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Liaison - U.N. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORG. 1960
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Liaison FAO

HEADQUARTERS:
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

TELEPHONE KLEBER 25-10

CABLE ADDRESS: INTBAFRAD PARIS

EUROPEAN OFFICE:
4, AVENUE D'IÉNA
PARIS (16e) - FRANCE

December 6, 1961

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director of Development Services Department
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dick:

As you know, I attended the recent FAO and UNESCO Conferences. I will start with the former, which finished first. It was also the more important. You receive, I understand, all the papers, minutes, resolutions etc. of these and other conferences, but you may wish me to comment briefly on some of the highlights.

FAO - Eleventh Session

From the agenda, we thought the Utilisation of Food Surpluses, the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, the African Survey (and especially the program of Education and Training) and the Mediterranean Development Project were the items of most interest to the Bank. I therefore attended as many as possible of the discussions on these subjects. The first and last of these emerged as the chief and most controversial highlights. The African Survey was of course of great importance, but these were the two major concrete proposals FAO wished to put across at this Conference.

Utilisation of Food Surpluses

You will be familiar with the FAO proposal (outlined in Development through Food, and paper C 61/18) to establish a Surplus Utilization Fund, to be administered jointly by FAO and UN, with an initial subscription capital of $100 million. The proposed uses of the Fund are extremely wide, and include the financing of emergency relief and international food reserves; national food reserves; relief of chronic malnutrition; infant, pre-school and school feeding; educational fellowships; other social development activities; labour intensive and other economic development activities.

In his introductory remarks, the Director-General made three main points: (1) that world conscience rejects the idea of restricting surpluses at a time of shortages elsewhere; (2) that a satisfactory agreement on the utilisation of surpluses could both help the shortages and economic development; (3) that this was a great opportunity for FAO to open a new chapter.

The D.G. said that evidently there were certain conditions necessary for the successful implementation of such a scheme, which must inevitably start in an experimental way. He mentioned:

1. the need for coordination with national development programmes;

2. that the food surpluses must be accompanied by financial aid,

3. that there must be an assurance that the scheme would continue over a fairly long period;

4. that it must not be allowed to interfere with international trade, especially that of the developed countries.

The D.G. emphasized that food aid and economic aid in general could not be separated. It was therefore essential that there should be coordination with national programmes and the activities of all other agencies. (He mentioned at one point that the Bank had been consulted and were in general agreement with the proposals). He explained the plan for a joint FAO-UN proposal, and stressed the qualifications of FAO to play a major rôle in coordinating food aid programmes. He mentioned the suggestion that the Fund should become a World Food Bank.

This proposal for a Surplus Utilisation Fund provoked quite a lively debate. Recipient countries expressed approval, sometimes with enthusiasm, but even here the need for safeguards was frequently mentioned. Pakistan, for instance, welcomed multilateral assistance only on the understanding that it would be over and above bilateral assistance - and was against the coordination of bilateral programmes, on the grounds that this would mean interference and attempts at direction. The Ivory Coast said there must be caution over any tendency to discourage local production.

Surplus countries also naturally welcomed the proposal. The U.S., committed in advance, expressed great faith in the scheme, and merely alluded in passing to the need for certain safeguards. Canada gave warm support, but urged the need for a cautious start and measures to ensure that commodity markets were not disturbed. Australia also made this last point, while supporting the scheme.

From other countries there came a good deal of critical comment: Belgium, while approving the general objectives, stressed the need to avoid discouragement of home production, the danger of interference with

normal trade, and the danger of irrational development in donor countries. There was need to examine carefully the various financial and operational problems involved, and there should be a modest, experimental approach. Argentina accepted the need for some multi-lateral planning, for humanitarian purposes, and therefore supported the scheme, but emphasized the need for safeguards for food producing countries. The interests of giving as well as of receiving countries must be considered. The work must be done in close cooperation with the U.N., and the $100 million Fund considered simply as a cautious experiment. They doubted the feasibility of food reserves.

Sweden gave general support for a cautious experiment. The organisational side should be kept modest. They preferred an emphasis on food for economic development. In the long run, it should be faced, an effective scheme of this nature must affect normal trade.

France, in giving support, stressed the need for an experimental approach, a consideration of the practical problems, and the need to safeguard normal trade.

The U.K. recognized the scope that exists for using food surpluses in the total aid programmes of countries which have surpluses of food. They had an open mind however regarding the rôle of FAO. It must be borne in mind that OECD had also been asked to examine this problem.

At this time, therefore, all they would wish to suggest was that there was need for a much more careful consideration of some of the difficulties and implications of such a scheme, such as:

1. the difficulty (referred to by the N.Z. delegate) of avoiding through any safeguards a serious interference with international trade. With food only for emergency relief, the problem might hardly arise: but if food aid were to be made an inherent part of the economic development of recipient countries, as the D.G. had advocated, how could we deny that there would be interference with normal trade?

2. We must ask ourselves what would be the relationship between the operative unit of this Fund and commercial enterprise generally — with for instance the freight market.

3. There were many problems implicit in the direct encouragement of food surpluses.

4. Many questions sprang to the mind: how would the food be chosen - determined by nutricious qualities or the accident of available surpluses? Who would bear the cost of storage? The cost of turnover? Would the Fund buy food? And if so, from which ~~services~~ sources? The cheapest?

5. There seemed to be some contradiction between the objectives of this scheme and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. The building

up of a big machine to increase surplus production in developed countries might well discourage production in under-developed countries.

6. There seemed to be some uncertainty as to whether the scheme was devised primarily to help developing countries or to solve the problem of surpluses.

The Conference approved the establishment of the Surplus Utilisation Fund.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign

This is not the kind of campaign that anyone likes to oppose publicly, but dans les couloirs there were a good many ironical comments. The Director-General's motives in launching the campaign are suspect, and it does seem a little odd for all the donor countries to finance a campaign to persuade the donor countries to donate!

The Conference approved the Freedom-from-Hunger-Campaign.

The African Survey

This Survey is, as the U.K. Delegate said, an extraordinary achievement. The teams went out in May, started writing in September, and the report was completed in three languages in October. There are disadvantages in preparing a report so quickly, but everyone seemed to agree that a comprehensive survey of Africa had been badly needed and that this provided a useful start.

The Conference approved the conclusions of the Report, which stressed the urgency for bold and realistic programmes.

The debate on the Report was not however entirely uncritical. The U.S. Delegate voiced most strongly certain objections which cropped up at intervals throughout the Conference. These centred round two main points: (1) that the analysis and recommendations in the Survey go far beyond FAO's legitimate sphere, e.g. on general tax and fiscal policies, and that it was necessary to proceed with great caution in economic surveys, and ensure the cooperation and agreement of other agencies, especially in the field of financial and economic policies; (2) that there were certain broad policy implications in the Survey, some of which were questionable or even damaging e.g. an excessive concentration on the rôle of government and ignoring of the private sector and individual initiative. It was necessary to be cautious about colouring surveys with policy implications of this kind.

Agricultural Education and Training in Africa

The African Survey emphasized the need for more education and training, and FAO tabled a special programme of agricultural education and training which was approved by the Conference.

The programme planned the assignment of more agricultural advisers as:

1) Agricultural education specialists for overall policy.

2) Specialists in forestry, fisheries etc.

3) Personnel to work with survey teams such as those planned by UNESCO and ILO.

In addition it was planned to increase the organisation of seminars and training centres.

The Mediterranean Development Project

This project was introduced with fluent enthusiasm by Dr. Glesinger. You will have read as much of the documents as you want to (FAO Mediterranean Project, The Mediterranean Project by Egon Glesinger, and the Report on Activities arising out of the Mediterranean Project). Glesinger explained that the Report had been fully discussed in 1959, and that the present concern was to arrive at the objectives of the Report. It has been agreed that FAO could best help in this by:

1) establishing a Committee of Coordination within FAO, which would help to

2) establish spearhead zones, with the help of the Special Fund's financing of pre-investment surveys.

Four Mediterranean countries had already approached FAO for help in establishing spearhead zones - Turkey, Morocco, Tunisia and Greece.

The exchange of views that had taken place had brought out that the establishment of spearhead (regional) zones had been accepted all round the Mediterranean as a method of accelerating progress. The regional approach made possible an early start and correct later developments. Incidental advantages were:

1) each zone provides excellent opportunities for training.

2) Assistance in the form of aid to zones leads to coordinated assistance.

3) Aid to zones leads the governments to think in international terms e.g. the cold chain.

Experience had also exposed some of the difficulties in developing zones. Some practical suggestions were the need for:

1) a rotation of experts in the zones,

2) periodic meetings on the spot,

3) the training of counter-part personnel in the zones,

4) the establishment by the D.G. of a group of experts on Mediterranean development to advise FAO.

The idea behind the Mediterranean Project certainly seems to have a great deal to commend it, and should deserve the support of the donor countries who are mostly so closely related to this area by blood or cultural tradition. The delegates were in fact genuinely in support. Dr. Glesinger had however underestimated the hard look some countries intended to take at the details of the scheme.

There were the usual open mouthed welcomes from hungry young countries, and France was happy at the prospect of ancient civilisations resuming their rightful place. But other delegates asked some awkward questions. Canada gave a general approval, but viewed the rôle of FAO as that of adviser. There should be no great need for expense. The principal onus was on the countries concerned. The U.K. congratulated everyone in general. The surveys were excellent and helpful. But they should not lead to a proliferation of committees. And what was a "Mediterranean expert"? Did they exist? The resolution also they found too imprecise. And this "liaison between Mediterranean countries" - what exactly did this mean, and was something new necessary? And the studies which were to be prepared - what exactly were they, and for whom? CCP were already making commodity studies.

The U.S. said they were deeply interested in development in the Mediterranean area, and had already embarked upon many bilateral arrangements - which they intended to continue. They were impressed by what the individual countries were doing for themselves. They agreed it was important to have coordination and a regional approach. But (1) they doubted whether many regional proposals had reached a stage where a conference could endorse them - and this conference did not have the expertise to give approval, (2) they doubted whether the Report and Resolution fitted into FAO's legitimate scope. The overall planning, the coordination of technical assistance, the programmes for economic and social development all seemed the proper sphere of the UN or other agencies.

The U.S. delegate said he had a picture of Dr. Glesinger running a puppet show from FAO's splendid roof top, with the wave of a hand creating a forest here or a dam there. But surely much in the Report and Resolution was not FAO's business, or anyway not her unaided business? And it was not clear how far the proposed actions were covered by the Budget which had just been approved.

This was rather a cold douche. Dr. Glesinger made a disarming reply. He agreed with all the criticism. He regretted that the Report had been hastily and badly drafted. Of course there must be the closest cooperation with all other agencies. Whereever necessary in the Report, UN or some other agency must be added to FAO or substituted for it.

I was reminded of the desperate rescue operation in the tale of the Christmas country house guest who, horrified to find that presents all round were expected, hurried down before breakfast and added "and from John" to some of the Happy Christmas greetings enscribed on the parcels.

Mr. Boerma however was impressed by the budget point. It was agreed that the Resolution should be redrafted in cooperation with other agencies - and that it should be made clear that any expenditures would be only within available budget resources.

Morocco

One section of the Mediterranean Project I must mention separately. You will know much more than I do about the Bank's examination of possible projects in Morocco,and the interest of other agencies. Glesinger is enthusiastic about the possibilities of utilising the Riff's water potential, and I can see that FAO are anxious to play a leading rôle in agricultural development in Morocco. But they are also anxious to cooperate with the Bank and not trespass on anything we have in hand. Dr. Sen, Wright, Boerma and Glesinger all stressed this point. They propose to have a two-day discussion in Rome some time in January to decide on a programme, and then at some later date Dr. Sen and a team would pay a visit to Morocco to discuss it with the Government. They very much hope the Bank would agree to send someone for the Rome meeting and also participate in the visit to Morocco. I understand Dr. Sen is probably writing personally to Mr. Black on this.

I had private doubts as to whether the Bank would wish to be identified in this way with FAO's programme or talks in Morocco, but you may in any case wish to send someone to the Rome meeting, or want me to attend.

Contacts

I had an interesting talk with Dr. Sen, whom I had met before, in which he explained at some length the need to consider food and agriculture problems in the context of overall economic development. Of course FAO's sphere of operation was limited, and of course there must be cooperation between agencies; but FAO's projects could not be considered in isolation.

I had a short talk with Dr. Ezekiel (it is not, I gather, everybody who considers him to be an asset to FAO!), and a very long one with Dr. Glesinger. Mr. Wright and Mr. Boerma kindly gave me a lunch, and I saw a good deal of that admirably chosen liaison officer, Antonio Orbaneja. I strongly recommend his

charming Frascati villa for Sunday lunch.

I also naturally saw a good deal of my IMF colleagues, Gertrude Lovasy, the GATT representative, Don Taylor, and various delegates.

I took the opportunity of the visit to call on Dr. Simoncelli and hear about the progress of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno.



With the Compliments
of

W.G. Weisbecker
Chief, Distribution and
Sales Section

Re: Your letter dated 16 November
1961.

Rec'd Jan 2-62

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome

FAO Documents

November 16, 1961

Mr. W. G. Weisbecker,
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section,
Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome, Italy.

Dear Mr. Weisbecker:

This is to ask you to send us one copy of each of the following publications in the series "Studies in Data Processing Methods."

- Handbook on Data Processing Methods - Part I
- Questionnaire design -- processing aspects
- Punch cards -- their types and design
- Punching cards and ensuring quality of punching
- Auxiliary punch-card machines
- Punch-card tabulating machines
- Construction of codes
- Controlling and improving data processing productivity.

These publications are listed on page 5 of "Controlling and Improving Data Processing Productivity (provisional edition)" FAO, Rome, 1961, publication number 13930.

Yours very truly,

p.p. for SHR

S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

CO:hs

FAO Doc.

November 16, 1961

Mr. W. G. Weisbecker,
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section,
Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome, Italy.

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Controlling and improving data processing productivity.

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Yours very truly,

CO for SHR

S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

CO:hs

Jacinto FAO

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P
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ROME, November 11, 1961

Mr. L. J. C. Evans,
Agriculture Division,
IBRD, Washington, D.C.

Dear Jim:

We leave Rome in an hour or so and I want to report on various discussions with FAO. I wrote yesterday re Dr. Buri whom I feel promising either for staff or Panama. In case yesterday's letter goes astray, I recommend that we arrange through Harza, Engineering Consultants, for him to return from Uruguay to Rome via Washington (at our additional expense) on about December 19 for thorough interview, etc. Buri leaves in two days for a consultant assignment for Harza (and Italconsult) in Uruguay.

FAO turned on the "red carpet" treatment in spite of their preoccupation with the Conference. Dr. Boerma arranged for me to see all the top men as per itinerary enclosed. Usually, only for half an hour, but it was most useful and a few operational matters emerged - as set out below:

1. Uruguay - Faunce and Stenstrom reported that part of the trouble was that Farmers' Coops. had been supplying farm machinery well below dealers' prices. About 19 different makes and many had no service facilities or spare parts. They are trying to do something about it and their machinery man in Uruguay will write directly to Rupert Wilson.

Stenstrom (we tried to get him for staff three years ago) will be visiting S. America about March and could come through Washington if we wanted it. He was machinery expert for FAO in Chile about three years ago and would be helpful on Chile project.

2. Morocco - Glesinger and Veltman were very pressing about Bank interest in irrigation in Morocco.

They have started Special Fund study of regional development Western

Rif - watershed area of Oierrha River. Now discussing extending study lower down watershed to irrigated and/or irrigable areas of Sebon River (and Rharb River).

Moroccans have told them that Bank is interested in financing irrigation on Sebon River and Rharb Plain.

Their concern is that decisions may be made before relative priorities have been worked out. Also that development lower down is also related to study of upper Sebon watershed which is not proposed. Their interest will be confined to hydrology, etc. to determine flood and water supply impact from upper Sebon watershed on lower Sebon and Rharb Plain.

Discussions are to be held with Morocco Government between December 15 and early January. If it is agreed to extend their study to lower down the Sebon and Rharb Rivers, Veltman (a good man) says that within a few months (I suspect a year) they could assess priorities for projects for the most promising 10% of the area and rapidly prepare feasibility studies within the same period.

The Moroccans told them that they were asking Bank to attend the proposed discussions. FAO would like it too but I said that it may well be impossible for staffing reasons.

I told them that Bank interest was very indefinite at this stage but that I would ask Washington to let FAO know before December 15 meeting the extent of our interest and where we stood. Also that if invited we would consider whether we could send anyone to the discussions.

3. IDA Interest in Agricultural Education Projects - Dr. Boerma asked me to let the Bank know informally that they had reached agreement with UNESCO that FAO would be responsible for agricultural education projects -- hence, if we were financing we should work with them.

He gave me the enclosed papers which seem to me to be a not particularly clear attempt to rationalize an impossible degree of overlapping and duplication of responsibilities. For what it is worth it should be passed on informally to Ken

Iverson and Hugh Ripman.

4. Rivas, Nicaragua - Debell and Lucas raised two points which require careful checking:

a) The development of 1,000 ha of bananas under purchase contract with United Fruit is proceeding at Chinendega. We must make certain that United Fruit agreement for 1,000 ha at Rivas still stands. This is very important re economic and financial feasibilities.

b) Farmers in area said (by Tipton) to have told Government that they are keen to participate but would require Government to guarantee minimum prices for products sufficient for them to cover O & M and amortization charges. Government said to be sympathetic and to be considering doing so. If so, I feel that we would have to consider the implications very carefully before proceeding with any negotiations.

This is all and now 30 minutes left to pay hotel bill, etc.

All the best,

(Signed) Peter

(P. A. Reid)

Copies of this letter sent to: Mr. Bohenski
Messrs. Deran-Ballan/Wilson
Messrs. Kordik/Williams
Messrs. Ripman/Iverson
Mr. Johnson

31 October 1961

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 27 October 1961, we regret to inform you that Forestry and Forest Products Studies No.3 and 6 are out of print.

Yours sincerely,

W.G. Weisbecker
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
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Mr. S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
U S A

STOP 26

FAO Documents

Liaison FAO
x Translation Policy

October 30, 1961

Mr. Duncan Wall
Director, Publications Service,
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome

Dear Mr. Wall:

Thank you for your letter of October 6th concerning the international organizations' difficulties in obtaining competent translators.

As you rightly assume, we have experienced these difficulties quite acutely ourselves. I shall, therefore, be glad to take part in an informal discussion of the means to improve the situation. My replies to the specific questions in paragraph 7 of your letter are listed below.

(a) I think the situation warrants joint action. Being highly dependent on good translation for performance of their tasks, the international organizations would appear to have a duty to initiate action to ameliorate a condition which increasingly menace efficient operation.

(b) I favour preparation of a joint report which analyses all relevant facts, and surveys remedies and solutions. However, I believe that a decision as to whether it will be appropriate or opportune to present the report to ACC or any other bodies or officials should be made in the light of the findings of the report, and not beforehand.

(c) In due course it would probably become necessary to bring together a temporary working group composed of officers of selected agencies.

(d) Nil.

(e) I agree in general with the summaries under 4 and 5. However, I would rank the factors mentioned under 5 in the following sequence: (a), (d), (c), (b).

(f) Some 95% of the Bank's translation is into English. Approximately 70% from Spanish, 15% from French, 12% from German and 3% from other languages. Because of a relatively small language staff, the Bank has hitherto required that all its translators be able to translate into English from at least Spanish, French and German. We have experienced great difficulty in finding competent candidates with these qualifications.

Because of the small amount of translation into other languages from English, such translation work has hitherto been done by "contract" translators. However, it has been extremely difficult to find the competence required. In this connection we have tested a large number of translators into Spanish and French with poor results.

(g)(i) The answer to this question should evolve from the findings of the report.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) Some cooperative arrangements for the recruitment of competent translators and trainees would seem desirable, including publicity and advance notice of examinations to promising candidates.

(iv) This proposal would appear worth while exploring.

(v) A study of the best means to make universities and foundations aware of the needs and opportunities in the area of translation would undoubtedly be a useful preliminary to action.

(vi) This would be useful.

After you have received replies to your questions from other international organization, I shall be greatly interested in hearing about their reactions and suggestions. Where collective action would appear to bring results, I believe the Heads of Language Services at the international organizations would be well advised together to seek a solution for their common predicament.

Sincerely yours,

S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

SHR:asl

FAO Documents

October 27, 1961

Mr. W.G. Weisbecker
Chief, Distribution and
Sales Section,
Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Weisbecker:

This is to ask you to send us one copy of each of the FAO publications noted below.

Yours very truly,

S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

FAO Forestry and Forest Products Studies No. 3: Tropical Woods and Agricultural Residues as Sources of Pulp: A Symposium.

FAO Forestry and Forest Products Studies No. 6: Raw Materials for More Paper: Pulp Processes and Procedures Recommended for Testing.

SHR:ASL

Sirva FAO
orig: Central America - Genl

FORM NO. 57A
(5-48)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: October 26, 1961

FROM: Shig Kuriyama SK

SUBJECT: CENTRAL AMERICA: Meeting with FAO Regional Staff

1. Messrs. Angelo de Tuddo and John C. Kassebaum of the FAO office in Mexico City visited the Bank on October 17, 1961 to discuss matters of common interest. From the Bank, Messrs. Bochenski, Kordik, Wapenhaus, Eschenberg (part of the time) and Kuriyama were present. The following are some of the more significant remarks made by the visitors.

FAO Offices in Latin America

2. The visitors explained that the main FAO office in Latin America was the office in Santiago, Chile. There were two branch offices in Rio de Janeiro and Mexico City. The Mexico City office covered Mexico and all Central American countries including Panama. There were presently one or more FAO specialists in each of the Central American countries.

Central American Economic Integration

3. The Economic Integration treaties signed by Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua provided for a unified external tariff and complete free trade among the four countries except for items included in a special list. This list included such items as grain, cement, tobacco, shoes, etc.; trade concerning items included in this list would be liberalized gradually over the next three to five years. Certain items (such as sugar), however, would not be liberalized by this procedure.

4. As for freedom in the movement of labor, the treaties signed among Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador before the four country agreements were signed provided specifically for entirely free movement of labor. The four country agreements did not contain explicit provisions to this effect; however, in practice the movement of labor could be more or less considered as free.

5. The Central American Bank for Economic Integration had made no loan yet and had no specific loan applications pending before it. Its head office was in Tegucigalpa whereas the head office for the integration treaties was in Guatemala.

Price Stabilization

6. In referring to the loss incurred by El Salvador in relation to its price stabilization program for maize, Mr. Kassebaum said that he had been studying the feasibility of a Central American grain marketing institution. The purpose of this institution would not be to encourage production by price support but to minimize price fluctuations by market operations. A report on this project would be ready in three to four weeks and Mr. de Tuddo promised to send the Bank a copy.

El Salvador

7. The visitors said that the yield of cotton in El Salvador was one of the highest in the world. A license was required to grow cotton. No substantial increase in cotton production could be expected, firstly, because of the difficulty to sell and, secondly, because of the lack of land.

