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which exist in Latin America for developing industries likely to ensure higher productivity in agriculture; and

5. In accordance with the resources and facilities which each Latin-American country can offer, study the possibility of setting up or expanding such industries within a plan for increasing intra-regional and international trade.

STUDIES OF THE COFFEE INDUSTRY IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Resolution 63 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/348)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the production of, and trade in, coffee are of great importance to the economy of several Latin-American countries,

Considering that, with the present technical levels of cultivation and processing of coffee, the efficiency of labour is very low because it is impossible to mechanize important phases of the productive process, and

Considering that the aforesaid characteristics of coffee cultivation tend to keep large sections of the population at low income levels,

Recommends that the secretariat study, in collaboration with FAO and other inter-governmental bodies, in specified areas where coffee is the main source of income, those economic and technical aspects of coffee production which exert the greatest influence on economic development.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Resolution 64 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/349)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that in many cases the agricultural statistics of the countries of Latin America are not sufficiently broad, comparable or systematic for the adequate compilation and analysis of the data needed for studies of economic development in agriculture, and

Considering further that these shortcomings may impair the validity of the conclusions reached concerning problems of agricultural economy,

Requests the secretariat

1. When appropriate, to point out with the necessary clarity in its economic studies what the statistical deficiencies are, indicating the sources and, in the case of estimates prepared by the secretariat, the methods followed in the preparation of the data;

2. To undertake, in co-operation with FAO and the Inter-American Statistical Institute, an investigation into the structure of the system of agricultural statistics of the Latin-American countries and of the techniques used by them, for the purpose of indicating where the greatest deficiencies occur and determining in what cases the existing statistics may be accepted and in what cases they should be broader or more thorough so as to conform to specified standards and so as not to impair the validity of the conclusions in the economic studies based upon them; and

3. To endeavour, in co-operation with FAO, to

devise speedy and adequate methods for collecting the available data and information.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Resolution 65 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/350)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that, pursuant to resolution 14 (IV) adopted at the fourth session, an Agricultural Credit Seminar in Central America was held in Guatemala during September and October 1952, under the aegis of the Government of Guatemala, the Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization, the preliminary report of which was submitted to this fifth session for study (E/CN.12/305),

Notes with satisfaction the report submitted by the secretariat, FAO and the Government of Guatemala, on the results of the said seminar in Central America; and

Recommends that the secretariat, jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization, enlisting the co-operation of other United Nations specialized agencies and in consultation with governments, continue the study of agricultural credit problems and arrange for the calling, if and when appropriate, of regional seminars to deal with this subject.

LAND REFORM

Resolution 66 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/351)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having noted with satisfaction the interest of the United Nations in the study of land reform problems, and General Assembly resolution 625 (VII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 370 (XIII), which deal specifically with this matter and which suggest that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should carry out studies in this field,

Considering that the system of agrarian structures is an element of fundamental importance in an adequate analysis of the problems involved in the economic development of the Latin-American countries,

Considering that, within such structures, the methods of tenure and land use are of vital importance and should be considered, in Latin America, from the point of view of ensuring a better life for the farmer as a necessary step towards the economic emancipation of the peoples,

Considering that any system of cultivation should tend towards improving the living conditions of the rural population,

Considering that a Latin-American seminar on land problems will be held in Brazil (Campinas, State of São Paulo) in May 1953, at which all questions relating to land reform will be studied by experts, and

Considering that the Commission will collaborate in this seminar, which is sponsored by FAO and the Government of Brazil in pursuance of the aforesaid resolutions,

Recommends

1. That land reform be considered as a basic ele-