Panama

8. The visitors stated that Panama had a good potential of agricultural development. Mr. de Tuddo referred specifically to the project of growing African palm on the Atlantic Coast, which seemed interesting. The Government was giving IFE $500,000 annually to provide funds necessary for extending agricultural credit. One of the problems which had been neglected in the past was the provision of credit for land clearance. This made it difficult for the farmers who had borrowed money for the purchase of land to obtain further borrowings required in clearing the land.

Cleared with and cc: Messrs. Bochenski
Wapenhaus

cc: Messrs. Reid/Kordik
Havlik o/r
Eschenberg o/r
Simmons o/r

SKuriyama:sm

Train FAO

Mr. Kenneth R. Iverson October 26, 1961

John C. de Wilde

Fourth Session of FAO Group on Coconut and Coconut Products, December 1961.

I suggested to Mr. Knapp that we be allowed to send someone to this meeting, but he vetoed the idea. I suppose you will therefore inform FAO that we do not plan to send an observer. I would be grateful, however, if you would express on our behalf our great interest in this subject and our hope that we shall receive all of the documents produced for or by the projected meeting.

attachment

Jean FAO

October 20, 1961

Mr. John Duncan Miller
Special Representative in Europe
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
4, Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16e, France

Dear Johnnie:

As suggested in your letter of October 11, we would appreciate it if you would make arrangements for Harry Curran to represent the Bank at the 60th session of the Executive Board of UNESCO, which will be held in Paris from October 25 to November 29 of this year.

I enclose a copy of a request from the Director General of FAO to have the Bank represented at the Eleventh Session of the Conference which will convene on Saturday, November 4 at FAO Headquarters. We also would appreciate it if arrangements can be made for Harry Curran to represent the Bank at this meeting. While the dates of the two meetings overlap, I would assume that it would be possible for Harry to spend some time with both groups.

The postscript to your letter of October 11 also suggested that Harry should have some background concerning the interest of UNESCO in IDA in the event that he should have to make a statement.

Dick Demuth will be coming to Paris in November when he attends the next meeting of DAC. At this time he can review with Harry plans for IDA to extend credits in the field of education as well as the working relationship of the Bank/IDA with UNESCO.

In the meantime let me note one or two points. As you know, IDA can make credits for educational projects and Mr. Black, in his speech in Vienna, stated that IDA was actively considering a project to finance a technical training program. The program that he was referring to is in Tunisia, where we are sending an appraisal mission early in November. John Williams will head the mission and we are arranging for Mr. Deheyn of OECD and Mr. Tuqan of UNESCO to be members of that group. There may be one other person from the Bank on the mission.

Dick, as you know, has met with officials of UNESCO on a number of occasions. UNESCO is most cooperative and is quite anxious to help in

any way possible in the development of loans or credits for educational purposes. The general understanding, however, is that UNESCO cannot either represent or commit the Bank/IDA. Of course it is expected that UNESCO, in assisting governments in the improvement of their educational systems, will provide assistance to governments in the formulation of programs which the governments might present to the Bank/IDA for consideration. The Bank/IDA will continue to look to UNESCO for assistance in finding consultants in the field of education who can be used by the Bank, as example, on appraisal missions similar to the one going to Tunisia.

Recently Mr. Adiseshiah, the Assistant Director-General of UNESCO, was in Washington and visited with each of the Area Departments for the purpose of exchanging views with the departments concerning UNESCO programs and plans for future programs in the underdeveloped countries. In each case the Area representative indicated the interest, if any, in the educational program of the countries receiving UNESCO help.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth R. Iverson
Assistant Director
Technical Assistance and Planning Staff

KRI:mo
Encls.
cc: Central files (2) w/incoming letter.

Document
Policies + Reports

October 16, 1961

Dr. N. B. King
Animal Health Officer
Section of Veterinary Medicine
Animal Health Branch
Animal Production and Health Division
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Dr. King:

I refer to your letter of October 9, 1961, regarding International Bank Recommendations for Cambodia.

Cambodia is not a member of the Bank and, accordingly, a study has not been undertaken by the Bank of the conditions in that country, and no recommendations on its economic development have been formulated in the Bank. In the circumstances, there is not available any report of this nature that could be forwarded to Dr. Stoddard.

Regretting that we are unable to assist in this matter and with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

R.W.W.

R. W. Wilson
Agriculture Division
Department of Technical Operations

cc: Mr. Luzzatto

RW/lc

FAO Doc

October 10, 1961

FAO Documentation
Distribution and Sales Section
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy.

Dear Sirs:

This is to ask you to send us one copy of each of the FAO documents cited in the attached list. The list was compiled from FAO Documentation, Quarterly List of Documents and ETAP Final Reports, No. 2, May 1961. None of the documents has been received previously by the Bank.

Yours very truly,

SHR

S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

SHR:co

Encl.

Reference No.	Title
	Report of Mission for the UN Special Fund Relating to Request of the Government of Northern Rhodesia for Assistance on Survey of Kafue River Basin
	United Nations Special Fund Food Processing Project in the United Arab Republic (Northern Region)
	United Nations Special Fund Project for Hides, skins and Leather: Development and Training Project in the Sudan
-G-5352	Agricultural Investigations and Development Planning in Central Tunisia
-I-6614	United Nations Special Fund on Soil Survey Project in Pakistan
-J-6872	United Nations Special Fund Project in Ecuador: Plan of Resettlement of Farms Administered by the "Asistencia Social" (Social Welfare Service)
-K-7448	Corrigendum to: United Nations Special Fund Project for Soil and Water Resources Surveys in the Republic of Togo
-K-7843	Plan d'Operations pour un Projet Pilote d'Action Coordonnee en Nutrition et en Alimentation
-L-8694	United Nations Special Fund Project in El Salvador on Ground Water Research
-61-A-459	United Nations Special Fund Project UAR (Egyptian Region) on Pilot Project for Drainage of Irrigated Land
-61-A-469	United Nations Special Fund Project in the Syrian Region, United Arab Republic on Survey of the Groundwater Resources of the Jezireh of Syria
-61-B-1010.p	Proyecto del Fondo Especial de las Naciones Unidas: Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agricolas
-h-5676	Food and Nutritional Situation in the World FFHC/DOC-4
	Report of the 32nd Session

Reference No.	Title
-61-B-1005-R.p	Ordre du Jour Provisoire CL35/1 PREMIERE REDACTION
-61-C-1642-R.p	Constitutional and Other Provisions Relating to Staffing Changes (Item 16(b)(iii) of the Provisional Agenda) CL 35/3
-61-C-2681	Report of the Eight Session of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (also issued as Meeting Report No. AN 1961/2) (Item 9a of the Provisional Agenda) CL 35/11
-61-D-9064 p.	Report of the FAO/OIE Emergency Meeting on African Horse Sickness and African Swine Fever (Item 9b of the Provisional Agenda) CL 35/12
-61-D-2930 R p.	Increase in the Membership of the Council (Item 13 of the Provisional Agenda) CL 35/18
-61-D-2979-R.p	European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission - Confirmation of Rules of Procedure CL 35/22
	Trilingual Glossary of Some Mathematical Terms (Glossaire Trilingue de Termes Mathematiques - Glosario Trilingue de Terminos Matematicos) Glossary 2/61 (Conference Affairs Section - February 1961)
-61-A-216.p	Meeting of Government Experts on the Use of Designations - Definitions and Standards for Milk and Milk Products (Reunion d'Experts Gouvernementaux sur l'Emploi des Denominations - Les Definitions et les Normes Applicables au Lait et aux Produits Laitiers, Reunion de Expertos Gubernamentales sobre el Empleo de las Denominaciones las Definiciones y normas Aplicables a la Leche y los Productos Lacteos) Glossary 1/61 (Conference Affairs Section January 1961)
-61-C-1459	A Brief Glossary of Statistical Terms (Bref Glossaire de Termes Statistiques) Glossary 2/61 - App.I (Conference Affairs Section - February 1961)
	Report by the Director-General on the David Lubin Memorial Library C 61/5
-61-C-2185	5th Session of the Program Committee: Summary of Activities Planned for 1962/63 (Note by Director-General) PC 5/3
-61-D-2920	Meetings of Interest to FAO - Additions and Amendments to Documents Series PB/IALB/B/21 (Plus Rev.1, Adds.1,2) PB/IALB/B/21 - Add. 3 14 April 1961 - RESTRICTED

Reference No.	Title
-A-567	The Strategy for Agricultural Development
-61-B-896-R.p	Report on the Agricultural Survey of Northern Region of Nigeria by the FAO/ICA Team, Kaduna, Nigeria, December 1960
-61-B-1301	Agricultural Education and Training in Africa (FAO Contribution to AGC Report to ECOSOC, Summer of 1961) Rome, February 1961
-61-C-1537-R/p	Agricultural Survey of Northern Region of Nigeria (Memorandum on the Conclusions of the FAO/ICA Team)
-61-C-2457	Group Action in Agriculture
	Investissements dans l'Agriculture en Europe (Document de Travail se Rapportant au Point 4 de l'Ordre du Jour Provisoire) ECA/61/12(9)
-61-D-2903	Irrigation in the Development of European Agriculture: its Place and Problems SCOLAW/61/4/5
-61-D-2904	Questionnaire Used in the Study of Irrigation in European Agricultural Development its Place and Problems SCOLAW/61/4/5 - SCOLAW/61/4/6 (Addendum 2) (Addendum 1)
-61-D-2977	Protection of Water Resources Against Pollution and Misuse SCOLAW/61/4/7
-61-D-2778	Protection of Water Resources Against Pollution and Misuse SCOLAW/61/4/7+8 (Addendum 1)
-61-D-2976	Basic Inventory of Land Resources in Europe SCOLAW/61/4/9
-61-D-2999	Study on Groundwater Laws in Europe - Progress Report SCOLAW/61/4/10
-61-D-3005	Land Planning and Land Use SCOLAW/61/4/13
	Preliminary Report on the Possibility of Growing Rice in Taourga, Tripolitania, Libya - April 1961
-61-B-753-R.p	Informe de la Primera Reunion del Grupo de Trabajo de la FAO Para el Fomento de Pastos y Forrajes en la America Tropicalcelebrada en Maracay, Venezuela del 25 de Septiembre al 3 Octubre de 1960 - Informe de Reunion No. 1961/2

Reference No.	Title
-61-B-1156	Report of the First FAO Technical Meeting on Coffee Production and Protection Held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 21-29 October 1960 - Meeting Report No.PL 1961/3
-61-C-2440	Report of the First FAO/CCTA International Meeting on Banana Production Held in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) 12-19 October 1960 - Meeting Report No. PL/11
-61-D-2886	Report to the Government of Ghana on Rice Production September 1960
-61-B-765	Report of the First Meeting of the Working Party on the Agricultural Engineering Aspects of Rice Production, Storage and Processing of the International Rice Commission Held at Saigon, Viet-Nam 10-15 November 1960
-61-B-1139-R.p	Informe de la Reunion Latinoamericana Sobre Suelos y Fertilizantes Celebrada en Raleigh, Carolina del Norte, Estados Unidos de America, del 1 al 11 de Agosto de 1960
-61-C-1628	Economic Appraisal of Capital Investment in Reclamation Projects
-61-C-1596	Draft Report on the Development Center on Land Policy for East and Central Africa - Fort Portal, Uganda: 7-25 October 1960
-61-C-2678	Report on Problems of Land Reform in Indonesia
-61-d-2875	Report on the Afro-Asian Conference on Rural Reconstruction and other Assignements in New Delhi and Karachi, 28 March 1961
	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Finland IFIME C/2
	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Pakistan IFIME C/3
	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Colombia IFIME C/6
	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Nicaragua IFIME C/11
	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Peru IFIME C/13

Reference No.	Title
	Addendum to Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Peru - Decree No. 18 - IFIME C/13 Add.
-61-C-2614	Situacion de la Industria y Comercio de la Harina de Pescado en la Republica de Filipinas - IFIME C/32
-61-C-2514	Addendum 2 a Situacion de la Industria y Comercio de Harina de Pescado en Peru - IFIME C/13 Add. 2
	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Panama IFIME C/14
	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Ghana IFIME C/15
	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in the Union of South Africa and in South West Africa - IFIME C/16
	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Yugoslavia IFIME C/18
	Etat Actuel de l'Industrie et du Commerce de la Farine de Poisson au Mali - IFIME C/19
	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Australia IFIME C/21
-61-C-2473	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Morocco IFIME C/23
	Etat Actuel de l'Industrie et du Commerce de la Farine de Poisson au Maroc - IFIME C/23
-61-C-2317	Resume des Exposes Prepares par le Secretariat de la FAO sur l'Etat Actuel de l'Industrie et du Commerce de la Farine de Poisson - IFIME C/25
-61-C-2274	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in India IFIME C/27
-61-C-2471	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Chile IFIME C/28
-61-C-2316	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Iceland IFIME C/29
-61-C-2373	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in Malaya IFIME C/30
-61-C-2511	Position of Fish Meal Industry and Trade in the Phillipines IFIME C/32

Reference No.	Title
-61-C-2347	Draft Outline of Final Report of Meeting Prepared by Chief Rapporteur - IFIME (P) R/1 Prov.
	Statistical Tables for Inclusion in Final Report of Meeting (Tableaux Statistiques a Inclure dans le Rapport Final de la Reunion - Cuadros Estadisticos que se Incluiran en el Informe Final de la Reunion) IFIME (P) R/1 Add. 1
-61-C-2503	Draft Report of the International Meeting on Fish Meal IFIME (P) R/2 Prov.
-61-C-2600	Amendment 1 to Draft Report of the International Meeting on Fish Meal - IFIME (P) R/2 Prov/Amd. 1
-61-C-2607	Amendment 2 to Draft Report of the International Meeting on Fish Meal - IFIME (P) R/2 Prov/Amd. 2
-61-C-2609	Enmienda 3 al Proyecto de Informe de la Reunion Internacional Sobre Harina de Pescado - IFIME (P) R/2 Prov. Amd. 3
	Extracts from Working and Position Papers Relating to the Field Covered by Committee A - IFIME S/1
-61-C-2170	Extracts from Working and Position Papers Relating to Fields Covered by Committees D,E,F. IFIME S/2
-61-C-2250	Edible Fish Meal and Fish Flour: Suggestions for International Action - IFIME S/3 Rev.
	Extracts from Working and Position Papers Relating to the Fields Covered by Committee B - IFIME S/4
-61-C-2207	Extracts from Working and Position Papers Relating to the Fields Covered by Committee C - IFIME S/5
-61-C-2510	Perspectives a Moyen Terme de la Demande et de la Production de Viande de Porc, de Viande de Volaille et d'Oeufs dans les Principales Regions Productrices IFIME S/6
	The World Outlook for Fish Meal - IFIME W/1
-61-C-1567	Fish Meal Production and Trade in the World IFIME W/2
	Nutritional Aspects of Importance in the Analysis of the Market for Fish Meal - IFIME W/3
	Edible Fish Flour - IFIME W/4

Reference No.	Title
-61-C-2430	Addendum to Edible Fish Flour - IFIME W/4 Add.1
	Present-Day Use of Fish Meal and Autolysates as Livestock and Poultry Feed - IFIME W/5
	World Fish Meal Production and Trade - IFIME W/6
-61-C-2370	Corrigendum to World Fish Meal Production and Trade IFIME W/6 Corr.
-61-C-2298	Corrigendum to The World Oilcake Economy and its Relation to Fish Meal - IFIME W/7 Corr. 1
-L-8680	Report to UNICEF on a Pilot Project for Development of Fish Meal and Similar Products for Human Consumption to be Set Up in Usumbura, Ruanda Urundi
	The Fishing Industry of Tanganyika
-61-A-427	Credit for Fishery Industries in the Philippines FIFA/WP/37
-61-A-544	Credit du Tchad - FIFA/WP/39
-61-A-607 p	Rapport Provisoire au Gouvernement de la Tunisie sur les Amenagements Forestiers en Tunisie
-61-B-972	Forest and Grassland Fires in the Lower Mekong Basin - Damage to Land and Water Resources with Special Reference to the Mekong River Development Project
-61-B-1255	Report on Thailand
-61-C-1902	Comision Forestal Latinoamericana, Septime Reunion (Latin-American Forestry Commission, Seventh Session - Commission des Forets pour l'Amerique Latine, Septieme Session): Informe Final (Final Report - Rapport Final) Mexico, D.F., 3-6 de agosto de 1960
-61-C-2217	Latin American Conifer Seminar and Study Tour, Mexico, 20 September -28 October 1960
	National Progress Report on Forestry - 1959-1960 - Israel
-61-B-950	Report of the 2nd Meeting of the FAO Advisory Committee on Pulp and Paper (12-14 January 1961, Rome, Italy) FAO/ACPP/60/5 LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

Reference No.	Title
	Plan of Operations for an Expanded Nutrition Program in Paraguary E/ICEF/R. 738
-L-8563	Interim Report to the Government of Ghana on Foods and Nutrition
-61-A-419	Report No. 3 on the National Campaign to Increase Consumption of Fish and Fish Flour in Morocco
-61-A-639	Rapport de Fin de Mission en Haiti, Decembre 1960
-61-B-774	Rapport au Gouvernement Haitien au Sujet d'un Plan National d'Action Coordonnee en Nutrition-Alimentation CEP Report No. 2
-61-B-1165	Rapport d'une Misssion d'Etude de l'Education en Matiere de Nutrition dans les Pays Africains au Sud Du Sahara
-61-B-1311	Notes sur le Senegal
-61-B-1313	Ntes sur l'Uganda
-61-C-1564	Avant Projet Concernant un Plan d'Operations pour un Projet Pilote d'Action Coordonnee en Alimentation et en Nutrition
-61-C-2003	Summary Report of a Mission to Study Education in Nutrition in Africa South of the Sahara
-61-C-2063	Plan of Operations for a Food and Nutrition - Education Program in Spain E/ICEF/R. 947
-61-C-2367	Perspectives d'Avenir Concernant l'Introduction d'Alimentation Composee a Base de Farine d'Arachide dans l'Alimentation Familiale et Communautaire au Senegal, Au Mali, en Haute Volta et en Cote d'Ivoire
-61-D-2854	Plan of Operations for an Integrated Program of Education in Nutrition and Related Activities E/ICEF/R.880
-61-D-2866	Report of the Evaluation of the Nutrition Education Programs of FAO and WHO in Ecuador, Costa Rica dnd Guatemala (May 9 - July 13, 1960)
-61-D-2821	Nutritional Requirements: Calorie (Provisional Agenda Item 2) N/J.C. 61/4(a) WHO/NUT/98(a)

Reference No.	Title
-61-D-2982	Nutritional Requirements: Proteins (Prov. Agenda Item 2) N/J.C.61/4(b) WHO/NUT/98(b)
-61-A-534	Report of the 2nd Interagency Meeting on Economic Projections (Geneva 4-8 July 1960) DRAFT
-61-C-2633	General Introductory Analysis of the Investment Needs for Agricultural Development Programs in Nigeria
-61-D-2867	Draft Report - 1st DRAFT - ACFS/Report
	Amendment to the Provisional Summary Record of the 33rd Session (Item II of the Provisional Agenda) CCP 60/30 Addendum 1
	Provisional Agenda CCP/61/1(Rev.) 34th Session (Committee on Commodity Problems)
-61-E-9962.p	Observacions de los Gobiernos Sobre la "Revision Propuesta de los Principios Rectores de las Politicas de Sustentacion y Estabilizacion de Precios Agricolas" (Tema VII(1)(i) del Programa Provisional) CCP 61/6
	The Butter Situation 1960/61 (Item VI(3) (ii) (b) of the Provisional Agenda) CCP 61/10
-61-C-1928	General Review of Economic Aspects of Dairy Development in Latin America (Item VI(3) of the Provisional Agenda) CCP Working Paper No. 61/1
-61-C-2321	Characteristics and Problems of Foreign Trade of Dairy Products in Latin America (Item VI(3) of the Provisional Agenda) CCP Working Paper No. 61/2
-61-D-2826	Dairy Development and Policy in Yugoslavia (Item VI(3) of the Provisional Agenda) CCP Working Paper No. 61/3
	Exchange of Economic Information on Rice, No. 1, March 1961 (Echange de Renseignements Economiques sur le Riz, No. 1, Mars 1961 - Intercambio de Informacion Economica Sobre Arroz, No. 1, Marzo 1961)
	Exchange of Economic Information on Rice, No. 2, April 1961 (Echange de Renseignements Economiques sur le Riz, No. 2, Avril 1961 - Intercambio de Informacion Economica Sobre Arroz, No. 2, 1961)

Reference No.	Title
	Amendments to the Provisional Summary Record of the 5th Session (Item III of the Provisional Agenda) Addendum to CCP/Grains/60/20
	Impact of a Reducation of Coarse Grain Prices on the Consumption and Production of Animal Products, in the Federal Republic of Germany (Item IXb of Agenda) CCP/Grains/61/1
-L-8455	Provisional Agenda CCP/Grains/61/2
-K-8139	Revised Rules of Procedure and Terms of Reference (Item XI of the Provisional Agenda) CCP/Grains/61/3
	Intergovernmental Consultations and Agreements on Grains (Item VI of the Provisional Agenda) CCP/Grains/61/5
	Exports of Grains Under Special Programs (Item V(b) of Agenda) CCP/Grains/61/6
	Trade in Durum Wheat (Item X of Agenda) CCP/Grains/61/7
	Grain Utilization (Item IV and VIII of the Provisional Agenda) CCP/Grains/61/8
	Review of the Current Grain Situation and Short-Term Outlook (Item IV of the Provisional Agenda) CCP/Grains/61/9
	Price Relationships and Competition Among Grains for Feed (Item IX(a) of Agenda) CCP/Grains/61/10
	Exports of Grains Under Special Programs: Argentina (Item V(b) of Agenda) CCP/Grains/61/11 (Supplement to CCP/Grains/61/6
	Interrelationships Between Grains and Livestock Products (Summary and Conclusions of National Studies) Item IX(c) of Agenda CCP/Grains/61/12
	National Grain Policies Developments since 5th Session: Pakistan (Item V(a) of Agenda) - Conference Room Series No.1
	National Grain Policies - Developments Since Fifth Session: Thailand (Item V(a) of the Agenda) - Conference Room Series No. 5
	National Grain Policies - Developments Since Fifth Session: Netherlands (Item V(a) of Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 8

Reference No.	Title
	National Grain Policies: Finland (Item V(a) of Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 9
	National Grain Policies - Developments Since Fifth Session: India (Item V(a) of Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 10
	National Grain Policies: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Item V(a) of the Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 12
	National Grain Policies - Developments Since the Fifth Session: Spain (Point V(a) of the Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 13
-61-C-2056	National Grain Policies: Venezuela (Item V(a) of Program) Conference Room Series No. 14
	National Grain Policies - Developments Since Fifth Session: Portugal (Item V(a) of Agenda) - Donverence Room Series No.16
-61-E-9605.p	National Grain Policies: Yugoslavia (Point V(a) of the Agenda) - Conference Room Series No. 17
	National Grain Policies: Iran (Item V(a) of Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 20
	National Grain Policies - Developments Since the Fifth Session: France (Item V(a) of the Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 21
-61-D-2898 R.p	National Grain Policies - Developments Since the Fifth Session: Belgium (Point V(a) of the Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 22
	National Grain Policies - Developments Since Fifth Session: Denmark (Item V(a) of the Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 23
	National Grain Policies - Developments Since Fifth Session: Italy (Item V(a) of Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 24
	National Grain Policies - Developments Since Fifth Session: United States (Item V(a) of Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 25
	National Grain Policies: Korea (Item V(a) of Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 26

Reference No.	Title
-61-E-10047 p.	Developments Since the Fifth Session: Argentina (Point V(a) of the Agenda) - Conference Room Series No. 27
	Developments Since Fifth Session: Canada (Item V(a) of Agenda) - Conference Room Series No. 28
	Developments Since the Fifth Session: Austria (Point V(a) of the Agenda) - Conference Room Series No. 29
	Developments Since the Fifth Session: New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland - (Point V(a) of the Agenda) - Conference Room Series No. 30
	Statement by Mr. Music of the FAO/ECE Agriculture Division, Geneva on the Current Situation and Medium-Term Outlook in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. - Conference Room Series No.33
	Amendments to the Provisional Summary Record of the 1st Session CCP/Citrus/60/8 - Addendum 1
-61-B-969	Revised Rules of Procedure and Terms of Reference (Item IV of the Provisional Agenda) CCP/Citrus/61/1
-61-B-968	Provisional Agenda - CCP/Citrus/61/2
-61-C-1917	Second List of Liaison Officers CCP/Citrus/61/3
	Government Policies for Imports of Citrus Fruit and Products CCP/Citrus/61/4
	Progress Report on Standardization and Methods of Analysis for Citrus Products CCP/Citrus/61/5
	The Current Citrus Situation and Outlook CCP/Citrus/61/6
	Government Policies Affecting the Production and Marketing of Citrus Fruit (Note by the Secretariat) (Item VIII(2) of the Provisional Agenda) CCP/Citrus/61/8
	Food Additives and Treatment Residues in Relation to Citrus Fruit (Item X(2) of the Provisional Agenda) CCP/Citrus/61/9
	Production and Marketing Policies in Producing Countries: Israel (Item VIII(2) of the Provisional Agenda) Conference Room Series No. 5

Reference No.	Title
	Politiques de Production et de Commercialisation dans les Pays Producteurs: Tunisie (Point VIII(2) de l'Ordre du Jour Provisoire) - Conference Room Series No. 8
	Cocoa Statistics - Monthly Supplement No. 4, April 1961 (Statistiques du Cacao - Supplement Mensuel No. 4 - Estadisticas del Cacao - Suplemento Mensual No.4)
-61-A-627	Cocoa - World Production of Cocoa Beans, by Countries, Yearly 1958/59 et 1960/61 (Production Mondiale Annuelle de Feves de Cacao, par Pays, 1958/59 a 1960/61)
-61-A-628	Cocoa - World Grindings of Raw Cocoa: Yearly 1959 to 1961 (Broyages Annuels de Feves de Cacao Dans le Monde 1959 a 1961)
-61-B-744	Cocoa - World Production of Cocoa Beans by Countries, Yearly 1958/59 to 1960/61 (Production Mondiale Annuelle de Feves de Cacao, par Pays, 1958/59 to 1960/61)
-61-B-1296	Cocoa Statistics - Monthly Supplement No. 2, February 1961 (Statistiques du Cacao - Supplement Mensuel No. 2 Estadisticas del Cacao - Suplemento Mensual No. 2)
	Notes sur l'Ordre du Jour CCP/Cacao/61/1
-61-C-1955	Report on Expansion in the Publication of Cocoa Abstracts CCP/Cocoa/61/3
	Information on Cocoa Research Projects in Progress in Research Institutes CCP/Cocoa/61/5
-61-C-2533	The Cocoa Situation: Recent Developments and the Outlook for Production and Demand CCP/Cocoa/61/7
-61-E-9977-p.	Informe del Cuarto Periodo de Sesiones del Grupo de Estudio de la FAO Sobre el Cacao al Comite de Problemas de Productos Basicos (Tema VI(8)(i)(b) del Programa Provisional) CCP/61/16 (CCP/Cacao.61/9)
-61-B-967	Report on the World Cocoa Supply/Demand Situation, 1960/61 CCP/Cocoa/SC/31
	Summary Record of Ninth Session, Committee on Statistics, Rome, 3 February 1961 CCP/Cocoa/SC/32
-61-B-911	Working Party on the Development of Cocoa Consumption: United Kingdom Reply CCP/Cocoa/CWP/1

Reference No.	Title
-61-B-1087	Working Party on the Development of Cocoa Consumption: Reponse de la France CCP/Cocoa/CWP/2
-61-B-1086	. . . . . .: Reply from Germany CCP/Cocoa/CWP/3
-61-B-769	Informe Provisional al Gobierno de Venezuela: Resumen de las Actividades del Experto Destacado en Venezuela (Dr. J.B. Schneider, Experto de la FAO en Comercializacion) y Recomendaciones para lo Futuro
	Agreement Between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Government of Kenya for the Provision of Technical Assistance to the Governments of Member Countries in Africa in the Form of a Seminar on Analysis, Evaluation and Uses of Agricultural Census and Survey Results
-61-A-644/p.	Plans des Recensements Nationaux pour le Recensement Mondial de l'Agriculture de 1960 - Bulletin No. 4, Novembre 1960
-61-B-849	Studies in Data Processing Methods (Code, Their Construction and Application) DRAFT
	Agreement Between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Government of the United Arab Republic for the Provision of Technical Assistance to the Governments of Member Countries in the Near East in the Form of a Training Centre on the Tabulation of Agricultural Census Data
-61-C-1723	Draft Prospectus of the International Training Centre on the Tabulation of Agricultural Census Data for the Near East (December 1961-February 1962) STc/NE/Inf.1
-61-D-3030	Summary Report on Livestock Statistics and Classification FAO/ECE/Conf.Eur.Stats. STp(61)-1 DRAFT
-61-B-738	Draft Handbook on Index Numbers of Agricultural Production FAO/IND/3
-61-B-868	Index Numbers of Agricultural Production FAO/IND/2
	Agricultural Sector Accounts and Tables - A Handbook of Definitions and Methods FAO/IND/7
	Index Numbers of Agricultural Production With Particular Reference to those Used in the United States FAO/IND/8

Reference No.	Title
	Irish Volume Index Numbers of Agricultural Output FAO/IND/9
-61-B-1053	Techniques for Dealing with Problems Frequently Encountered in Compiling Index Numbers of Industrial Production - FAO/IND/10
-61-C-2043	Appendix II of FAO Document CL 17/4 of the 17th Session of the Council of FAO - June 1953
1320	* Developpement de l'Elevage Avicole 1961 - W. Thomann
1208	* Mejoramiento de la Pesca Industrial y de la Comercializacion del Pescado 1960 - A. Fernandez
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OCT. 9 1961

Dear Mr. Wilson,

We will appreciate it very much if you would send a copy of the International Bank Recommendations for Cambodia to:-

Dr. H.L. Stoddard, c/o Shoemaker, 103 Park Drive, Waxahachie, Texas, U.S.A.

Thanking you in advance for this favor, I am,

Very truly yours,

N.B. King

N.B. King
Animal Health Officer
Section of Veterinary Medicine
Animal Health Branch
Animal Production and Health Division

Luzzatto
Hiaret 522

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM
OCT 13 1961

Mr. Rupert Wilson
Agriculture Division
Department of Technical Operations
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.,
U.S.A.

ack Oct 16

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

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OCT. 9 1961

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Very truly yours,

N.B. King
Animal Health Officer
Section of Veterinary Medicine
Animal Health Branch
Animal Production and Health Division

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1961 OCT 13 AM 10:43

Mr. Rupert Wilson
Agriculture Division
Department of Technical Operations
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.,
U.S.A.

Liaison FAO
x Translation Policy

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
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ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA
LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

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OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Please quote
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6 October 1961

Dear Sir,

1. Our difficulties are becoming more acute in finding enough good revisers and translators to deal with a growing volume of work, which tends to increase in technicality and urgency. This applies particularly to temporary appointments and contract jobs, but perhaps only slightly less to permanent staff posts. Recent contacts have evidenced similar difficulties in other agencies.

2. In such a contact, Mr. Delavenay of Unesco queried whether we (the agencies' language/publishing officers) might not jointly report the situation to ACC and suggest common steps to organize training and recruitment. Possibly other joint measures would help.

3. My purpose here is to inquire informally among opposite numbers whether they feel the situation warrants a common effort, and along what lines they think we might proceed. To open such an informal "conversation" it might be useful to set down some of our own impressions.

4. The demand for language workers has increased because:

(a) The number of inter-governmental agencies has grown.

(b) The number of international non-governmental organizations - scientific, professional, occupational, "cause" -- has grown.

(c) The scope and intensity of programs of both inter-governmental and other international organizations have increased.

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Head, Language Services
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

ack oct 30

(d) National governments, too, have intensified their international intercourse and their search of other-language literatures for information.

(e) Commercial and industrial enterprises have rapidly extended their international connections, and joined intensively in the search for information in other languages.

(f) In all of the above, entry into new fields of subject-matter has demanded language workers of specialized background-training to deal with them.

5. As to supply, it is our impression that the following factors have contributed to our agencies being caught short:

(a) Outside of publishing/language services proper, there is a certain lack of understanding or appreciation of the necessity for good translation and of the competence required to produce it. This tends toward under-rating posts, under-staffing services, and resistance to bearing the costs of vigorous recruitment, and of trainee programs not immediately reflected in increased output.

(b) Translation career possibilities in inter-governmental agencies pretty well end with P-4, whereas a staff member possessing also other technical or professional qualifications may climb a longer ladder. Rigid establishment and grading patterns -- in contrast with the usual case in commercial/industrial employment -- do not permit compensation for superior performance among identical posts within sections.

(c) International agency salaries have not, since 1949, kept pace with increases in commercial/industrial salaries and are comparatively much less attractive than they were a decade ago. (Current proposals for higher P-grade salaries may help overcome this.)

(d) Training specifically for translation as a career is insufficiently available through academic institutions. Such training as exists does not sufficiently combine with linguistics the background in subject-matter fields (e.g., sciences, economics) now much in demand.

6. FAO's case may sufficiently parallel, in many respects, the difficulties and experience of other agencies to make a brief summary of our situation worthwhile.

(a) Our languages are English, French, Spanish, and the versions of whichever two or three of these are necessary must be distributed simultaneously. Well over 90 percent of the original is English. The English Section is therefore small (one P-3, two P-2s), and relatively much more of its work is for convenience of staff, translated usually from French and Spanish, but sometimes from others, as German.

(b) In number and grades of posts, our French and Spanish section establishments have been equal (Chief P-4, two revisers P-4, 10 translator/revisers P-3) In each language the annual output is 3.5 to 4 million words. Markedly in the last two years, the amount of work into French has exceeded that into Spanish. This is because, while working papers of meetings

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must almost always be issued in English, more meetings occur in areas or among participants for which French also is necessary, than is the case in Spanish. In 15 months ending March 1961, non-publication (working paper) wordage into French was 3,530,000 against 2,740,000 into Spanish, but operating Divisions had not forecast this in their programs. Despite use of temporaries, this leads to delays in issuance (in all three languages under our simultaneous distribution rule) and to arrears of non-periodical publications.

(c) While thus needing more French staff or temporaries, we find French staff the more difficult to recruit. This may be partly because with others also heavier French demand absorbs more of the supply. It may be partly because of differences in national opportunities and salary levels among countries.

(d) A major source of temporary staff has been among those retired from international organizations. Other sources have been professional free-lancers, and teachers during holidays, or officials on sabbatical or similar extended leave.

(e) Our administrative standards now require three years of experience in translations work (preferably including work in an international organization) for a P-2 translator recruit, five years for a P-3 translator/reviser, and seven years for a P-4 reviser. This is in addition to an academic degree with specialization in language, preferably with background also in or related to one or more of our subject-matter fields. It has usually been necessary to waive the last preference. Tabulations showing the sources of recruitment, background, and experience, of present staff are attached.

...

(f) The experience requirement, together with giving preference to experience in international organization -- a policy rather common among the agencies -- may rather tend toward recruitment from each other. The impact of this may fall rather more heavily upon the UN as having the largest staff and the most extensive program of testing, recruiting and training. (FAO is embarking upon a policy of recruiting P-2 trainees, to be upgraded to P-3, or separated, within two years.)

7. To continue the conversation, perhaps a few specific questions could be posed:

(a) Do you think the situation warrants joint action?

(b) If so, would you in principle favor proceeding by preparing a joint report to ACC with recommended common measures?

(c) If so, do you think that a joint report with recommendations could be prepared solely by correspondence, or would require -- after preparatory correspondence -- bringing together a temporary working group composed of officers of all or of selected agencies?

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(d) What alternative course would you suggest?

(e) Do you agree in general with the summaries under (4) and (5) of the demand and supply factors? What would you omit, add, emphasize, discount? In what order of importance would you rank the factors?

(f) In what languages, in order, do you find greatest difficulties; for what reasons?

(g) Toward improving the supply situation, what are your views about the following ideas (or others which you may be able to suggest):

(i) Might not the fact of a joint report to ACC, bringing out the real difficulties and sound proposals for meeting them, in itself focus sufficient attention to open the way toward remedying 5(a) and (b)?

(ii) As one measure applicable to 5(b) would it be useful to establish, if possible, that superior translations ability could be recognized as justifying higher grades or pay, independent of the "supervisory responsibity" which now tends to be a main criterion for "upgrading?"

(iii) Are there useful possibilities in making each examination given by any participating agency, in effect a common examination; a door through which successful candidates would find open to them careers in any agency? Could publicity be given the successive examinations, at least in United Nations Review and other serious agency-controlled publications? Would it be useful if, on advance notice, all agencies could refer promising beginner-applicants to each successive examination?

(iv) Are there useful possibilities in analyzing probable demand during the next (say) five years among the dozen or so agencies, arising from retirements and projected experience of death, transfer and resignation, with a factor for growth of program? On such a basis, could a joint program be set up, within the circle of agencies, under which some number of training jobs would be open each year to promising university graduates or beginners?

(v) With the cooperation of governments, could a useful joint approach be made to selected universities, toward their cooperation in making known to promising students the opportunities for translation careers and on-job training in international agencies? Could this effort interest universities in referring promising graduates to our examinations and other recruiting efforts? Could this effort interest universities in encouraging and enabling promising students to broaden their preparation by adding to linguistics some background in subject-matter not now so commonly linked with language as are law and literature -- e.g., mathematics,

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engineering, physics, chemistry, biology, medicine? (This last is, of course, a rather long-range program.)

(vi) Could we set up and operate a joint roster of contractors, classified by subject-matter background and competence as well as languages, and exchange reports on our evaluation of their work?

8. I myself have no clear idea now of how to proceed further, should others feel that the problem warrants a common effort. It does, however, seem worthwhile to invite the views of others. Perhaps a course of action will crystallize out of discussion. I would be very glad to hear from you on this informal basis.

Sincerely yours,

Duncan Wall

Duncan Wall
Director
Publications Service

SOURCES AND BACKGROUNDS OF LANGUAGES STAFFS
(July, 1961)

Staff Member	Present Grade	Previous Connection(s)	Years Experience Prior to FAO	Years Experience With FAO	Academic Background
		French Translation Section			
	Permanent				
A	P-4	OEEC	7	5	Agrégé (Anglais)
B	P-4	UN, NY	7	7	Dip. Et. Sup., anglais, Agrégée (Sciences) Ecole des Sciences naturelles
C	P-3			12	Ecole des Sciences Politiques
D	P-3	Professor of English, (Lycée Montaigne, Paris); UNESCO + UNICEF	2	13	Agrégé (Anglais)
E	P-3	NATO, Pool Charbon Acier, Luxembourg		5½	Ph.B.
F	P-3	IIA, Rome	12	14	Ph.B.
G	P-3	Temporary translator with GATT	1	8½	Licencié en droit
H	P-3	UN, NY	5	2	Ph.B.
I	P-3	OEEC	11	1	Ecole des Sciences Politiques
J	P-3	UN, Geneva	3½	10	CAPES (Professor of English)
K	P-3	UN, NY	9	5	Agrégé (Anglais)
L	P-3	UNESCO-WFUNA	3	10	Ph.B. Sciences, langues, economie
	Temporary				
M	P-3	Lycée français, (NY) UN, NY	7		Agrégée (Lettres)
N	P-3	League of Nations, UN, UNESCO, etc.	35		
O	P-3	IAEA (Vienna) UN, NY	13		Certificat d'Etudes Supérieures (Faculté des Sciences, Paris)
P	P-3	OEEC	11		Licence en droit
Q	P-3	OEEC	10		Ph.B., deux certificats de licence (Anglais)
R	P-2	International Court of Justice	35		Passed examinations with OEEC, UNESCO, etc.
		Spanish Translation Section			
	Permanent				
A	P-4	Free-lance, U.S. Embassy	25	10	Languages
B	P-4	Free-lance	11	10	Law
C	P-3	Free-lance, U. S. Embassy	15	9½	Accounting and languages

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Staff Member	Present Grade	Previous Connection(s)	Years Experience Prior to FAO	Years Experience With FAO	Academic Background
	(Permanent)	(Spanish Translation Section, continued)			
D	P-3	Academic and BBC	15	2	philosophy and literature
E	P-3	BBC - UN	11	9	Law
F	P-3	Academic	12	8½	Languages
G	P-3	Free-lance	4	10	Languages
H	P-3	Free-lance	13	4	Chemistry
I	P-3	Government service	6	10	Philosophy and literature, psychology
J	P-3	Free-lance	3	9½	Languages
K	P-3	Government service	15	10	Languages
L	P-3	UN	10	4	Philosophy and literature
	Temporary				
M	P-3	Industry	17		Languages
N	P-3	UN	17		Languages
		English Translation Section			
	Permanent				
A	P-2	Int'l. Inst. of Agr.	9	16	Languages, chemistry, pharmacy
B	P-2	Language Tuition Centre, London	6	2	Languages, philosophy, law

FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

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OCT. 3 1961

Dear Mr. Demuth,

This will acknowledge your letter of 22 August 1961 informing us of the inability of both the International Bank and the International Development Association to send a representative to the proposed meeting in Madrid on zones for regional development.

You will have learned by now, through the telegram sent by the Director General, that the meeting has been postponed to the period 16 to 21 October. We now wonder whether this postponement would make it possible for the Bank and IDA to participate in the meeting.

I would stress again that we attach particular importance to the participation of these two Organizations. Delegations are expected from a number of Mediterranean countries now engaged in planning comprehensive agricultural investment in selected geographical areas - a task calling for a considerable amount of financial resources and technical skills, neither of which are particularly abundant in the countries. They would consequently welcome an opportunity to let the international financing agencies hear about their countries' investment plans, and also to acquire a better knowledge of the procedures and methods of work of these agencies. We fully realise, of course, that the Governments and the International Bank and IDA have normal channels for achieving these objectives. It is also true, however, that the complexity of the administrative systems in the less developed countries is not always conducive to effective coordination among the various departments and this occasion to renew personal contacts between the Bank and IDA on the one hand and the agricultural sectors of the national administrations on the other should prove to be of value to both sides.

It is in view of these considerations that I take the liberty of calling your attention to the change of dates for the meeting in Spain, in the hope that the new dates would fit in better with your work commitments and enable the International Bank and the International Development Association to be represented at the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

W H Pawley

For: A.H. Boerma
Assistant Director-General
(Program and Budget)

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director
Technical Assistance and Planning Staff
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

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FORM NO. 76A
(5-61)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

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	Mrs. Pollock		Research Files	822

Burke —
I think you'll be interested in reading this. P&O now getting more into the planning act.

Liaison FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

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FAO LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTS DIVISION
10 OCT 1961

Copy of letter, sent to Ministers of Agriculture, for your information and advice

No. 79 September 1961

My dear Minister:

In my preceding letter I attempted to draw your attention to the swift expansion of responsibilities that FAO is being called upon to undertake in order to play its full part in formulating and executing programs of economic development in the developing countries all over the world. Although the argument was made in the context of my Program of Work and Budget proposals for the 1962/63 biennium, it has a significance far beyond immediate considerations relating to the Budget and involves the basic orientation of this Organization towards its role in agricultural development as an integral part of economic and social development. The matter is of such fundamental importance that it needs to be fully discussed by Member Governments, and for this purpose I am placing a paper on the subject before the Eleventh Session of the Conference. I myself propose to refer to this matter in my opening statement to the Conference.

2. The essence of the situation with which we are confronted is the tempo of change -- change in attitudes and aspirations in regard to the amelioration of the human condition which involves stagnation and misery for a large part of the human race. The past two years have witnessed a decisive break-through in attitudes toward economic and social growth in the underdeveloped countries. The industrialized high-income nations appear to appreciate more fully the size of the problem and to be prepared to mobilize capital for technical aid and training, pre-investment studies and for investment on a scale that the situation calls for. Already during the past year or two, the sums available for multilateral and bilateral aid -- which were almost stagnant during the 1950's -- have risen sharply, and an annual contribution toward development ranging from 7 to 10 billion dollars is seriously contemplated and might well become available in the near future.

3. These changes have been accompanied by a greater emphasis on the need for effective planning for economic development. This emphasis has been reflected in extensive discussions in TAC (Technical Assistance Committee), in the Governing Council of the UN Special Fund and other fora, and has culminated in the UN Economic and Social Council Resolution (1961 summer) calling for a study of ways in which the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations family can be so organized as to provide greater aid to governments. It has been widely recognized that planning, as well as being necessary for the mobilization and direction of internal resources, is an essential condition for effective utilization of international assistance. At the same time a coherent plan constitutes a stimulus to international assistance because it provides a clearer indication of the magnitude of the help needed and a better assurance that it will be well used.

4. Over the last three years the rapid growth of FAO's operational programs has brought about a general reorientation of the work of the Organization towards the problems of underdeveloped nations. The establishment of the United Nations Special Fund and the high importance given by that organization to agriculture (48% of the total value of projects allocated so far have FAO as Executing Agency) have resulted in a dramatic increase in the size and a change in the nature of our operational programs. This has been accompanied by a steady though less spectacular growth in the size of the ETAP and of the joint FAO/UNICEF program. The last few months have witnessed the beginning of an action program under the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign which is likely to expand rapidly during 1962/63, thus adding to the resources which the Organization has for rendering assistance to underdeveloped countries. Subject to the approval of the Conference and of the present Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the program for the Utilization of Food Surpluses for Economic Development will get under way during 1962.

5. A situation has therefore emerged in which this Organization has at least five important operational programs on a world-wide basis. FAO is also working in close collaboration with OAS, ECLA and the Inter-American Development Bank in advising governments, on request, on the agricultural sector of their programs under the Alliance for Progress. The magnitude of all these programs and the position of FAO as the multilateral organization concerned with food and agriculture as a whole, have given the Organization a special position in the key sector of food and agriculture. FAO is increasingly turned to for advice on the essentials for agricultural development, both by less developed countries and also by some of the developed countries engaged in bilateral aid programs, regarding the most effective use in the field of food and agriculture of the rapidly rising multilateral and bilateral funds that are being mobilized for development purposes. This has involved a change in the nature of FAO's responsibilities even though it has been overshadowed by the striking

increase in the size of these responsibilities. We are more and more being called upon to assist governments to prepare projects not in just one technical field, but to assist or advise on projects covering a wide range of agricultural activities, and to do so with due regard to the overall economy, development plans and social structure of each country.

6. It seems clear, therefore, that in order to cope effectively with the dual change in its responsibilities, FAO must adopt a new approach and reorientate its techniques of giving assistance to Member Governments. It must improve its ability to render the best possible assistance to governments in (a) securing the maximum benefit from FAO's operational programs such as ETAP, Special Fund, joint FAO/UNICEF, FFHC and utilization of food surpluses, and (b) preparing or revising their medium-term operational plans and establishing adequate planning machinery with particular reference to the field of agriculture.

7. One of the ways in which maximum benefit could be derived from FAO's operational programs which, when their full impact is visible in the next few years, may involve an annual expenditure of around $75 million against the annual average of about $13 - $14 million in the decade of the 1950's, would be, to my mind, the establishment in the recipient countries of FAO's representation in such a manner as to ensure the utilization of available resources for optimum development. An important step forward in this direction would be the appointment of full-time Country Representatives who could (a) assist the governments in the formulation and implementation of the most effective programs in collaboration with the TAB Resident Representative; (b) coordinate the various assistance programs channelled through and provided by FAO; (c) maintain liaison with the Country Representatives of other agencies, multilateral, bilateral or private, giving aid in the field of food and agriculture; (d) advise the government, on request, on its economic and technical planning for food and agricultural development within the framework of its overall economic development, and (e) keep the governments, Resident Representatives and other agencies informed of FAO activities under the Regular Program, especially those concerned with long-term analyses and studies having bearing on the development programs for agriculture. I am accordingly placing a draft resolution before the Conference strongly advocating that countries in which the FAO share of the technical assistance program is sizeable request in their submission to TAB the appointment of a full-time Country Representative. Conference approval of this or a similar resolution would assist considerably in achieving the objective we have in view.

8. With regard to aid to governments in preparing plans for agricultural development, FAO's assistance has been given mainly in two ways: by sending missions to the countries concerned, and by providing experts under the technical assistance program to work within national

planning agencies. In country missions, often undertaken in cooperation with other international agencies, notably the International Bank, FAO has provided not only agricultural economists with planning experience and technical experts but also impetus to overall planning and development. The reports of these missions have usually been of a high standard and of much value to governments. FAO will continue to participate in such missions on request. In addition, an increasing number of Special Fund pre-investment surveys which will include agricultural planners and technical specialists from FAO seem likely to be called for in the next few years. FAO has also collaborated in a number of country missions which have recently been developed in Latin America under the influence of ECLA.

9. Requests for economists under the ETAP program to work in national Agriculture Departments and Planning Agencies are on the increase. These experts help governments in appraising projects and preparing development plans, or in setting up or improving agricultural economics or planning sections within their Agriculture Departments. The difficulty at the moment is one of finding enough trained and experienced experts. Gradually, however, a cadre of such men is being established, and at the beginning of 1961 there were 27 in the field. As I have stressed earlier, the number of such agricultural planners and general advisers should be increased as rapidly as possible both as a means of rationalising and improving FAO's aid programs.

10. I have given you a general idea of the changing character, both in nature and dimension, of FAO's responsibilities in the various fields. This calls for a much deeper understanding of the long-term possibilities for agricultural development in the different regions and individual countries. We must establish long-term guidelines, and in working out such guidelines we shall have to take into account such elemental factors as the future food needs under rising levels of income and the production possibilities offered by the effective and integrated use of natural resources, skills and capital.

11. FAO has already acquired considerable experience in broad studies of long-term possibilities of agricultural development and of desirable changes in the patterns of resource use. The Mediterranean Development Study resulted in a general report in which rural development for the region as a whole was put in its true perspective. It was based on a large number of country studies which have since become important guidelines for agricultural development planning in the countries concerned, and out of which have arisen a number of UN Special Fund projects for pre-investment surveys. Another important study was the one in the lower Ganges-Brahmaputra basin giving special attention to the resource potentialities and desirable changes in the patterns of resource use in relation to need and demographic pressure. A third study now under way is on development possibilities in Africa, the report on which will be available at the time of the Conference. The experience gained in these studies has shown that

balanced progress in agriculture is not merely a matter of additional inputs on the technical side, nor only a matter of institutional improvements within a given pattern of resource use. A change, and in some cases a radical change, in the whole system of farming may be necessary. Such changes in the patterns of resource use will be needed in many of the underdeveloped regions.

12. The mounting pressure of population on resources gives an added urgency to the long-term strategy of agricultural development. In Asia and the Far East alone, at least a four-fold increase in food production may be required by the year 2000 in order to provide what the nutritionists consider a minimum satisfactory dietary level. When it is considered that Asia and the Far East contain 52 per cent of the world population, the problem of achieving this four-fold increase in food production can be seen in its true perspective. The time has therefore come for initiating broadbased resource studies and surveys of development possibilities. A start can be made with a limited number of natural ecological zones and major river basins. The whole task cannot be undertaken in terms of natural regions, since many features differ from country to country. The conclusions must also be finally set forth on a country by country basis. Nevertheless, an enormous economy of effort, time and money can be achieved by taking, for example, the problem of the most effective use of the resources of the savannah zones, or of the perennially wet tropics, or of the major river basins in monsoon Asia as a unified problem in each case. A greater part of the conclusions for a particular ecological zone will be useful for all the countries that have a part of their territory in this zone.

13. This work will necessarily involve in one degree or another all divisions of the Organization and call for close coordination between the Technical and Economics Departments. It will further make it possible to coordinate and plan more effectively the considerable amount of effort which is at present going into resource survey and appraisal in specific fields such as soils, water and grassland, and will help to relate them to the general needs of agricultural programming. It will also make it possible to establish adequate machinery for a systematic assembly and use of the abundant information flowing in from many sources, which was recommended by the Ninth Session of the Conference.

14. Development of FAO activities on the lines indicated in the foregoing paragraphs is already under way and is reflected in the Budget of 1962/63. The bulk of the immediately foreseeable expenditure, such as the appointment of full-time Country Representatives will, if Member Nations so decide, fall on ETAP. For studies, surveys and training centers, I intend to explore special additional sources of financing, such as Foundations or other organizations, or even bilateral agencies interested

in underdeveloped countries. It is, however, clear that FAO's response to the needs of the developing countries under the impetus of vastly expanding programs of increasing complexity will require progressive strengthening of the various Divisions of the Organization, particularly the Economics Department. For the present, however, I shall be satisfied if Member Nations will take note of the developments that are taking place and the implications that these developments hold for the future working of the Organization.

Yours sincerely



B. R. Sen
Director-General

Liaison FAO

ANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Please quote:
Référence:
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SEP 28 REC'D

SEP. 22 1961

Dear Mr. Black,

This will acknowledge and thank you for Sir William Iliff's letter of 5 September 1961 indicating approval of the draft text entitled "FAO/UN Proposal regarding Procedures and Arrangements for Multilateral Utilization of Surplus Food in conformity with General Assembly Resolution 1496 (XV) and Economic and Social Council Resolution 832 (XXXII)."

For the further information of yourself and your colleagues I am attaching a copy of the proposals as finally developed in agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and myself. This draft is almost identical with the text which we sent you under date of 25 August. A few editorial changes have been made and a few comments from the specialized agencies. The provisions relating to governmental supervision have also been revised in order to clarify the nature of such supervision and to provide for a special international committee for surplus utilization consisting of representatives of 18 states members of the United Nations or the specialized agencies as now outlined in paragraphs 11 through 16, Section III. This revision, however, in no way affects the general principles, operational procedures, or participation of the specialized agencies as developed by the UN/FAO work group at which you were represented by Mr. Kamarck.

Yours sincerely,

B.R. Sen
Director-General

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

C 61/18
19 September 1961

Item 6(a) of the
Provisional Agenda

Eleventh Session

Rome, 4 November 1961

FAO/UN PROPOSAL REGARDING PROCEDURES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR MULTILATERAL UTILIZATION OF SURPLUS FOOD

In Conformity with General Assembly Resolution 1496(XV) and Economic and Social Council Resolution 832(XXXII)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The following specific proposal for multilateral action on Surplus Food Utilization has evolved from successive discussions in the General Assembly, in October, 1960; in the FAO Council, in October 1960, and June, 1961; and related discussions in subordinate bodies such as the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems; and finally in the 32nd session of the Economic and Social Council, in July-August, 1961. The resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council requests the Secretary General of the UN and the Director-General of FAO to consult with one another and with other agencies concerned, to formulate more fully "proposals regarding procedures and arrangements" for a multilateral program for surplus food mobilization and distribution, including national and international emergency food reserves, and the use of surpluses for economic and social development programs. (The text of this resolution is attached as Appendix I.) The resolution invites governments to be prepared to take positions respecting the U.S. proposal for an initial program aiming at a fund of $100,000,000, in commodities and cash contributions, as made before the FAO Council, and the principal measures for its implementation at the forthcoming sessions of the General Assembly and FAO Conference. It also recommends that the General Assembly, in considering these proposals, take into account the discussions and any decisions taken at the 11th session of the FAO Conference, so that the matter would be considered first by FAO, and then by the UN Assembly in the light of the FAO action.

2. In agreement between the Secretary-General of the UN and the Director-General of FAO, and after consultation with representatives of the specialized and other international agencies concerned, the following proposal for procedures and arrangements is submitted for consideration and action by the FAO Council and Conference and the UN General Assembly, respectively.

3. The subject is presented first in terms of arrangements to be made by countries in providing the resources needed, and by FAO and other cooperating international organizations in creating the mechanisms for handling those resources; and then secondly in terms of procedures to be followed by recipient countries, contributing countries, and international organizations, respectively.

II. ARRANGEMENTS BY GOVERNMENTS FOR PROVIDING THE RESOURCES

A preliminary outline of the arrangements suggested for establishing the initial fund was given in a paper tabled by the U.S. representative at the FAO Council on June 19, 1961 (attached as Appendix 2). After considering these suggestions, and the suggestions made by delegations at the FAO Council and at the ECOSOC discussions, arrangements for providing the resources are suggested as follows:

Establishment of Surplus Utilization Fund

1. The FAO Conference will decide on establishing the Surplus Utilization Fund (hereafter called "the Fund") to be administered by a joint FAO/UN Surplus Utilization Division (hereafter referred to as SUD, see para. III, 3). Matters of UN participation would be approved subsequently at the UN General Assembly, and any necessary action on cooperation by other international agencies would be considered by their governing bodies in due course. These discussions would take into consideration the decisions of the 35th FAO Council (attached as Appendix 3), the 32nd Session of ECOSOC (Appendix 1), and the resolution of the 15th session of the General Assembly (attached as Appendix 4), and the relevant sections of the reports of the Committee on Commodity Problems (Appendix 5).

2. The initial subscription goal would be $100 million. Operations could commence, however, as soon as more than half of the amount had been pledged.

Uses of the Fund

3. The Fund would be used to help finance emergency relief and international food reserves; national food reserves; relief of chronic malnutrition infant, pre-school and school feeding, educational fellowships, and other social development activities; labor-intensive and other economic development activities.

Terms of Contributions, in Cash or in Kind

4. The pledges would be in terms of surplus commodities or in currencies, or both, acceptable to the Director-General of FAO. The overall goal would be 2/3 in commodities, and 1/3 in cash, with commodity contributions valued at world market prices for commercial shipments. 1/

1/ The Director-General would be authorized to use a portion of the cash for the purchase of surplus commodities and other products from countries not in position to contribute them.

5. The Director-General would be authorized to accept contributions from all member countries of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies. The Director-General would also be authorized to invite additional contributions to meet famine or food emergencies, if the resources set aside for these purposes (para. IV B(7)) have been exhausted.

6. The Director-General would be authorized to accept contributions in terms of services in special cases (such as for ocean transport) where he deemed it to the advantage of the program to accept and utilize them.

7. The contributions to the initial subscriptions would be available for commitment to recipient countries and delivery to them until 3 years after operations began. If any country found itself, by reason of unexpected developments, in serious difficulty in completing the commodity deliveries it had offered, it would be free to cancel unused portions at the end of any calender year, but only to the extent that such unused portions had not yet been committed for distribution.

Conditions on Commodity Contributions

8. (a) The commodity contributions would be held in the contributing country until called for by SUD and then delivered at export ports F.O.B., at the cost of the contributing country.

(b) Costs of ocean freight and ocean insurance to the port of the recipient country and, in the absence of such a port, the costs of unloading in the port of call and of transport to the border of the recipient country will be paid from the Fund. Normally, the contributing or recipient countries would make the shipping arrangements in agreement with SUD at the Fund's expense.

(c) Costs of unloading and internal transport and distribution would normally be borne by the recipient country. SUD might, in exceptional circumstances, assist these arrangements, through helping to arrange surplus utilization projects, to create needed additional physical resources for handling storage or distribution.

Basis for Contributions

9. Contributions would be on a voluntary basis, to be announced, for example, at a pledging conference at a subsequent agreed time.

III. ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTERING THE RESOURCES

1. FAO would be the focal point for administering the Fund jointly with the UN and in collaboration with other specialized agencies and other international institutions concerned in the manner set forth below. The center for administration will be at FAO Headquarters in Rome.

2. The Fund will be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of FAO in so far as applicable. In case of need, special regulations will be developed for approval by the FAO Conference.

The accounts of the Fund's operations will be subject to the internal and external audit of FAO and will be presented through the Finance Committee and the Council to the Conference for approval.

3. Activities concerning the Fund shall be carried out in a new joint FAO/UN Surplus Utilization Division (SUD). It will operate under the supervision of the Director-General of FAO and the Secretary-General of the UN.

Functions of the Surplus Utilization Divisions

4. The functions of the Surplus Utilization Division will include:

(i) Preparing and executing agreements with countries concerning the supply and utilization of surplus commodities from the Fund for emergency relief, national and international food reserves, for relief of chronic malnutrition, and social economic development through the promotion of labor-intensive and other appropriate projects.

(ii) Estimating the capacity of a given country to absorb additional food surpluses in connection with programs and plans for social and economic development, with due regard to existing conditions of nutrition and food supply, the need for developing domestic agricultural production, and patterns of international trade.

(iii) Advising countries on measures needed to ensure that the development of indigenous production will not suffer as a result of the utilization of surpluses (introduction of minimum price systems, setting up of national food reserve and national institutions to handle food policy matters, storage and marketing facilities, etc.).

(iv) Insuring that surplus utilization operations are planned and operated in accord with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines.

(v) Aiding, as appropriate and on request, in the multilateral coordination of bilateral arrangements and activities.

In carrying out the above functions, SUD would consult or work with other units of the FAO and the UN, including the UN Regional Economic Commissions, as well as other specialized agencies and other international institutions, as specified in paragraphs III 8 - 10 and IV B(2).

Structure of the Surplus Utilization Division

5. SUD will be a joint FAO/UN division with its staff composed in part of FAO officials and in part of UN officials stationed at Rome for this purpose.

6. SUD will be financed entirely from the Surplus Utilization Fund. It will start on as small a scale as needed to handle the essential initial activities, and grow with the operation.

7. Although the exact scope and nature of the work cannot at this stage be forecast, it is contemplated that SUD might be composed of three branches: a planning and research branch, an operations branch, an appraisal branch.

Cooperation of SUD with other FAO and UN Units

8. SUD would consult with, and seek advice from the appropriate units of FAO and of the UN, including its Regional Economic Commissions.

9. The financial administration of the Fund will be the responsibility of the Department of Administration and Finance of the FAO. To the extent feasible, SUD would also utilize other technical, administrative and general services of the Organization. The additional costs involved would be charged to the Fund.

Cooperation with other Specialized Agencies and UNICEF

10. WHO, ILO, UNESCO and UNICEF will be closely associated in the examination and planning of appropriate portions of the overall program, and will assist countries, on their request, in the implementation of individual projects or aspects of them coming within their respective fields of competence. IBRD, IDA and IFC will be kept fully informed and will be consulted on all aspects of programs on interest to them. These organizations may also submit proposals leading to the support of the Fund in implementing appropriate projects in their own programs.

Governmental Supervision of the Program

11. The governmental supervision of the program would be exercised by a committee for surplus utilization consisting of representatives of eighteen states members of the UN or the specialized agencies.

12. The Committee would provide general policy guidance on the administration and operations of the Fund. It would examine programs of work submitted to it jointly by the Director-General of FAO and the Secretary-General of the UN and authorize the implementation of such programs. The Committee would meet twice a year.

13. All members of the Committee would be elected by ECOSOC, or alternatively half by the Economic and Social Council and half by the FAO Council. There would be equal representation on the Committee of economically more developed countries, on the one hand, having due regard to their contributions to the Surplus Utilization Fund, and of less developed countries, on the other hand, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution among the latter members.

14. The Council of the FAO and the Economic and Social Council would review the operations of the Surplus Utilization Fund on the basis of the annual reports submitted by the Committee for Surplus Utilization.

15. The Washington Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (CSD) would receive periodic reports on the progress and results of the program.

16. The financial operations of the Fund will be reviewed by the FAO Finance Committee which will report to the Council thereon.

IV. PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IN REGARD TO THE FUND

A. By Contributing Countries

(1) The time and place for contributing countries to pledge or announce their contributions will be established by the Secretary-General of the UN and the Director-General of FAO in joint consultation.

(2) Countries will pay their contributions in cash, or deliver their goods or services in kind, normally in three equal annual instalments, except as the country concerned and the Director-General may agree otherwise.

(3) Countries providing economic aid or assistance will help the development of the operations by making available to the Director-General, upon request, any relevant information concerning their current and proposed bilateral aid program for given countries where the FAO is contemplating a food utilization program, to assist FAO in coordinating its proposed multilateral activities with those bilateral activities.

B. By Recipient Countries and SUD in Developing and Operating Projects

Initiation of projects

(1) Countries desiring to establish surplus food aid programs or projects will inform the Director-General through the UN Resident Representative, keeping the FAO Country Representative fully informed.

(2) If, after examination of the application or the draft project in SUD it appears feasible within the resources available, SUD will proceed to collect additional information necessary for its consideration. It may then, if necessary, dispatch a survey team to examine the project on the ground in consultation with the country concerned. Such a team should normally include a UN general economist and also a representative of each of the other UN agencies which may be directly concerned and may wish to be represented. After study and consultation on the spot, supported by consultation with the Secretariat of the UN Regional Economic Commission, the survey team will prepare a draft report and submit it to SUD.

Completion of Project Agreement

(3) Upon approval of a proposed project an agreement will be prepared by SUD in consultation with the country concerned. It will cover the terms and conditions of the proposed surplus activities; will indicate any supplementary aid for the program being provided by other agencies or institutions; the obligations of the country with respect to ways the food aid is to be utilized, including the use of any local currencies arising therefrom; domestic

mechanisms to be created, if any, for storage, price support, internal transport and distribution; conditions concerning data to be collected on the manner, the repercussions, and effects of food distribution including the possible impact on the improvement of the nutrition status of the country on a longer term basis and other conditions mutually agreed upon as necessary.

Execution of Project

(4) As the agreement is carried into effect, the recipient country will give full cooperation to SUD and other cooperating organizations, where appropriate, in observing the operations from time to time, in checking their effects, and ultimately in completing their appraisal of the results of each operation. These analysis reports will, in each case, be submitted to the recipient country concerned for its comments before the final revised report is submitted to the Surplus Utilization Committee.

(5) For cases involving emergency and disaster relief, a briefer procedure would be utilized, based on previous FAO studies and procedures.

Terms for Surplus Utilization

(6) Where surplus utilization activities involve the direct distribution of the products concerned, without payment in cash (as for infant, pre-school or school feeding, food fellowships, improving nutrition, or most emergency relief operations) the commodities will be donated to the country as grants. Where the products received as grants are sold to the consumers in the recipient countries for local currencies, the net proceeds from the sale of the food in local currencies will be retained by the government to help finance, in a manner to be agreed, additional domestic expenditures involved in economic and social programs.

Maintenance of International Emergency Reserve

(7) The Director-General of FAO is authorized to earmark 25 percent of the Fund for emergency use, including national and international food reserves, and if those earmarked quantities are exhausted during the initial period, to appeal to member countries for additional food contributions to build up the emergency reserve at his disposition. Operations from this Emergency Reserve could be initiated at any time by the Director-General of FAO after consulting with the Secretary-General of the UN.

Continuation of Activities

(8) The Secretary-General of the UN and the Director-General of FAO shall maintain a review of the allocation and use of the Fund's resources and may jointly recommend to the appropriate FAO and UN organs that arrangements be made for the necessary discussions as to whether, and in what manner, the multilateral surplus utilization program should be continued.

APPENDIX I

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-second session

Resolution No.832(XXXII)

Provision of food surpluses to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council

Recognizing that the effective utilization of available surplus foodstuffs, in ways compatible with the Food and Agriculture Organization principles of surplus disposal, provides an important transitional means for relieving the hunger and malnutrition of food-deficient peoples, particularly in the less developed countries, and for assisting these countries in their economic development,

Believing that the progress being made toward these objectives through bilateral arrangements could be further advanced by the use of supplementary multilateral arrangements which would provide for the mobilization and distribution of available surplus foodstuffs through the United Nations system,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV) of 27 October 1960 on the "Provision of food surpluses to food-deficient people through the United Nations system", and paragraph 4 (d) of General Assembly resolution 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960 which inter alia reaffirms the need for additional development capital,

Having considered the two reports prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV), namely the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, entitled "Development through Food - A strategy for surplus utilization" 1/ and the report by the Secretary General entitled "The role of the United Nations and its related agencies in the use of food surpluses for economic development" 2/,

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1/ E/3462

2/ E/3509

Noting the helpful views presented in these reports as to how and under what conditions surplus food can be effectively used to promote economic and social development of the less developed countries,

Noting further that only preliminary consideration has been given in these reports to the formulation of procedures through which the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, in consultation with other appropriate specialized agencies, could most effectively carry out a program for the multilateral utilization of food surpluses in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV),

Recognizing that the effective use of food aid depends upon the readiness of recipient countries to use such aid as an appropriate element in their plans for social and economic development, and also upon the readiness of the more developed countries so to program their contributions to the economic development of the less developed countries as to recognize an appropriate over-all relationship between food and other aid,

Affirming that assistance in the form of food to promote economic and social development should not adversely affect international trade and, in particular, trade of less developed countries who export foodstuffs, nor adversely affect their plans for economic development,

1. Appreciates the proposal for an initial program aiming at a fund of $100,000,000 in commodities and cash contributions, as made before the Food and Agriculture Organization Council and recommends to Governments that they be prepared to take positions respecting it and the principal measures for its implementation at the forthcoming sessions of the General Assembly and Food and Agriculture Organization Conference;

2. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization to consult further with one another and with other agencies concerned, taking, into account the discussions at the thirty-second session of the Economic and Social Council, with a view to formulating more fully proposals regarding procedures and arrangements through which a multilateral program for the mobilization and distribution of surplus food for the relief of hunger and malnutrition including the proposals for national and international emergency food reserves, and for the use of surplus food in connection with economic and social development programs, could be most effectively carried out in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV), particularly paragraph 9, and to submit such proposals to the General Assembly and the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference respectively, and to report thereon to the thirty-fourth session of the Council;

3. Recommends that the General Assembly take into account the discussions and any decisions taken at the eleventh session of the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference when considering these proposals.

1179th Plenary Meeting

2 August 1961.

APPENDIX 2

Suggestions Concerning Decisions Contemplated in the Implementation of Initial Multilateral Program Proposed by the United States of America

(Appendix to the Report of the Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of FAO)

A. Administering Organization

1. A separate organizational unit should be established within FAO with an administrator and a small staff subject to FAO/UN staff regulations.

2. This unit under the immediate direction of its administrator and the Director-General, should have an "advisory body" composed of representatives of a small number of governments most interested in its operations. The Council of FAO, including CCP, and in turn the Conference would keep the operations of the unit under general policy review.

3. The headquarters of the organization might be located in Rome.

B. Forum and Timing of Decisions

1. The decision of the establishment of such an organizational unit should be sought in the next (Eleventh) FAO Conference Session, taking into consideration decisions of the Thirty-Fifth Council Session, the 32nd Session of ECOSOC and the 16th Session of the General Assembly.

2. The organization and procedures for implementing the program should be approved by the FAO Conference.

C. Basis for Making Contributions (Commodities and Cash)

1. Contributions of commodities (food) should be optional and made on a grant basis.

2. Should commodity valuation be required, it should be made as of delivery time at world market prices, i.e. at prices ordinarily charged and paid in regular commercial transaction.

3. It is contemplated that the monetary value of the overall commodity package would be about two-thirds of the program of $100,000,000 total arranged as follows:

   (a) delivery at ports of exporting countries

   (b) storage and storage cost between pledging and shipping at the expense of the contributing government

(c) any feasible arrangement may be made for storage and internal distribution after the food reaches the recipient country

(d) title to remain with donor until delivery to port of destination

(e) pledges by donor countries to expire after a year unless food is in transit or offer is voluntarily renewed.

4. Total cash contributions from all members should reach 50% of the value of food contributions. The goal should be a reasonable balance between contributions in food and in cash. The minimum cash contribution should match the proportion of each country's quota in the FAO, the total fund to be agreed upon by the FAO Council and Conference.

5. Ordinarily there should be no contributions of services toward "the fund", since such matters will be covered by cash contributions or voluntary arrangements.

6. It is not contemplated that contributions in commodities or cash would be solicited from other than members of FAO. However, outside voluntary contributions may be accepted if they can be used to good advantage and without political implications.

7. Cash contributions should only be in terms of convertible currencies.

D. Basis for Receiving Aid

1. FAO member countries should be eligible for such food aid. (The DG should obtain the approval of the "advisory body" in special emergency cases involving non-members.)

2. Advisory technical services may be requested and proffered, but should not be insisted upon "to enable countries to make best use of food aid". FAO officials should however have the right to inspect the use of food aid at any time.

E. Finances and Duration of Organization

1. Total subscription for present program to be about $100 million suggested by the United States.

2. Fund available for fixed forward period of three years.

3. Possibility of program extension to be faced after we have had experience and opportunity to review the program.

F. Use of Cash Funds

1. Cash funds could be made available among other things for:

(a) ocean transportation and administering expenses

(b) purchase of food not otherwise obtainable

(c) to a limited extent for processing and packaging

2. Contributing countries if requested to do so by the FAO may pay for items a, b, or c above, and deduct same from their cash contributions.

3. Cash funds available for administrative costs - direct and indirect - should be limited to a reasonable percentage of the total program value. (Amount to be agreed upon by Council and Conference.)

4. While it is not envisioned that local currencies would accumulate through local sales under this initial program, should they for any reason accrue, they should be utilized only for limited pilot labor-intensive projects.

G. Functions of the New Organization and Operating Principles and Policies

1. The new organization would extend assistance for:

(a) Relief in emergencies and in national cases of chronic under-nourishment (extension of emergency principle)

(b) Limited pilot projects for school feeding

(c) Limited pilot projects of labor-intensive development programs, related to agricultural development.

2. The FAO Unit would make survey of food deficiencies and of program requirements.

3. The organization would match requirements against commodity supply commitments and would suggest which supplying countries should fill each program need. The organization would check end uses and supervise general program execution both by supplies and by recipient.

4. The FAO Unit would make evaluations of the effectiveness of programs undertaken.

5. The Organization's role in the determination of needs would assure the application of FAO's Principles for Surplus Disposal in order that ordinary commercial trade will not be impaired by the operation of the special programs.

APPENDIX 3

USE OF SURPLUSES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Observations of the Council of FAO

(Extract from the Report of the Thirty-Fifth Session (19-29 June 1961) of the Council of FAO)

The Council considered the report entitled Development Through Food - A Strategy for Surplus Utilization. 1/ The report had been prepared by the Director-General, for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council, in pursuance of the UN General Assembly Resolution 1496 (XV) on the Provision of Food Surpluses to Food-Deficient Peoples through the United Nations System and the FAO Council Resolution 1/34 on the Utilization of Food Surpluses. 2/ The Council also had before it the observations made by the Committee on Commodity Problems on the Director-General's report and other matters arising from the United Nations resolution. 3/ In addition to its own comments, the Committee on Commodity Problems had also presented to the Council the report of a special Intergovernmental Advisory Committee on the Utilization of Food Surpluses. 4/ That Advisory Committee had been established under FAO Council Resolution 1/34, to advise the Director-General on the preparation of his report to the Economic and Social Council and to report its findings and recommendations to the Committee on Commodity Problems.

1/ Development Through Food - A Strategy for Surplus Utilization, FAO, Rome, 1961 (C 61/7).

2/ The texts of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly [(1496(XV))] and of the Council of FAO (1/34) are reproduced in Appendix A of the Report of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CL 35/17 - CCP 61/33), FAO, Rome, June 1961.

3/ Report of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems, op. cit., Part One, Section II, Food Aid and Surplus Utilization.

4/ Report of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems, op. cit., Appendix B; Report of the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee on the Utilization of Food Surpluses, Observations by the Committee.

In introducing his report, the Director-General reviewed the basic principles and fundamental considerations of food aid economic assistance in general. His views are reflected in the three following paragraphs.

Aid was to be considered as a transitional means to help countries break the vicious circle of hunger, poverty and stagnation. There could be no question that the ultimate solution of this problem lay in the hands of these countries themselves. But if they were to make any real progress, they could be helped by the developed countries which had resources over and above their own essential needs. Surplus supplies could be used for food aid which, in his view, could form an important part of total aid for economic and social development.

The Director-General had considered the conditions necessary to make food aid effective. They implied:

(a) planning at the level of recipient countries;

(b) coordination at the level of the supplying countries;

(c) a multilateral framework to assist in maintaining a proper balance between countries and regions of the world;

(d) coordination with other forms of aid;

(e) recognition by donor countries of the primacy of the development needs of recipient countries;

(f) recognition of the preference of some countries for aid through multilateral channels, whilst other countries should be free, if they so desired, to adhere to, and expand bilateral aid.

As to the operative aspects of the matters studied in his report, the Director-General stated that FAO should serve as a focal point for an effective food surplus utilization program. This would entail special responsibilities for the Organization. Some of these responsibilities would relate to the coordination of bilateral arrangements, provided that such coordination was requested by one of the parties to a bilateral program. Other responsibilities would result from the initiation of a multilateral program. Such a multilateral program should begin on a modest scale. It should not be limited to operations of emergency relief. It was essential that scope be given under such a program for the testing of different types of projects which could assist the economic and social development of underdeveloped countries. The restriction of the program to one or two kinds of projects would deny it the very experience it was designed to build up. In carrying out these responsibilities, it was important, in the Director-General's view, for FAO to co-operate with the United Nations and other agencies concerned.

The Council expressed its appreciation to the Director-General for the contribution he had made in his report to the understanding of the problems of economic development and of the role that surplus food could play in speeding up both economic and social development in the lesser developed countries and in relieving hardships caused by emergencies and chronic malnutrition.

Observations of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP)

In the view of the Council, the observations of the CCP provided a concise and useful summary on a number of major aspects of the problem of food aid, which had also engaged the attention of the Council. The Council therefore requested the Director-General in forwarding this part of its report to the Economic and Social Council, also to append the text of Section II: Food Aid and Surplus Utilization of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the CCP. The Council also wishes to draw particular attention to the Committee's main observations, as reproduced below:

"33. Because the Director-General's report had been available for only a short time, it had not yet been possible for governments to give it full study. For this reason, the consideration of points of substance by the Committee had to be necessarily of a preliminary character. Nevertheless, the statements by Delegations reflected the close attention given to a number of broad objectives and major aspects underlying, or arising from, the Director-General's report, and a number of observations and questions requiring more detailed study. These general objectives and observations can be summarized as follows:

"(1) The importance and urgency of the challenge of an expanded international aid program for economic and social development and for humanitarian relief;"

"(2) The scope for an effective food-aid program as an important element, on certain conditions, in such an expanded international aid program, with special reference also to the need for further consideration of:

"(i) the extent to which "food aid" should be regarded as a concept wider than that of surplus utilization; and the possible resulting need for a re-examination of the definition of "surplus disposal";

"(ii) the complementary character of aid in kind and other forms of aid, and the resulting implication that an expanded program of overall aid was an essential prerequisite of an expanded program of food aid;

"(iii) the relative merits of food-aid and other forms of aid within a given volume of total aid;

"(3) The importance of planning food-aid programs in close connection with national development programs and with reference to periods of sufficient duration to allow for effective planning;

"(4) The scope for surplus utilization, along lines consistent with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines, as an important source of food-aid;

"(5) The importance attaching to the safeguards for the avoidance of interference with normal patterns of international trade and to the need for ensuring that the scale and continuity of agricultural development programs in recipient countries should not be adversely affected;

"(6) The economic and technical implications of encouraging shifts in the commodity-composition of supplies available for food-aid, having regard to:

"(i) the need for an element of continuity in food-aid programs,

"(ii) the safeguarding of normal patterns of international trade, and

"(iii) the avoidance of the creation of new surpluses or of surplus capacity;

"(7) The importance of well-devised national food reserve programs, particularly in developing countries, and the need for adequate provision for emergency and humanitarian relief through international channels;

"(8) The advantages that might result from suitable arrangements being made for some degree of multilateral coordination of bilateral programs, in view of the likelihood of a large, or dominant, share of food-aid continuing to move under such programs;

"(9) The desirability of ensuring the success of a multilateral food-aid program by beginning on a relatively modest scale with emergency aid and selected pilot projects, and expanding the program when experience and funds permit, and as wider co-operation is obtained;

"(10) The organizational aspects of an expanded food-aid program, with special reference to the need for further study of:

"(i) the desirability or otherwise of multilateral coordination of bilateral programs; and

"(ii) the beginnings of a multilateral program of food-aid".

In making the above comments, the CCP had also pointed out that they had to be seen against the background of the more general aspects of international commodity trade problems, notably the need for expanding the volume of primary commodity trade and for ensuring short term commodity price stability. It was noted that these wider problems, if they remained unresolved, could seriously impede economic development, even in the face of a greatly expanded aid program.

The CCP, in forwarding the Advisory Committee's report to the Council, recommended that the observations of the Advisory Committee be also submitted to the Economic and Social Council. The Council endorsed this recommendation and requested the Director-General, in forwarding this part of its report to the Economic and Social Council, also to append the text of the Advisory Committee's report.

Further Comments of the Council

There was unanimous agreement in the Council that more rapid economic development of the developing countries should be seen as the ultimate goal of a world wide policy aimed at the elimination of hunger and malnutrition. It was recognized, further, that there was a need for increasing the volume of aid made available under different forms to developing countries. There was also recognition of the fact that food surpluses could play a significant role within such an expanded aid program. It was understood that the utilization of food as aid to economic development represented by far the largest outlet for existing surpluses. Such forms of surplus utilization, provided they are being carried out in observance of the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal, need not conflict with the normal development of international trade or with the normal development of agricultural production in all countries.

Some delegates pointed out that prospects of making better use of surplus producing capacity would depend to some extent on the possibilities of bringing about some shifts in patterns of production. Some of the commodities which were currently in surplus did not enter into the normal diet of people in a number of major food-deficient countries in certain areas of the world. Attention was also drawn by some delegates to the cost and difficulties of internal distribution of food surpluses in recipient countries. Although

supplies might be made available at the port of entry on favorable terms, in certain cases additional assistance might be necessary to bring them to those sectors of the population particularly affected by hunger or malnutrition.

The situation of some developing countries which depend for their income on limited ranges of export commodities was also presented to the Council. Some delegations pointed out that a surplus situation existed in some of these commodities and that the countries concerned did not have adequate economic resources to finance the utilization of their surplus supplies at concessional terms. Moreover, some primary producing countries had difficulty in maintaining their export earnings at levels sufficient for financing a satisfactory rate of economic growth. It was also pointed out that it was in the interest of all countries, including those in process of development, to ensure that in the course of extending food aid the economies and trade of the developing and developed countries were not damaged.

The Council noted that questions relating to the longer-term objectives of food aid would require further detailed consideration, including an assessment of the total food deficits in food-deficient countries and of the contribution that the countries themselves could make to meet their requirements out of expanded domestic production. Aid policies should also be planned in such a way as to avoid the emergence of new surpluses or surplus capacity.

The Council agreed that opportunities for making better use of surpluses as aid to economic and social development should continue to be sought by governments. Bilateral arrangements for this purpose were expected to continue, and indeed to expand. The Director-General's report had suggested that the effectiveness of bilateral transactions might be increased by some form of multilateral coordination provided at the request of either recipient or donor countries. This could be applied not only to the efforts of different surplus exporting countries but also to the different forms under which aid was extended to underdeveloped countries. Some delegations suggested that the coordination of bilateral aid transactions, including surplus utilization programs, might best be obtained at country level and that it required the agreement of both donor and recipient countries.

Notwithstanding the importance of continuing study of longer-term aspects, there was widespread recognition in the Council of the need to tackle the shorter-term aspect of the questions before it without delay. In this respect, the Council agreed that the immediate task was to consider whether and how a multilateral action program for the utilization of surpluses should be implemented. There was substantial agreement in the Council that such a program, if initiated, should commence on a modest scale. There was considerable support for the view that the major emphasis in a multilateral program at the beginning should be on emergency aid. At the same time, some delegations favoured a wider application and stressed the desirability of testing out approaches all along the line, so as to gain experience in various fields.

The Council took note with interest and appreciation of the proposal made by the United States of America for an initial program on a multilateral basis. The Council noted that in its initial stage, the primary aim of the proposed program, in which FAO was intended to have a major role in co-operation with other UN organizations, should be primarily to meet emergency needs. At the same time, the United States would support the use of a limited part of the program for selected pilot activities such as school lunch projects and labor-intensive projects related to agricultural development. The United States had indicated that such a program might aim at a fund of US$ 100 million in commodities and cash contributions and that the United States would be prepared to offer as its contribution to such a program $40 million in commodities with the possibility of a supplementary cash contribution.

In its preliminary consideration of the possible scale and functions of such a multilateral program, the Council was also helped by a working paper presented by the United States Delegation and outlining some further suggestions with respect to the details, operative aspects, machinery for administration and methods of financing of the initial program. The United States delegation had put forward these suggestions to help the Director-General to formulate concrete proposals at a later stage. The text of the working paper is reproduced in Appendix to this Report.

After a preliminary discussion on the proposals of the United States Delegation and further points and questions arising from these proposals, the Council decided that in order to facilitate the Conference's consideration of the detailed aspects of the proposals and their organizational implications, further consideration should be given to them at the pre-Conference (Thirty-Sixth) Session of the Council, which would be extended by two days for that purpose. It was understood that in drawing up the agenda for the Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council, the Director-General would take account, in connection with this item, of the points made in the Council's debate, of recommendations of the Thirty-Second Session of the Economic and Social Council and of points relating to his subsequent consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

APPENDIX 4

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Fifteenth Session

Resolution No. 1496(XV)

Provision of Food Surpluses to Food-Deficient Peoples Through the United Nations System

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Considering that the peoples in many of the less developed countries suffer from serious shortages of food,

Noting with approval that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in co-operation with the United Nations, appropriate specialized agencies, Governments of Member States and non-governmental organizations, has launched a Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign designed as a concerted attack on the problem of providing adequate food for food-deficient peoples,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 827 (IX) of 14 December 1954 and 1025 (XI) of 20 February 1957 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 621 (XXII) of 6 August 1956 and 685 (XXVI) of 18 July 1958 concerning international co-operation in the establishment of national food reserves,

Bearing in mind the existing opportunities for consultation and exchange of information provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization through its Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal,

Recognizing that the Principles of Surplus Disposal 1/ and Guiding Lines 2/ of the Food and Agriculture Organization are a valuable instrument for guidance to Governments in transactions, programs, policies, and consultations relating to the disposal and utilization of agricultural surpluses,

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1/ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Commodity Policy Studies, No. 10, Functions of a World Food Reserve - Scope and Limitations (Rome, 1956), Appendix III.

2/ Ibid., para. 300.

Recognizing further that the ultimate solution to the problem of hunger lies in an effective acceleration of economic development allowing the under-developed countries to increase their food production and enabling them to purchase more food through normal channels of international trade,

Convinced of the impelling need to solve the problem of hunger and malnutrition among many peoples and of the role which the United Nations system can play in actions designed to help solve this critical problem,

Further convinced that assistance to food-deficient peoples will help raise productivity and thus contribute to the improvement of their standard of living,

1. Endorses the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign launched by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and urges all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to support this campaign in every appropriate way;

2. Appeals to State Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take suitable measures to relieve the suffering of food-deficient people in other nations and assist them in their economic development and in their efforts towards a better life;

3. Expresses the belief that international assistance in the establishment of national food reserves in food-deficient countries is one effective transitional means of assisting accelerated economic development in the less developed countries;

4. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization, after consulting Governments of Member States, the Secretary General and appropriate specialized agencies, to establish without delay procedures - in particular for consultation and the dissemination of information - by which, with the assistance of the United Nations system, the largest practicable quantities of surplus food may be made available on mutually agreeable terms as a transitional measure against hunger, such procedures to be compatible with desirable agricultural development as a contribution to economic development in the less developed countries and without prejudice to bilateral arrangements for this purpose and compatible with the principles of the Food and Agriculture Organization;

5. Further invites the Food and Agriculture Organization, in consultation with Governments of Member States, the Secretary General, appropriate specialized agencies and other international bodies (such as the International Wheat Council, the Wheat Utilization Committee, etc.), to undertake a study of the feasibility and acceptability of additional arrangements, including multilateral arrangements under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization, having as their objective the mobilization of available surplus foodstuffs and their distribution in areas of greatest need, particularly in the economically less developed countries;

6. Requests the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization to report on action taken to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty- second session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and after such other consultations as he may deem necessary, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session of the role which the United Nations and the appropriate specialized agencies could play in order to facilitate the best possible use of food surpluses for the economic development of the less developed countries;

8. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in preparing, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the provisional program for the joint session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization which will examine a report on the prospects of the production of, and demand for, primary commodities, include the question of the production of, and demand for, food in relation to the problem of hunger;

9. Stresses that any action taken or contemplated under the present resolution proceed in accordance with the Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and specifically, with adequate safeguards and appropriate measures against the dumping of agricultural surpluses on the international markets and against adverse effects upon the economic and financial position of those countries which depend for their foreign exchange earnings primarily on the export of food commodities, and in the recognition that the avoidance of damage to normal trading in foodstuffs will best be assured by multilateral trading practices.

908th Plenary Meeting
27 October 1960

APPENDIX 5

Observations of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems

(Extract from the Report of the Thirty-Fourth Session, 30 May - 16 June 1961, of the Committee on Commodity Problems and its Appendix B, Report of the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee on the Utilization of Food Surpluses)

II. FOOD AID AND SURPLUS UTILIZATION

1. Matters Arising from the Resolution of the General Assembly and of the FAO Council on the Utilization of Food Surpluses

30. The Director-General introduced to the Committee the report entitled "Development through Food - A Strategy for Surplus Utilization" which had been prepared by him, in pursuance of the General Assembly Resolution No.1496 (XV) on the Provision of Food Surpluses to Food-Deficient Peoples Through the United Nations System, 1/ for consideration at the forthcoming Thirty-Second Session of the Economic and Social Council. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the excellence of the Director General's report and of his opening statement. 2/

31. The General Assembly Resolution had invited FAO to establish without delay procedures - in particular for consultation and the dissemination of information - by which the largest practicable quantities of surplus food could be made available as a transitional measure against hunger and as a contribution to economic development in the less developed countries through the United Nations system, without prejudice to bilateral arrangements. The Resolution had also invited FAO to study the feasibility and acceptability of additional arrangements, including multilateral arrangements under the auspices of FAO, with the objective of mobilizing surpluses and distributing them in areas of greatest need.

32. The Council of FAO, at its Thirty-First Session in October 1960, had asked the Director-General to proceed with the studies and consultations envisaged in the General Assembly Resolution. The Council's Resolution No. 1/34 also established an Advisory Committee of FAO Member Nations and of the Chairman of the CCP, "to advise the Director-General on the preparation of his report to ECOSOC, it being understood that this Advisory Committee was to work within the framework of the CCP, to maintain liaison with the Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, and to report its findings and recommendations to the CCP." 3/ The Committee expressed its appreciation of the report of the Inter-governmental Advisory Committee (CCP 61/14) 4/ and of its presentation to the CCP by the Advisory Committee's Chairman, Mr. R.E. Moore, (United Kingdom). In forwarding the report of the Inter-governmental Advisory Committee to the Council, the Committee recommends that it be also submitted to the Economic and Social Council, for consideration together with the report of the Director-General.

1/ See Appendix A: Texts of Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly [1496 (XV)] and of the Council of FAO [1/34] on the Utilization of Food Surpluses.

2/ The Director-General's opening statement to the Committee has been circulated as document CCP 61/31.

3/ For text of Council Resolution, see Appendix A.

4/ Reproduced in Appendix B to this Report.

33. Because the Director-General's report had been available for only a short time, it had not yet been possible for governments to give it full study. For this reason, the consideration of points of substance by the Committee had to be necessarily of a preliminary character. Nevertheless, the statements by Delegations reflected the close attention given to a number of broad objectives and major aspects underlying, or arising from, the Director-General's report, and a number of observations and questions requiring more detailed study. These general objectives and observations can be summarized as follows:

(1) The importance and urgency of the challenge of an expanded international aid program for economic and social development and for humanitarian relief;

(2) The scope for an effective food-aid program as an important element, on certain conditions, in such an expanded international aid program, with special reference also to the need for further consideration of:

(i) the extent to which "food aid" should be regarded as a concept wider than that of surplus utilization; and the possible resulting need for a re-examination of the definition of "surplus disposal";

(ii) The complementary character of aid in kind and other forms of aid, and the resulting implications that an expanded program of overall aid was an essential prerequisite of an expanded program of food aid;

(iii) the relative merits of food-aid and other forms of aid within a given volume of total aid.

(3) The importance of planning food-aid programs in close connection with national development programs and with reference to periods of sufficient duration to allow for effective planning;

(4) The scope for surplus utilization, along lines consistent with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines, as an important source of food-aid;

(5) The importance attaching to the safeguards for the avoidance of interference with normal patterns of international trade and to the need for ensuring that the scale and continuity of agricultural development programs in recipient countries should not be adversely affected;

(6) The economic and technical implications of encouraging shifts in the commodity-composition of supplies available for food-aid, having regard to -

(i) the need for an element of continuity in food-aid programs,

(ii) the safeguarding of normal patterns of international trade, and

(iii) the avoidance of the creation of new surpluses or of surplus capacity.

(7) The importance of well-devised national food reserve programs, particularly in developing countries, and the need for adequate provision for emergency and humanitarian relief through international channels;

(8) The advantages that might result from suitable arrangements being made for some degree of multilateral coordination of bilateral programs, in view of the likelihood of a large, or dominant, share of food-aid continuing to move under such programs;

(9) The desirability of ensuring the success of a multilateral food-aid program by beginning on a relatively modest scale with emergency aid and selected pilot projects, and expanding the program when experience and funds permit, and as wider cooperation is obtained.

(10) The organizational aspects of an expanded food-aid program, with special reference to the need for further study of:

(i) the desirability or otherwise of multilateral coordination of bilateral programs; and

(ii) the beginnings of a multilateral program of food-aid.

34. The comments enumerated above must also be seen against the background of the more general aspects of international commodity trade problems. The statements made by Delegations generally reflected their keen interest in the more general considerations presented in the Director-General's report, notably with respect to the need for expanding the volume of, and outlets for primary commodity trade, the importance of short-term price stability and generally the need to find effective solutions to the wider commodity problems involved. It was noted that these wider problems, if they remained unresolved, could seriously impede economic development even in the face of a greatly expanded aid program (see also Section III, 2 International Commodity Stabilization Techniques and Arrangements).

35. The Committee learned with keen interest and appreciation of the proposal made by the United States for an initial program on a multilateral basis which might aim at a fund of US $100 million in commodities and cash contributions and for which the United States would be prepared

to offer $40 million in commodities with the additional possibility of a supplementary cash contribution to be explored later. The Committee noted that in its initial stage, the primary aim of this proposed program, in which the FAO was intended to have a major role in cooperation with other UN organizations, should be primarily to meet emergency needs. At the same time, the United States would support use of the program fund for pilot activities in other fields such as school lunch or labor-intensive projects, in order to develop some diversified experience. The US proposal was generally recognized as being one of considerable significance, and some delegations reported the serious interest taken by their respective governments in this proposal. The Committee was informed that the Government of the United States intended to present a further statement on these proposals to the forthcoming Council Session. Whilst different views were expressed by delegations, a number of them emphasized the desirability of extending any multi-lateral program to include, at least in some measure and on a pilot scale, projects which would assist economic and social development.

36. Pending the consideration of both substantive and organizational matters by the governing organs of the FAO and United Nations, the Committee felt that it would have been premature for it at this stage, even if there had been an opportunity for more adequate advance briefing on the report by its members, to set out any proposals concerning the possible form of assistance that could be rendered to a new, or expanded, program through its own services and through those of its Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal and other subsidiary bodies. The Committee stands ready to assist the Council and Conference in their deliberations on these matters. In the course of the preliminary exchange of views reported above, stress was laid on the importance of full and effective use being made of existing machinery and organizational units.

Appendix B : Observations of the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee on the Utilization of Food Surpluses

(Report of the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee, 5 - 12 April 1961)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Intergovernmental Advisory Committee on the Utilization of Food Surpluses set up by the Resolution of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the FAO Council met in Rome from 5 to 12 April 1961.

(a) Attendance

2. The representatives of the following 12 countries participated in each of its meetings: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Ghana, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States of America. The United Arab Republic had been appointed to the Committee but was not represented. The Chairman of the Committee on Commodity Problems, V. Andersen, participated ex-officio. The Chairman of the Expert Group, H.W. Singer, participated as a consultant at the invitation of the Director-General.

(b) Election of Chairman

3. R.E. Moore, United Kingdom, was unanimously elected Chairman.

(c) Terms of Reference and Procedure

4. The Committee noted the relevant paragraphs of Resolution 1496 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly on the Provision of Food Surpluses to Food-Deficient Peoples through the United Nations System, 1/ and of FAO

1/ Among other things, the resolution invited FAO to establish without delay procedures by which the largest practicable quantities of surplus food might be made available to less-developed countries; further invited FAO to study the feasibility and acceptability of additional arrangements, including multilateral arrangements, having the objective of mobilising available surplus foodstuffs and distributing them in areas of greatest need; and requested the Director-General to report to ECOSOC at its Thirty-Second Session in July 1961, on actions taken by FAO. The text of the resolution was reproduced as Appendix I of the draft report "Development through Food - A Strategy for Surplus Utilization", Rome, 14 March 1961.

Council Resolution 1/34 on the Utilization of Food Surpluses. 1/ Both resolutions had been adopted in October 1960.

5. The Committee had before it the draft report entitled "Development through Food - A Strategy for Surplus Utilization" prepared by the Director-General in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the above-mentioned resolutions. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Director-General for the excellence of his draft report submitted for the consideration of the Advisory Committee.

6. The Committee interpreted its terms of reference as being primarily, to advise the Director-General on the main lines and substance of his report to ECOSOC. It also considered that it was to submit its observations to the CCP. The Committee considered its task completed with the submission of the present report.

7. The Committee examined each section and, where appropriate, individual paragraphs, of the Draft Report, but did not address itself exhaustively to all points of detail. All the many points of detail made by the Committee were noted by the Director-General; but the Committee has confined its comments in this report to the main issues.

8. It was recognized that delegates participated in the Committee in an advisory capacity and were not, by their expression of views, necessarily committing their respective governments, many of which wished for an opportunity to give fuller consideration to the matters raised in the report by the Director-General.

II. MAIN ASPECTS OF THE DRAFT REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

9. The Committee interpreted the broad principles 2/ underlying the Draft Report as being that:

1/ The Council decided "to establish an intergovernmental Advisory Committee of FAO Member Nations to advise the Director-General on the preparation of a report to the Economic and Social Council, it being understood that the Committee would work within the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) framework and, in particular, maintain liaison with the Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (CSD) and report its findings and recommendations to the CCP". - Provisional report of the Council of FAO, Thirty-Fourth Session, Rome, 17-27 October 1960, paragraph 65.

2/ The Director-General in his opening statement to the Committee said, "I consider the United Nations Resolution to be of major importance. It recognizes that the ultimate solution to the problem of hunger and malnutrition is economic development. While the concept that food aid should be granted specifically for this purpose is not new, it now receives with the Assembly Resolution the endorsement of world opinion and becomes established as the guiding philosophy.".

(i) expanded aid should be provided for the promotion of economic and social development of underdeveloped countries and for humanitarian relief;

(ii) the pattern of development should be for decision by the underdeveloped countries themselves;

(iii) aid ought to be integrated in the overall development programmes of the receiving countries and planned in such a way as to maintain a proper balance in the development of their economies;

(iv) food aid should be used in such a way as not to endanger the economies of recipient countries and long-term benefits should not be sacrificed for short-term gains;

(v) food aid does and should play an important role in aid programmes;

(vi) the volume of food aid which could be used effectively would be largely determined not only by the available supplies of such aid, but also by the volume of aid available in other forms;

(vii) all food aid programmes should recognize the need to avoid harmful interference with the development of international trade on a commercial basis.

10. The Committee identified the main proposals of the Draft Report as being that:

(i) a multilateral system for the coordination of food aid, particularly for economic and social development, but including specifically emergency and other humanitarian relief, and other forms of advice and assistance should be introduced. Such assistance would be supported by pledges of surplus food, services or cash offered by participating countries;

(ii) in its relation to emergency and other humanitarian relief, there should also be established multilateral arrangements based on the assumption by participating countries of various alternative forms of obligations, including the provision of food, services or cash;

(iii) while food aid on a bilateral basis was expected to continue and to expand, an attempt should be made to coordinate such aid within a multilateral framework;

(iv) the international agency for the administration of food aid on the proposed multilateral basis should be FAO. The Organization should also be prepared to offer advice on problems affecting the provision of bilateral aid, if requested by the recipient or donor countries;

(v) food aid, both on a multilateral and on a bilateral basis, should be planned on the basis of a five-year programme, though it would also be necessary to look further ahead.

III. OBSERVATIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(a) The Role of Food Surpluses in General Economic Assistance to Underdeveloped Countries

11. The Committee endorsed the broad objectives of the Director-General's draft report concerning the utilization of available food surpluses as part of general economic aid. It welcomed the wider conception that food assistance programmes should be more than a mere surplus disposal operation. At the same time, certain delegations drew attention to the fact that this concept of the function of food assistance and its use went somewhat beyond the previously accepted definition of surplus disposal agreed by the Committee on Commodity Problems. There was general sympathy with the Director-General's broad approach which pointed to ways and means whereby food assistance could be most effectively utilized in alleviating malnutrition and hunger in areas of greatest need and in assisting with the development programmes of underdeveloped countries.

12. The Committee considered that the use of food surpluses for such purposes as the partial payment of wages in labour intensive projects, the provision of school lunch programmes, or the establishment and maintenance of national food reserves as part of a supply and price stabilization scheme could make a significant contribution to the economic advancement of underdeveloped countries.

13. The Director-General in his report - and this was also brought out in the course of discussion - emphasized the difficulty of satisfying the nutritional needs of the developing countries by the existing composition of food surpluses. He had suggested that producing countries might adapt their production to meet that situation. Some delegations, while recognizing that present food surpluses have an important role to play, drew attention to the occasional nature of some of these surpluses and also stressed the desirability of mobilizing the resources of efficient producing countries with additional productive capacity for the provision of assistance to food deficient peoples.

14. Certain delegations drew the attention of the Committee to the importance of assuring to underdeveloped countries the maintenance at a reasonable level of their export incomes while their economic development was being sustained by outside assistance. Food surpluses were also accumulating in some of these countries which did not have, at present, the economic resources for either holding or utilizing them.

15. Certain delegations from underdeveloped countries indicated that food aid might preferably be given to them in the form of grants; others expressed a preference for loans. The views of the Director-General on the need to give specially favourable terms to countries in the initial stages of development and with low standards of living were noted. There was substantial support for the view, however, that this was a matter which should be settled in each case by mutual agreement between recipient and aid-giving countries.

16. It was also stated that a greater emphasis should be given to the role underdeveloped countries should play. According to one delegation, the countries benefiting from a programme of expanded utilization of surpluses should endeavour to repay the aid received in some form, with the produce of their soil or labour, thus contributing to the benefit of other needy countries.

17. The Committee underlined the importance of the strict observance of the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal in any programmes envisaged including, in particular, provision for adequate consultation with other supplying countries concerned. Particular emphasis was laid on the avoidance of harmful interference with the development of international trade on a commercial basis, and of the uneconomic generation of food surpluses in the economically advanced countries.

(b) Conversion of Cereals into Animal Protein Food

18. In its discussion of the relationship of available surplus foods to the nutritional requirements of developing countries, the Committee recognized the need for increased supplies of high protein foods to improve and balance existing diets. In meeting such needs, however, the Committee felt that care should be taken that the supply of protein-rich foods should not exceed the demand, account being taken of the needs of an expanded food aid programme. Some delegates cautioned against the creation of burdensome new surpluses, either of commodities or production capacity.

19. The Committee reviewed the possibilities outlined in the Draft Report of increasing supplies of animal protein foods by encouraging the expansion of the livestock industries of underdeveloped countries, especially dairying and poultry raising, through the increased utilization of surplus grains imported on concessional terms. The Draft Report had also suggested that the economically advanced countries might convert their existing grain surpluses into a more acceptable nutritional form and also as a short-term means of increasing the supply of high protein foods. The Committee acknowledged the desirability of promoting the increased production of high protein foods in the developing countries themselves as a long term objective. Some delegations, however, expressed concern at the problems which might be created if this were to lead to a short-term expansion of capacity both in agriculture itself and in the associated processing industries in the developed countries. While some increased supplies might well be made available without a fundamental expansion of productive capacity, it was felt that any measures of a more ambitious nature taken by developed countries might have adverse effects on the stability of world trade in commodities, particularly if new surpluses were generated in a few years' time, which would entail added difficulties requiring solution. Note was taken, however, of the statements made by the Secretariat that the distribution of protein foods as aid had stimulated the demand for them in some countries, and had also led to an increase in imports through commercial channels.

(c) Bilateral and Multilateral Arrangements

20. The Committee gave detailed consideration to bilateral and multilateral activities within the framework of an expanded programme of surplus utilization set out in the Draft Report. In particular it focussed its attention on the question of the precise nature of the multilateral arrangements envisaged, the place of bilateral arrangements within the proposed multilateral framework, and the extent, if any, to which bilateral arrangements should be coordinated by a multilateral agency.

21. The possible organizational arrangements for implementing any international system were discussed. While some delegations stressed the desirability of utilizing the existing FAO machinery, modified if necessary, others felt that any full consideration of such matters was premature at this stage. It was agreed that this was a matter which would require careful study.

22. The Committee noted that it was important to improve the coordination of national and multilateral food aid programmes; but agreed with the Director-General that such coordination should not extend beyond procedures for consultation and the offer of advisory services to either recipient or donor countries, if and when such facilities were requested by either party.

23. The Committee also noted that the Director-General had assumed an expansion of bilateral arrangements as covering the largest part of food assistance; the importance of these bilateral arrangements was emphasized by many delegations. It was also noted that the Director-General envisaged multilateral arrangements for coordination or distribution of food aid only if and when recipient countries requested them, and to the extent that supplies were pledged by donor countries.

24. There was a strong body of feeling in the Committee that, from further consideration, there should emerge specific proposals or recommendations for multilateral actions which could commend themselves to the serious attention of governments. In this connection, however, several delegations proposed that any start made should be on a modest scale in order that the experience required for the successful administration of such a system could be gradually acquired.

IV. CONCLUSION

25. In the course of the Committee's consideration of the Draft Report, one fundamental issue, for which there was in some quarters a strong measure of support, emerged as requiring the close attention of governments. This was the early establishment of a multilateral programme.

26. Most of the Committee considered that the approach should be cautious and a beginning should be made on a modest basis by the establishment of a programme supported by contributions in commodities, services or cash under international auspices subsequently to be determined, to provide food assistance for emergencies such as famine or serious shortages arising out of disaster or distress conditions.

27. In this connection, the United States made a specific proposal for an initial programme on a multilateral basis which might aim at a fund of U.S. $100 million in commodities and cash contributions, and for which the United States would be prepared to offer U.S. $40 million in commodities with the additional possibility of a supplementary cash contribution to be explored in Washington. The fund would be available for use over a fixed forward period, perhaps three years. This proposed programme, in which FAO would have a major role, would be designed for emergency relief, but to a limited extent, resources would be used for pilot projects such as school lunch programmes and/or labour-intensive schemes. This U.S. proposal was of fundamental significance.

18 September 1961

Dear Sir,

We have for reply your letter dated 14 September 1961 and requesting "if any issues of the FAO Documentation, Quarterly List of Documents and ETAP Final Reports subsequent to No. 1 have appeared." Due to a regrettable delay, No. 2 of the above-mentioned list could be despatch to you, BY AIRMAIL - PRINTED MATTER, only on the 8th September 1961 and should reach you shortly.

Yours sincerely,

W.G. Weisbecker
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section

Rec'd Oct. 5-61
in Research File
C.O.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES
NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS
NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA
AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome, Italy

ADM.155 P/480 30M 60D/3114

STOP 26

Mf. S. Harts Rasmussen
Archivist
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

UN Document FAO

Documents
FAO

September 14, 1961

Mr. W. G. Weisbecker
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section
Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Weisbecker:

This is to ask you if any issues of the FAO Documentation, Quarterly List of Documents and ETAP Final Reports subsequent to No. 1 have appeared. As you will recall, you promised us in your letter of May 5, 1961 to send us future issues of the "Quarterly List" via airmail, but none have been received since No. 1, which reached us on April 25th.

Yours sincerely,

S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

SHR:asl

Iraia FAO

From Sir William Iliff

September 5, 1961

Dear Mr. Sen:

In Mr. Black's absence overseas, I want to thank you for your letter of August 25. I am glad that Mr. Kamarck was of help to you in drafting proposals for the multilateral utilization of surplus foods.

We have read the draft you sent us and we have no suggestions to make for further revision. I should like to take this occasion, however, to assure you that, if and when the proposed fund is established, the Bank and its affiliates will stand ready to help in any way you may feel to be desirable in facilitating the effective use of the fund's resources for development purposes.

Yours sincerely,

W.A.B. Iliff

W. A. B. Iliff
Vice President

Mr. B. R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Roma, Italy

RHD:tf

cc: Mr. Kamarck
~~Mr. P. de Seynes~~

Loan FAO

FORM NO. 57
(5-48)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: September 1, 1961

FROM: A. M. Kamarck

SUBJECT: Meeting at FAO in Rome, August 21-23, on Procedures for Multilateral Utilization of Surplus Foods

1. The conference called by FAO worked on a draft memorandum which had been prepared by FAO for submission to the FAO Council and Conference and U.N. General Assembly. This was in response to resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and ECOSOC asking the Director-General of FAO and the Secretary-General of U.N. to suggest arrangements for the multilateral utilization of food surpluses for national and international emergency food reserves and to help in economic and social development programs. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Sen, Director-General, FAO, and others of the top staff of FAO participated actively in the meeting. The representation from the U.N. was headed by Mr. de Seynes. A list of the participants is attached.

2. As the rank of the participants shows, FAO regards this proposal as very important to them. The individuals particularly interested appear to be Messrs. Sen, Ezekiel and Wright.

3. Mr. Sen and Mr. de Seynes were unable to agree as to whether there should be consultations with the governments before the proposal was formally put forward. Mr. Sen was against consultation. Mr. de Seynes said that he thought that the Secretary-General would feel it necessary to consult the major governments before the General Assembly meeting.

4. The first draft presented to the meeting had obviously been very hastily drafted. I tried to be helpful in improving the draft, and did make some contribution - which Mr. Sen appeared to appreciate - but there was a narrow limit in tact and in the degree of responsibility we could assume in what could be done to improve the paper. It is quite obvious that the final draft is still a poorly written paper.

5. The FAO representatives accepted without too much difficulty at this point in time our major points, i.e. that the surplus food be made available to recipient countries on a grant basis and that the proposed new organization within FAO would not become still another economic planning organization. There were sufficient hints in the meeting, however, that FAO by no means has given up the ambitious plans embodied in Mr. Sen's report, "Development Through Food, A Strategy for Surplus Utilization".

6. I questioned the advisability of letting the proposed Fund get into economic development projects outside the field of agriculture. The FAO representatives were adamant on this point, basing themselves on the U.N. General Assembly and ECOSOC resolutions. Both Mr. Sen and

Mr. Ezekiel emphasized using the proposed fund to help in the carrying out of "labor intensive" projects. This, they define in a special way: as being a project that uses a lot of labor in its construction. They said that this wording could include even a steel mill which, once constructed, might use little labor as long as it required a lot of labor to construct. The U.N. people told me privately that they shared my doubts on this but felt that they had to go along. They said that it was because of this broad coverage that they insisted the Fund be administered by a joint FAO-UN Division and that the proposals state specifically that any project mission must include a U.N. general economist.

7. The other specialized agencies all appear to regard the proposed Fund as an opportunity to secure resources to finance particular projects of their own. They tried, therefore, to insert themselves as much into the administrative processes of the proposed new Fund as they could.

8. The proposal is very detailed in spelling out the administrative arrangements including a fairly minute list of the duties of the various parts of the proposed new division to administer the proposed fund. Both the U.N. representatives and I raised an eyebrow at this technique of presentation, but Mr. Sen felt that he had to go into all these details.

9. The proposed Fund in operation could well have all the characteristics of an administrative nightmare: the division doing the work will be jointly responsible to the Director-General of FAO and the Secretary-General of U.N., the regional commissions of the U.N. will have an active role to play, the other specialized agencies and the other parts of the U.N. Secretariat proper may also be in the middle of the act, the internal administrative relationships in the division may be completely rigid, the activities of the division will be under the joint supervision of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems (on which country representatives sit), and the U.N. Commission on International Commodity Trade. The FAO Council and the U.N. ECOSOC and General Assembly are also of course concerned.

10. The proposal allows for contributions not only from member countries of FAO but from non-members. This is to take care of the Soviet Bloc. This again was something that Mr. Sen regarded as essential.

11. I was quite impressed by the importance both the FAO and the U.N. representatives accorded to the U.N. Regional Commissions. Both Mr. Sen and the U.N. representatives agreed that the strong trend among the U.N. member nations is to give the Regional Commissions a central role in economic planning.

AMKamarck/vhw

August 22, 1961

FAO/UN Meeting on Multilateral Surplus Utilization

List of Participants

United Nations	Mr. P. de Seynes	Under-Secretary for Economic & Social Affairs (present Monday & Tuesday only)
	Mr. J. Mosak	Director, Division of General Economic Research & Policies (present Monday & Tuesday only)
	Mr. P.R. Judd	Chief, International Trade Relations Section
FAO	Mr. B.R. Sen	Director-General
	Dr. N.C. Wright	Deputy Director-General
	Mr. O.V. Wells	Assistant Director-General, Economics Dept.
	Dr. M. Ezekiel	Special Assistant to the Director-General
	Mr. P.G.H. Barter	Director, Economic Analysis Division
	Mr. J.W. Evans	Acting Director, Commodities Division
	Mr. K.K.P.N. Rao	Nutrition Division
WHO	Dr. V. Patwardhan	Research Officer, Nutrition, WHO
ILO	Mr. P.P. Fano	Director of the Italian Branch Office, ILO
	Dr. Richter	Agricultural Division, ILO
IBRD	Mr. A.M. Kamarck	Economic Adviser, Dept. of Operations, Europe, Africa, Australasia
UNESCO	Mr. N.F. Moller	Program Specialist, Department of Natural Sciences
	Mr. G.E. Nicholson	Chief, Division of Agricultural Education and Science (Dept. of Education)
UNICEF	Dr. Max Milner	Senior Food Technologist

Secretary: Miss E.M. Jones, Commodities Division, FAO

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date

NAME	ROOM NO.
Wilson RWOld	
~~Wilson~~	519
file	8A4

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

I think you will be interested in this letter from Feldrane

Would also be interested to see "copy of arrangements referred to in letter."
RWOld

From

Jimin FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

Edificio ARTIGAS Rincón 487
Escritorio 503

MONTEVIDEO

Cable: FOODAGRI Montevideo
Teléfono: 9-40-45

Our Ref : URU/366/1-4-15(2)
Your Ref :

28 August 1961

Dear Roget,

As promised enclosed is a copy of the arrangements that CONAPROLE (the local Government sponsored Cooperative) has made with overseas suppliers for 340 tractors. Enclosed also is an example of the arrangements CONPROLE is making with the end user for the disposal of the machines. Other Cooperatives are following a similar pattern but on a much smaller scale.

As we discussed, two serious local problems arise from importations of this nature. One is the possible non-existence and certainly the weakening of the link that must exist between the factory and the farmer - that is the farm equipment trade. The trade to do its work properly maintains stock-finances-pre-delivery checks- checks complex machines at 50 hours-stocks spare parts-employs trained servicemen and provides a market for second hand machines. The other is the extension of finance from abroad with its attendant exchange risk.

Cooperatives are permitted to import free of government taxes. The moves they are making are misguided attempts to cope with two basic problems. The high cost of capital equipment and the lack of retail financing - outside of the Plan Agropecuario. To try and cope with the first problem I believe it would be advantageous to write into any future plans a clause insisting on a progressive reduction in the Government tax structure on capital equipment required for productive purposes. There could be no objection to this because as importation increased so Government revenue would remain about the same. A move of this nature in Uruguay would encourage other producers to take advantage of a movement forward and would be less of a drain on the counterpart funds.

.../

Mr. Roget Chaufonnier,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25 D.C.

Ack Sept 11

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM
AUG 31 1961

As far as trade margins are concerned competition is very keen. Prices are coming down and higher prices are beginning to be offered for trade-ins. Competition will get keener.

Financing using credit from private funds overseas is another matter. I was most interested to learn that the problems involved are under study by the Bank. The resolving of the problems would permit Uruguay to make a step forward at this stage. The lack of retail financing - that is at interest rates and periods that are realistic - is holding up development at the moment. The subsidy on seed and fertilizer cannot have its full effect! To be really effective the provision of retail financing should go hand in hand with the lowering of the cost of capital equipment.

We spoke about land reform in Uruguay. It is certainly a matter which needs attention but has not the urgency it has in other places. I believe a long range programme stepping up and strengthening the activities of the Institute of Colonization is what is required. There is already an excellent example of what can be achieved in the demonstration are at San Ramón. This area has been under the technical guidance of the O.A.S. The machinery is already there - it merely wants oiling and supercharging! I enclose a talk given a few days ago. It is an attempt to summarize the situation with regard to machinery for the Plan Agropecuario. I hope it will be of interest.

It was a pleasure to see you again, Roget. I hope that you will stay longer next time.

Yours sincerely,

Bob Cochrane

R.H. Cochrane
Farm Machinery Expert

P.S. I am sending the enclosures by separate cover.

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM
1961 AUG 31 AM 9:5

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It was a pleasure to see you again, Roger. I hope that you will stay longer next time.

Yours sincerely,

R.H. Cochrane
Farm Machinery Expert

P.S. I am sending the enclosures by separate cover.

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Kamarck	

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Per our phone talk.
It looks as though you
did a good job!

From

Richard H. Demuth

Liaison FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

AUG 29 REC'D

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar:

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071
TELEX: RM 081 FOODAGRI

25 August 1961

Dear Mr. Black,

I wish to thank you for arranging for Mr. Andrew Kamarck to represent you at the meeting in Rome August 21 - 23 with the UN/FAO work group to discuss procedures and arrangements for the multilateral utilization of surplus foods in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV) and the Economic and Social Council resolution 832 (XXXII). Mr. Kamarck made a number of very valuable contributions during the discussions which resulted in the draft text of the proposal regarding procedures and arrangements, two copies of which are attached.

...

I understand, of course, that Mr. Kamarck's participation in the discussion did not involve any formal commitments on the part of yourself so that I now wish to formally invite any comments which you may want to make with respect to the attached draft proposal of August 23 in order that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and I may have the advantage of your views in revising the draft proposal for submission to our respective governing bodies. In this connection my own timetable is very tight, since I must circulate the paper in our three official working languages to member governments well in advance of the meetings of our Council and governing Conference which are scheduled to begin in late October. This being the case I do hope that we will be able to receive your comments here not later than Monday, September 11.

Yours sincerely,

B.R. Sen
Director-General

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear [illegible]

(1) D: Kamarck pp. (2) D: Document

This looks to me pretty [illegible]
in its present form.
B.S.

Copies [illegible]

29/VIII

Draft 23 August 1961

FAO-UN Proposal regarding Procedures and Arrangements for Multilateral Utilization of Surplus Food in conformity with General Assembly Resolution 1496(XV) and Economic and Social Council Resolution 832 (XXXII)

I. Introduction

1. The following specific proposal for multilateral action on Surplus Food Utilization has evolved from successive discussions in the General Assembly, in October, 1960; in the FAO Council, in October, 1960, and June, 1961; and related discussions in subordinate bodies such as the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems; and finally in the 32nd session of the Economic and Social Council, in July-August, 1961. The resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council requests the Secretary General of the U.N. and the Director-General of FAO to consult with one another and with other agencies concerned, to formulate more fully "proposals regarding procedures and arrangements" for a multilateral program for surplus food mobilization and distribution, including national and international emergency food reserves, and the use of surpluses for economic and social development programs. (The text of this resolution is attached as Appendix 1.) The resolution invites Governments to be prepared to take positions respecting the U.S. proposal for an initial program aiming at a fund of $100,000,000, in commodities and cash contributions, as made before the FAO Council, and the principal measures for its implementation at the forthcoming sessions of the General Assembly and FAO Conference. It also recommends that the General Assembly, in considering these proposals, take into account the discussions and any decisions taken at the 11th session of the FAO Conference, so that the matter would be considered first by FAO, and then by the U.N. Assembly in the light of the FAO action.

2. In agreement between the Secretary-General of the U.N. and the Director-General of FAO, and after consultation with representatives of the specialized and other international agencies concerned, the following proposal for procedures and arrangements is submitted for consideration and action by the FAO Council and Conference and the U.N. General Assembly, respectively.

3. The subject is presented first in terms of arrangements to be made by countries in providing the resources needed, and by FAO and other cooperating international organizations in creating the mechanisms for handling those resources; and then secondly in terms of procedures to be followed by recipient countries, contributing countries, and international organizations, respectively.

II. Arrangements by governments for providing the resources

A preliminary outline of the arrangements suggested for establishing the initial fund was given in a paper tabled by the U.S. representative at the FAO Council on June 19, 1961 (attached as Appendix 2). After considering these suggestions, and the suggestions made by delegations at the FAO Council and at the ECOSOC discussions, arrangements for providing the resources are suggested as follows:

Establishment of Surplus Utilization Trust Fund

1. The FAO Conference will decide on establishing the Surplus Utilization Trust Fund (hereafter called "the Fund") to be administered by a joint FAO/UN Surplus Utilization Division (hereafter referred to as SUD, see para. III, 3). Matters of U.N. participation would be approved subsequently at the U.N. General Assembly, and any necessary action on cooperation by other international agencies would be considered by their governing bodies in due course. These discussions would take into consideration the decisions of the 35th FAO Council (attached as Appendix 3), the 32nd session of ECOSOC (Appendix 1), and the resolution of the 15th session of the General Assembly (attached as Appendix 4), and the relevant sections of the reports of the Committee on Commodity Problems (Appendix 5).

2. The initial subscription goal would be $100 million. Operations could commence, however, as soon as more than half of the amount had been pledged.

Uses of the Fund

3. The Fund would be used to help finance emergency relief and international food reserves; national food reserves; relief of chronic malnutrition, school feeding, educational fellowships, and other social development activities; labor-intensive and other economic development activities.

Terms of contributions, in cash or in kind

4. The pledges would be in terms of surplus commodities or in currencies, or both, acceptable to the Director-General. The overall goal would be 2/3 in commodities, and 1/3 in cash, with commodity contributions valued at world market prices for commercial shipments.[1/]

5. The Director-General would be authorized to accept not only contributions from member countries of FAO, but also from member countries of the U.N. who are not members of FAO. The Director-General would also be authorized to invite additional contributions to meet famine or food emergencies, if the resources set aside for these purposes (para. IV B(7)) have been exhausted.

6. The Director-General would be authorized to accept contributions in terms of services in special cases (such as for ocean transport) where he deemed it to the advantage of the program to accept and utilize them.

7. The contributions to the initial subscription would be available for commitment to recipient countries and delivery to them until 3 years after operations began. If any country found itself, by reason of unexpected developments, in serious difficulty in completing the commodity deliveries it had offered, it would be free to cancel unused portions at the end of any calendar year, but only to the extent that SUD had not yet committed them for distribution.

Conditions on Commodity contributions

8. (a) The commodity contributions would be held in the contributing country until called for by SUD and then delivered at export ports F.O.B., at the cost of the contributing country.

8. (b) Costs of ocean freight and ocean insurance to the port of the recipient country and in the absence of such a port the costs of unloading in the port of call and of transport to the border of the recipient country will be paid by FAO from the Fund. Normally, the donor or recipient countries would make the shipping arrangements in agreement with SUD at the Fund's expense.

8. (c) Costs of unloading and internal transport and distribution would normally be borne by the recipient country. SUD might, in exceptional circumstances, assist these arrangements, through helping to arrange surplus utilization projects, to create needed additional physical resources for handling storage or di stribution.

Basis for Contributions

9. Contributions would be on a voluntary basis, to be announced, for example, at a pledging conference at a subsequent agreed time.

1/ The Director-General would be authorized to use a portion of the cash for the purchase of surplus commodities and other products from countries not in position to contribute them.

III. Arrangements for administering the resources

1. FAO would be the focal point for administering the Fund in collaboration with the U.N., the specialized agencies, and other international organizations concerned in the manner set forth below. The center for administration will be at FAO Headquarters in Rome.

2. The Fund will be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of FAO in so far as applicable. In case of need, special regulations will be developed for approval by the FAO Conference.

The accounts of the Fund's operations will be subject to the internal and external audit of FAO and will be presented through the Finance Committee and the Council to the Conference for approval.

3. Activities concerning the Fund shall be carried out in a new joint FAO/UN Surplus Utilization Division (SUD). It will operate under the supervision of the Director-General of FAO and the Secretary-General of the U.N.

Functions of the Surplus Utilization Division

4. The functions of the Surplus Utilization Division will include:

(i) Developing and operating agreements with countries concerning the supply and utilization of surplus commodities from the Fund for emergency relief, national and international food reserves, for relief of chronic malnutrition, and social and economic development through labor-intensive projects.

(ii) Estimating the capacity of a given country to absorb additional food surpluses in connection with programs and plans for social and economic development, with due regard to existing conditions of nutrition and food supply, the need for developing domestic agricultural production, and patterns of international trade.

(iii) Advising countries on measures needed to insure that the development of indigenous production will not suffer as a result of the utilization of surpluses (introduction of minimum price systems, setting up of national food reserve and national institutions to handle food policy matters, storage and marketing facilities, etc.)

(iv) Insuring that surplus utilization operations are planned and operated in accord with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guide Lines.

.../.

(v) Aiding, as appropriate and on request, in the multilateral coordination of bilateral arrangements and activities.

In carrying out the above functions, SUD would consult or work with other units, international agencies, and U.N. Regional Economic Commissions, as specified in paragraphs III 8 - 11 and IV B(2).

Structure of the Surplus Utilization Division

5. SUD will be a joint FAO/UN division with its staff composed in part of FAO employees and in part of UN employees stationed at Rome for this purpose.

6. The SUD will be financed entirely from the Surplus Utilization Trust Fund. It will start on as small a scale as needed to handle the essential initial activities, and grow with the operation.

7. The SUD might have three branches, with duties as follows:

a) Planning and Research Branch: To explore and develop possibilities for surplus utilization projects, and to collect and analyze necessary facts in cooperation with the countries concerned and other international organizations, and to examine the relationship of any proposed project to nutritional and food supply conditions in the country, and to the economic and agricultural development plan or programs of the country involved; to transmit proposed projects to the Operations Branch for completion; and to do other research relevant to the program.

b) Operations Branch: To finalize agreements with recipient countries for surplus utilization projects; to arrange for the shipment of the commodities concerned and the utilization of contributed services; to handle the details of transfer of title from donor countries to the Fund and from the Fund to recipient countries; to maintain either directly or with the aid of other parts of the Organization, (i) records and accounts of assets, liabilities, and commitments; by amounts, values and locations; (ii) overall records of the progress of the operations, and (iii) to prepare and publish reports of the progress of operations, by kind, location and amount.

.../.

c) Appraisal Branch: This branch would be responsible for analyzing the operations as they progressed, and when the operation was completed, to appraise how far the interests of interested countries had been protected, and how far the recipient countries development had been assisted by labor-intensive and other economic development projects. It would be responsible for seeing that each disposal agreement provides for the collection of adequate current information by the country concerned on the effect of the disposal activity on domestic supplies, markets, production, consumption or nutritional levels, and foreign trade, overall and by appropriate geographic units; that this information was properly collected; and for analyzing the information during and at the end of the project to appraise its effects and results.

Cooperations of SUD with other FAO units

8. All branches of SUD would be aided by staff consultation and advice from appropriate regular program divisions and branches of FAO. Such contacts would be especially close in the case of the Planning and Research Branch, with all technical and economic Divisions and the PBS; and in the Operations Branch, with the Administrative and Finance Department and Program and Budgetary Serivce; and in the Appraisal Branch with the Economics and Commodities Divisions.

9. The financial administration of the Fund will be the responsibility of the Department of Administration and Finance. To the extent feasible, SUD would also utilise other technical, administrative and general services of the Organization. The additional costs involved would be charged to the Fund.

Cooperation with other U.N. units

10. SUD will work in close contact with appropriate U.N. units, such as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the U.N. Regional Economic Commissions. SUD may consult with the Regional Economic Commissions in evaluating proposals for aid in order to help insure that they are in line with national development plans and policies. The staffs of the Joint FAO/UN Divisions in these Commissions shall be strengthened as appropriate to enable them to assume this special responsibility.

Cooperation with other International Organizations

11. WHO, ILO, UNESCO and UNICEF will be closely associated in the examination and planning of appropriate portions of the overall program, and will assist countries, on their request, in the implementation of individual projects or aspects of them coming within their respective fields of competence. IBRD, IDA and IFC will be kept fully informed and will be consulted on all aspects of programs of interest to them.

.../.

Governmental Supervision of the Program

12. The activities under this program would be under the joint supervision of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, and the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade. The CCP and CICT may establish a joint committee which would meet periodically for the purpose of exercising the function of general governmental oversight of the multilateral surplus utilization operations, and which would report through the CCP and the CICT to the FAO Council and the Economic and Social Council respectively. The Washington Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal (CSD) would continue to maintain its functions for bilateral surplus disposal unchanged, and from time to time would receive, for its information, periodic reports from SUD on the progress and results of the operation.

13. The financial operations of the Fund will be reviewed by the FAO Finance Committee which will report to the Council thereon.

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(3) Countries providing economic aid or assistance will help the development of the operations by making available to the Director-General, upon request, any relevant information concerning their current and proposed bilateral aid programs for given countries where the FAO is contemplating a food utilization program, to assist FAO in coordinating its proposed multilateral activities with those bilateral activities.

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Countries desiring to establish surplus food aid programs or projects will inform the Director-General through the U.N. Resident Representative, keeping the FAO Country Representative fully informed.

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examine the project on the ground in consultation with the country concerned. Every such team should include a U.N. general economist, unless there is a clear reason to the contrary, and also a representative of each of the other U.N. agencies which may be directly concerned and may wish to be represented. After study and consultation on the spot, supported by consultation with the U.N. Regional Commission, the survey team will prepare a draft report and submit it to the SUD. The SUD will consult with international financial institutions, whenever necessary, and other U.N. Specialized Agencies and international institutions as appropriate.

(3) Completion of Project Agreement

Where a program finally emerges, an agreement will be drawn up in consultation with the country concerned. It will cover the terms and conditions of the proposed surplus activities; will indicate any supplementary aid for the program being provided by other agencies or institutions; the obligations of the country with respect to ways the food aid is to be utilized, including the use of any local currencies arising therefrom; domestic mechanisms to be created, if any, for storage, price support, internal transport and distribution; conditions concerning data to be collected on the manner, the repercussions, and effects of food distribution (as also referred to in para. III 7(c) of this paper) and other conditions mutually agreed upon as necessary.

(4) Implementation of Project

As the agreement is carried into effect, the recipient country will give full cooperation to the SUD and other cooperating organizations, where appropriate, in observing the operations from time to time, in checking their effects, and ultimately in completing their appraisal of the results of each operation. These analysis reports will, in each case, be submitted to the recipient country concerned for its reactions and comments before the final revised report is submitted by the Director-General to the CCP and the CICT.

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the consumers in the recipient countries for local currencies, the net proceeds from the sale of the food in local currencies, will be retained by the government to help finance, in a manner to be agreed, additional domestic expenditures involved in development programs.

(7) Maintenance of International Emergency Reserve

The Director-General of FAO is authorized to earmark 25% of the Fund for emergency use, including national and international food reserves, and if those earmarked quantities were exhausted during the initial period, to appeal to member countries for additional food contributions to build up the emergency reserve at his disposition

(8) Continuation of Activities

The Secretary General of the U.N. and the Director-General of FAO shall maintain a review of the allocation and use of the Fund's resources and when they jointly deem it desirable shall recommend to the appropriate FAO and U.N. bodies that arrangements be made for the necessary discussions to decide whether, and in what manner, the multilateral surplus utilizatinn program should be continued.

Duplicate

Draft 23 August 1961

FAO-UN Proposal regarding Procedures and Arrangements for Multilateral Utilization of Surplus Food in conformity with General Assembly Resolution 1496(XV) and Economic and Social Council Resolution 832 (XXXII)

I. Introduction

1. The following specific proposal for multilateral action on Surplus Food Utilization has evolved from successive discussions in the General Assembly, in October, 1960; in the FAO Council, in October, 1960, and June, 1961; and related discussions in subordinate bodies such as the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems; and finally in the 32nd session of the Economic and Social Council, in July-August, 1961. The resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council requests the Secretary General of the U.N. and the Director-General of FAO to consult with one another and with other agencies concerned, to formulate more fully "proposals regarding procedures and arrangements" for a multilateral program for surplus food mobilization and distribution, including national and international emergency food reserves, and the use of surpluses for economic and social development programs. (The text of this resolution is attached as Appendix 1.) The resolution invites Governments to be prepared to take positions respecting the U.S. proposal for an initial program aiming at a fund of $100,000,000, in commodities and cash contributions, as made before the FAO Council, and the principal measures for its implementation at the forthcoming sessions of the General Assembly and FAO Conference. It also recommends that the General Assembly, in considering these proposals, take into account the discussions and any decisions taken at the 11th session of the FAO Conference, so that the matter would be considered first by FAO, and then by the U.N. Assembly in the light of the FAO action.

2. In agreement between the Secretary-General of the U.N. and the Director-General of FAO, and after consultation with representatives of the specialized and other international agencies concerned, the following proposal for procedures and arrangements is submitted for consideration and action by the FAO Council and Conference and the U.N. General Assembly, respectively.

3. The subject is presented first in terms of arrangements to be made by countries in providing the resources needed, and by FAO and other cooperating international organizations in creating the mechanisms for handling those resources; and then secondly in terms of procedures to be followed by recipient countries, contributing countries, and international organizations, respectively.

II. Arrangements by governments for providing the resources

A preliminary outline of the arrangements suggested for establishing the initial fund was given in a paper tabled by the U.S. representative at the FAO Council on June 19, 1961 (attached as Appendix 2). After considering these suggestions, and the suggestions made by delegations at the FAO Council and at the ECOSOC discussions, arrangements for providing the resources are suggested as follows:

Establishment of Surplus Utilization Trust Fund

1. The FAO Conference will decide on establishing the Surplus Utilization Trust Fund (hereafter called "the Fund") to be administered by a joint FAO/UN Surplus Utilization Division (hereafter referred to as SUD, see para. III, 3). Matters of U.N. participation would be approved subsequently at the U.N. General Assembly, and any necessary action on cooperation by other international agencies would be considered by their governing bodies in due course. These discussions would take into consideration the decisions of the 35th FAO Council (attached as Appendix 3), the 32nd session of ECOSOC (Appendix 1), and the resolution of the 15th session of the General Assembly (attached as Appendix 4), and the relevant sections of the reports of the Committee on Commodity Problems (Appendix 5).

2. The initial subscription goal would be $100 million. Operations could commence, however, as soon as more than half of the amount had been pledged.

Uses of the Fund

3. The Fund would be used to help finance emergency relief and international food reserves; national food reserves; relief of chronic malnutrition, school feeding, educational fellowships, and other social development activities; labor-intensive and other economic development activities.

Terms of contributions, in cash or in kind

4. The pledges would be in terms of surplus commodities or in currencies, or both, acceptable to the Director-General. The overall goal would be 2/3 in commodities, and 1/3 in cash, with commodity contributions valued at world market prices for commercial shipments.[1/]

5. The Director-General would be authorized to accept not only contributions from member countries of FAO, but also from member countries of the U.N. who are not members of FAO. The Director-General would also be authorized to invite additional contributions to meet famine or food emergencies, if the resources set aside for these purposes (para. IV B(7)) have been exhausted.

6. The Director-General would be authorized to accept contributions in terms of services in special cases (such as for ocean transport) where he deemed it to the advantage of the program to accept and utilize them.

7. The contributions to the initial subscription would be available for commitment to recipient countries and delivery to them until 3 years after operations began. If any country found itself, by reason of unexpected developments, in serious difficulty in completing the commodity deliveries it had offered, it would be free to cancel unused portions at the end of any calendar year, but only to the extent that SUD had not yet committed them for distribution.

Conditions on Commodity contributions

8. (a) The commodity contributions would be held in the contributing country until called for by SUD and then delivered at export ports F.O.B., at the cost of the contributing country.

8. (b) Costs of ocean freight and ocean insurance to the port of the recipient country and in the absence of such a port the costs of unloading in the port of call and of transport to the border of the recipient country will be paid by FAO from the Fund. Normally, the donor or recipient countries would make the shipping arrangements in agreement with SUD at the Fund's expense.

8. (c) Costs of unloading and internal transport and distribution would normally be borne by the recipient country. SUD might, in exceptional circumstances, assist these arrangements, through helping to arrange surplus utilization projects, to create needed additional physical resources for handling storage or di stribution.

Basis for Contributions

9. Contributions would be on a voluntary basis, to be announced, for example, at a pledging conference at a subsequent agreed time.

1/ The Director-General would be authorized to use a portion of the cash for the purchase of surplus commodities and other products from countries not in position to contribute them.

III. Arrangements for administering the resources

1. FAO would be the focal point for administering the Fund in collaboration with the U.N., the specialized agencies, and other international organizations concerned in the manner set forth below. The center for administration will be at FAO Headquarters in Rome.

2. The Fund will be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of FAO in so far as applicable. In case of need, special regulations will be developed for approval by the FAO Conference.

The accounts of the Fund's operations will be subject to the internal and external audit of FAO and will be presented through the Finance Committee and the Council to the Conference for approval.

3. Activities concerning the Fund shall be carried out in a new joint FAO/UN Surplus Utilization Division (SUD). It will operate under the supervision of the Director-General of FAO and the Secretary-General of the U.N.

Functions of the Surplus Utilization Division

4. The functions of the Surplus Utilization Division will include:

(i) Developing and operating agreements with countries concerning the supply and utilization of surplus commodities from the Fund for emergency relief, national and international food reserves, for relief of chronic malnutrition, and social and economic development through labor-intensive projects.

(ii) Estimating the capacity of a given country to absorb additional food surpluses in connection with programs and plans for social and economic development, with due regard to existing conditions of nutrition and food supply, the need for developing domestic agricultural production, and patterns of international trade.

(iii) Advising countries on measures needed to insure that the development of indigenous production will not suffer as a result of the utilization of surpluses (introduction of minimum price systems, setting up of national food reserve and national institutions to handle food policy matters, storage and marketing facilities, etc.)

(iv) Insuring that surplus utilization operations are planned and operated in accord with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guide Lines.

.../.

(v) Aiding, as appropriate and on request, in the multilateral coordination of bilateral arrangements and activities.

In carrying out the above functions, SUD would consult or work with other units, international agencies, and U.N. Regional Economic Commissions, as specified in paragraphs III 8 - 11 and IV B(2).

Structure of the Surplus Utilization Division

5. SUD will be a joint FAO/UN division with its staff composed in part of FAO employees and in part of UN employees stationed at Rome for this purpose.

6. The SUD will be financed entirely from the Surplus Utilization Trust Fund. It will start on as small a scale as needed to handle the essential initial activities, and grow with the operation.

7. The SUD might have three branches, with duties as follows:

a) Planning and Research Branch: To explore and develop possibilities for surplus utilization projects, and to collect and analyze necessary facts in cooperation with the countries concerned and other international organizations, and to examine the relationship of any proposed project to nutritional and food supply conditions in the country, and to the economic and agricultural development plan or programs of the country involved; to transmit proposed projects to the Operations Branch for completion; and to do other research relevant to the program.

b) Operations Branch: To finalize agreements with recipient countries for surplus utilization projects; to arrange for the shipment of the commodities concerned and the utilization of contributed services; to handle the details of transfer of title from donor countries to the Fund and from the Fund to recipient countries; to maintain either directly or with the aid of other parts of the Organization, (i) records and accounts of assets, liabilities, and commitments; by amounts, values and locations; (ii) overall records of the progress of the operations, and (iii) to prepare and publish reports of the progress of operations, by kind, location and amount.

.../.

c) Appraisal Branch: This branch would be responsible for analyzing the operations as they progressed, and when the operation was completed, to appraise how far the interests of interested countries had been protected, and how far the recipient countries development had been assisted by labor-intensive and other economic development projects. It would be responsible for seeing that each disposal agreement provides for the collection of adequate current information by the country concerned on the effect of the disposal activity on domestic supplies, markets, production, consumption or nutritional levels, and foreign trade, overall and by appropriate geographic units; that this information was properly collected; and for analyzing the information during and at the end of the project to appraise its effects and results.

Cooperations of SUD with other FAO units

8. All branches of SUD would be aided by staff consultation and advice from appropriate regular program divisions and branches of FAO. Such contacts would be especially close in the case of the Planning and Research Branch, with all technical and economic Divisions and the PBS; and in the Operations Branch, with the Administrative and Finance Department and Program and Budgetary Serivce; and in the Appraisal Branch with the Economics and Commodities Divisions.

9. The financial administration of the Fund will be the responsibility of the Department of Administration and Finance. To the extent feasible, SUD would also utilise other technical, administrative and general services of the Organization. The additional costs involved would be charged to the Fund.

Cooperation with other U.N. units

10. SUD will work in close contact with appropriate U.N. units, such as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the U.N. Regional Economic Commissions. SUD may consult with the Regional Economic Commissions in evaluating proposals for aid in order to help insure that they are in line with national development plans and policies. The staffs of the Joint FAO/UN Divisions in these Commissions shall be strengthened as appropriate to enable them to assume this special responsibility.

Cooperation with other International Organizations

11. WHO, ILO, UNESCO and UNICEF will be closely associated in the examination and planning of appropriate portions of the overall program, and will assist countries, on their request, in the implementation of individual projects or aspects of them coming within their respective fields of competence. IBRD, IDA and IFC will be kept fully informed and will be consulted on all aspects of programs of interest to them.

.../.

Governmental Supervision of the Program

12. The activities under this program would be under the joint supervision of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, and the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade. The CCP and CICT may establish a joint committee which would meet periodically for the purpose of exercising the function of general governmental oversight of the multilateral surplus utilization operations, and which would report through the CCP and the CICT to the FAO Council and the Economic and Social Council respectively. The Washington Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal (CSD) would continue to maintain its functions for bilateral surplus disposal unchanged, and from time to time would receive, for its information, periodic reports from SUD on the progress and results of the operation.

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Form 26 (8-59)

Saein FAO

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	INCOMING WIRE	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

DATE OF WIRE: AUGUST 24, 1961 0900

LOG NO.: WU2

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: ROME

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	MR. COPE
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT: TWO DRAFT COMPLETED ON PROCEDURES UTILIZATION SURPLUSES MULTILATERALLY. BEING SENT UN AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES FOR COMMENTS BY SEPTEMBER 8. PROPOSES JOINT FAOUN DIVISION IN FAO ADMINISTERS. AGREED SURPLUSES GIVEN RECIPIENT COUNTRIES ON GRANT BASIS. NEW DIVISION WILL EXAMINE RELATIONSHIP PROPOSED PROJECTS TO DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF COUNTRY BUT NOT REPEAT NO AUTHORIZATION GET INTO PLANNING ACT. MAIN REMAINING OBJECTION ON WHICH FAO ADAMT (ADAMANT ?) BECAUSE OF ECOSOC RESOLUTION IS UNRESTRICTED CHARACTER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS WHICH MAY BE CONSIDERED. THESE NOT REPEAT NOT RESTRICTED TO AGRICULTURE. PAPER PROVIDES QUOTE RBRD IDA IFC WILL BE KEPT FULLY INFORMED AND WILL BE CONSULTED ON ALL ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAMS OF INTEREST TO THEM UNQUOTE. MEETING FINISHED RETURNING TO CAPE COD.

KAMRARCK

Underlined wordsas received.

(Copies sent to
Mr. Nimm
Mr. Knapp
Mr. Demuth
8/25/61)

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GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE

AUG 25 8 51 AM 1961

Liaison FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar: RU 7/17

AUG. 21 1961.

Dear Mr. Reid,

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Mr. P. A. Reid
Chief, Agriculture Division
Department of Technical Operations
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
USA

Received in Gen. 11 Aug 1963

../..

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

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Chief, Agriculture Division
Department of Technical Operations
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
USA

AUG 25 AM 8:15 1961
BANK MAIL ROOM
RECEIVED

../..

Apart from the views of the members of the Uganda Mission on this matter, I understand that the main reason why firm recommendations were not made regarding problems of organisational structure was the opposition of certain government officials to such changes. It is at this point that we had hoped the Bank would take a stand, but apparently it is not the policy to do so. The difficulty with which we might well be faced is that in countries where Bank Missions have made recommendations for agricultural development, if we are asked to provide technical assistance for their implementation we will either have to start from scratch in studying the organisation of the ministry of agriculture and its services or even make recommendations at variance with those included in the Bank report when this subject has been included.

It was unfortunate that our last discussions had to be so brief and I hope an opportunity will arise in the not too distant future to see you again in Washington, as I am most interested in having your views on a number of organisational problems affecting agricultural development. I should add that the purpose of this letter is merely to exchange ideas on an informal basis and not to supplement the official communication from FAO to the Bank on the Uganda Draft Report.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Victor W. Bruce

Victor W. Bruce
Agricultural Organisation and Administration Specialist
Agricultural Education and Administration Branch
Rural Institutions and Services Branch

P.S.
I am hoping that one of these days you will drop by to see us when your route takes you through Rome.

C O P Y

UN 12/1-RUe
x IN 11/1

15 March 1961

Dear Sir Herbert,

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated 13 february 1961 concerning reorganisation of the Ministry of Natural Resources in Uganda. Due to a combination of other matters needing urgent attention and absences from the office I regret that I have not been in a position to write you sooner.

I was pleased to learn that you are making good progress with your report, but am doubtful whether we can make any concrete suggestions in the absence of more information regarding the general situation in Uganda and details concerning the structure and responsibilities of existing government services, including the availability of trained staff and those likely to be available in the future.

For what they are worth, I have set out below a few points which you may wish to consider. Most of them arose during the all too brief discussions we had during your visit to Rome.

1. The title of Ministry of Agriculture rather than Natural Resources would appear more appropriate in view of the responsibilities and the functions performed.

2. The need to establish a senior post immediately below the political level which for reference purposes I will refer to as a Director General or Secretary General of Agriculture, for a broadly trained man in agriculture who also has administrative experience and who would be directly responsible to the Minister for the overall technical operations of the Ministry.

3. The establishment within the Ministry of a unit responsible for "planning and policy", possibly associated with the Office of the Secretary-General. Such a unit should have direct contact with Advisory Councils and Marketing Boards and be in a position to draw upon the department responsible for economics (to which reference will be made later) and the various technical divisions of the Ministry for studies and information it requires. It is essential that this Unit be staffed with officers competent in the field of Agricultural Economics.

4. Based on the information you provided, the establishment of departments along the following lines would appear appropriate for this particular situation and the duties to be carried out.

.../...

Sir Herbert Stewart
Uganda Mission
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Washington

a. Department of Scientific and Economic Research. In addition to the obvious subject fields such a department would cover, it would also include attention to Farm Management and Marketing. Close liaison with the Extension Service would be essential, including the provision of subject matter specialists when called for. It would undertake studies as requested by the Planning and Policy Unit and also collaborate with the Marketing Boards and Advisory Councils.

b. Agricultural Advisory Service or Department. It is strongly recommended that this Service or Department be made responsible for advisory work at all levels for all types of producers in all agricultural subject fields, including animal as well as crop husbandry, irrigation practices, soil management, conservation etc.

c. Department of Credit and Cooperatives. It is not known exactly how credit is made available to the rural producers nor where responsibility rests for the promotion and supervision of cooperatives. It is hoped that responsibility for both of these fields of work will be vested in the Ministry of Agriculture, in which case this proposed Department will have a vital role to play.

d. Department of Animal Health. The term "animal health" has been used to indicate that responsibility for "animal husbandry" rests elsewhere. This Department would be primarily concerned with regulatory functions and direct services, e.g. the provision of vaccines, A.I. programmes, tetse control. It would also be required to provide subject matter support for the Advisory Service or Department and in view of the shortage of trained personnel, carry out any veterinary research which may prove necessary as part of the programme of the Department of Scientific and Economic Research.

e. Department of Plant Protection. The functions of this Department would be similar to those of the Department of Animal Health except that they would be in the field of plant protection and storage. With regard to their respective regulatory functions, these should include plant and animal quarantine.

f. In view of their respective importance there would appear a good case for retaining the Fisheries and Forestry Departments.

g. Land and Water Development Department. From what you had to say during your visit here I gather that this Department would be almost solely concerned with direct services, particularly mechanical operations, responsibility regarding land tenure, land settlement and public lands resting with

the Ministry of Lands. While it is true that public lands policy is concerned with natural resources other than agriculture, forestry and fisheries, these latter undoubtedly predominate, at least so far as the vast majority of the rural population is concerned. It is therefore essential that public lands policy should not be left entirely in the hands of the Ministry of Lands and that the Ministry of Agriculture should have a recognised voice in this matter. This of course raises the question of where land tenure and land settlement should be located and here again it is obvious that these two subjects are intimately related with plans and services for which the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible. Finally I would just like to raise again a point I made with you concerning the direct services to be performed by the Land and Water Development Department. If these mainly concern mechanical operations involving the use of heavy equipment, e.g. earth moving, and similar equipment is operated by the Ministry of Public Works, it may be more economical and appropriate for most of these operations to be handled by the latter Ministry.

5. No specific reference has been made in the above proposals regarding departmental responsibility for operational programmes in such fields as marketing, prices, production stabilisation etc., as it is my understanding from our talks that these are taken care of by the Marketing Boards. On the other hand, these matters are of direct concern to the proposed Planning and Policy Unit, and provision should be made to ensure that the activities of the various marketing boards are in harmony with the overall plans and policies of the Ministry. As mentioned in item 4(a), the Planning and Policy Unit and Marketing Boards should be in a position to call upon the Department of Scientific and Economic Research to carry out investigations on which to base their decisions.

6. The last point I wish to raise concerns agricultural education. It is considered desirable that at the higher level the Ministry of Agriculture should have an important role in determining the general policy to be followed and that this is formally recognised by all parties concerned. So far as intermediate level agricultural education is concerned, when the schools are specifically designed to produce personnel for employment in government services, agricultural industries and as farmes, it is to be recommended that this be made a responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture. The situation is of course different when intermediate level instruction in agriculture is merely part of a broader curriculum, but here again it would be useful for the views of the Ministry of Agriculture to be taken into account. With regard to short term training courses or centres for instruction of a practical nature, this function can usefully be allocated to the Advisory Service of the Ministry of Agriculture. These proposals are not made in a rigid sense as conditions vary considerably from country to country and are merely put forward to serve as a guide to our thinking on these matters.

May I again repeat the point made above that it is extremely difficult to make specific recommendations without having more information to hand. We can only hope that the points raised will be of value in your general considerations and that an opportunity will arise for review of your draft report.

Trusting you and yours are fit and well. Personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

signed: Victor W. Bruce
Agricultural Organisation and Administration Specialist
Agricultural Education and Administration Branch
Rural Institutions and Services Division

Gen File

UN Doc. Request + Policies

August 11, 1961

Mr. Philip R. Thomforde
Office of the Assistant Director-General
Technical Department
Food and Agriculture Organization
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Thomforde:

In July when you were here in Washington you left a request with our Office of Information for copies of all of the Bank's general survey mission reports. Those reports are not published by the Bank but issued by The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, as regular trade publications, and are priced between $5.00 and $8.50 each.

When they were published we sent six complimentary copies of all the reports to FAO: three copies to the FAO Librarian in Rome and three to the North American Regional Office here in Washington. We trust, therefore, that FAO has sufficient copies to meet your requirements.

Yours very truly,

SHR

S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

SHR:mr
cc: Mr. W. G. Weisbecker
Distribution and Sales Section
FAO, Rome

Mrs. Eliason.

FAO

FORM NO. 26 (8-59)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	INCOMING WIRE	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

DATE OF WIRE: AUGUST 4, 1961 300 P EDT

LOG NO.: WU8

TO: EUGENE BLACK, PRESIDENT IBRD

FROM: NEW YORK

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	MR. BLACK
INFORMATION COPY:	SIR WILLIAM ILIFF
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ADOPTED RESOLUTION AUGUST SECOND CALLING ATTENTION PROPOSAL FOR CREATION DOLLARS 100,000,000 FUND MADE UP OF FOOD SURPLUSES AND SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMERGENCY FEEDING AND FOOD RESERVES AND FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. RESOLUTION REQUESTS DIRECTOR GENERAL FAO AND SECRETARY GENERAL UN CONSULT WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND FORMULATE PROPOSALS FOR PROCEDURES AND ARRANGEMENTS CONSIDERATION FAO GOVERNING CONFERENCE AND UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIS FALL. BECAUSE OF INTEREST BANK ESPECIALLY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION IN FINANCIAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AM INVITING YOU TO SEND REPRESENTATIVE TO MEET WITH FAO/UN GROUP IN ROME WEEK AUGUST TWENTYFIRST. AIRMAILED LETTER FOLLOWS.

BR SEN ROME

DUPLICATE

PY

DISPATCHED

GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE

AUG 4 4 27 PM 1961

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar:

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

AUG 7 REC'D

AUG. 4 1961

Dear Mr. Black,

On August 2 the 32nd Session of the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution with respect to the provision of food surpluses to food-deficient people through the United Nations system.

This resolution calls attention to the proposal for the creation of $100,000,000 fund, to be composed of food surpluses and supplementary financial contributions; and requests the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with other agencies concerned, to formulate "more fully proposals regarding procedures and arrangements through which a multilateral programme for the mobilization and distribution of surplus food for the relief of hunger and malnutrition including the proposals for national and international emergency food reserves, and for the use of surplus food in connexion with economic and social development programmes, could be most effectively carried out in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV), particularly paragraph 9, and to submit such proposals to the General Assembly and the FAO Conference respectively, and to report thereon to the thirty-fourth session of the Council".

It seems to me that the World Bank, especially through its subsidiary, the International Development Association, has a very real interest in this subject since one of the main features of the proposed use of food surpluses is in aid of, or assisting, economic development. Obviously surplus food used in this way must be devoted to projects which are not only an integral part of the particular country's development programme, but which would also require considerable sums of capital in addition to the contribution which can be made through the use of surplus food.

The time available for developing proposals regarding procedures and mechanisms for the most effective use of food surpluses is quite short,

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

as both the FAO Conference and the General Assembly meet this fall. In view of this fact, I should like to invite you to send a representative to Rome to meet with several of us from FAO and the United Nations secretariat during the week of August 21 to discuss and, so far as possible, formulate more fully and precisely the proposals which the ECOSOC resolution requests for submission to the forthcoming session of the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

....

For your further information I am taking the liberty of attaching a copy of the report which I have prepared in response to UN resolution 1496 (XV), "Development through Food - A Strategy for Surplus Utilization".

Yours sincerely,

B.R. Sen
Director-General

Liaison FAO

July 21, 1961

Mr. S. F. Gavell
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
1325 C Street, S. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gavell:

In accordance with our telephone conversation, I am enclosing the letter of July 13 which we received in connection with the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

As we discussed over the telephone, we assume that the Bank is not being asked to provide a report.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth R. Iverson
Assistant Director
Technical Assistance and Planning Staff

Encl.
KRI:mo
cc: Central files w/copy of incoming letter

FORM NO. 209 (6-61)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INCOMING MAIL ROUTING SLIP

Date JUL 17 1961

	Mr. Adler	422		Mr. Kheradjou	621
	Mr. Bachem	620		Mr. Knapp	1212
	Mr. Black	1212		Mr. Lejeune	813
	Mr. Broches	1004		Mr. Luzzatto	617
	Mr. Cargill	614		Mr. Mason	605
	Mr. Y.L. Chang	700		Mr. Mendels	1209
	Mr. Cavanaugh	700		Mr. Michaels	800
	Mr. Chaufournier	519		Mr. Nurick	1004
	Mr. Clark	1004		Office of Info.	228
✓	Mr. Cope	813		Office Services	1A4
	~~Mr. Demuth~~	506		Personnel Div.	207
	Mr. de Vries	515		Mr. Poore	801
	Mr. de Wilde	716		Mr. Ramm	A313
	Mr. Diamond	420		Mr. Reamy	7A7
	M. Doucet	1209		Mr. Rist	716
	E.D.I.			Mr. Rucinski	600
	Mr. Fajans	817		Mr. Schmidt	420
	Mr. Folk	625		Mr. Stevenson	600
	Mr. Goodman	500		Mr. Twining	508
	Mr. Goor	705		Technical Op.	309
	Mr. Hauenstein	101		Translation	804
	Mr. Havlik	416		Mr. Wiese	608
	Mr. Howell	801		Mr. Williams	818
	Sir William Iliff	1212		Mr. Worthington	7A15
✓	Mr. Iverson	508		Mr. Wheelock	511
	Mr. Kamarck	814			

Remarks: Nothing in this connection has been sent to Gen. Files since April but I have seen the report mentioned. T

From: Communications Unit (Ext. 2023)

Leaves FAO

Freedom from Hunger Campaign

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

FFHC/NGO-11

July 13, 1961

Dear Sir,

You have now received the Report of the second session of the Advisory Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations. I should like to draw your attention to paragraph 15 of this Report. It invites the Non-Governmental Organizations to submit a written account of their activities within two months after the session of the Advisory Committee. In order to give you as much time as possible, I had already written to you on this matter on 20 April, before the report was circulated.

As you know, the Director-General was authorized to circulate these accounts to all the Non-Governmental Organizations participating in the Campaign. He is anxious, therefore, to receive an account of your Organization's activities in this field as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

for Charles H. Weitz
Coordinator

ack July 21

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla - ROME, ITALY

190

PR

ROMA
14.7.61

GUERRE A LA FAIM
GUERRA AL HAMBRE
FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

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JUL. 1 2 1961

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

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1E

PER VIA AEREA
PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

International Development
Association (IDA)
1818 H Street N.W.,
Washington 25, D.C. - U.S.A.

FAO

Mr. John C. de Wilde July 5, 1961

Jan Willems

CCP meeting FAO Rome, June 1961

I attended the Thirty-fourth Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems in Rome from May 30 - June 16 as observer for the Bank.

The two main items in this meeting were the discussions on Food Aid and Surplus Utilization and a review of the Commodity Situation as a whole as well as for individual commodities.

In the discussion on Food Aid and Surpluses the Director General of FAO, Dr. Sen, took a very active part. The Director General first introduced the experts' report "Development through Food - A Strategy for Surplus Utilization" and stressed the importance of this program. (See Appendix 1. CCP Document 61/31). He also mentioned (see paragraph 31 of appendix 1) the proposal made by the U.S. for an initial food utilization program aiming at a fund of $100 million in commodities and cash contributions for use over a period of three years. The U.S. would offer $40 million in commodities and consider the possibility of a supplementary cash contribution. This fund would be organized on a multi-lateral basis.

The Director General also accentuated the operational role of FAO in such programs and stated that FAO should be the focal point for the program, working in close collaboration with the UN and the Specialized Agencies concerned and also with important bilateral groups providing aid to underdeveloped countries. A further development of these proposals is expected in the discussions at the Ecosoc session in July-August.

Leaving out the polite oratory, the discussion after the D.G.'s introduction in general sounded a note of caution - mainly for protecting both international and internal markets and local agriculture - in developing these programs. In general the comments followed the line of thought expressed in the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee on the Utilization of Food Surpluses, which met in April (see appendix 2 and 3).

The U.S. delegation (which consisted mostly of new administration people) gave very weak support to the D.G.'s program, mainly saying that it would postpone further detailed discussions till the Ecosoc meeting. /1

In his reply to the discussions, the Director General again mainly underlined the positive aspects of this program (see appendix 4). There was a feeling in the meeting that the Director General and staff tried to promote this

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/1 I was told that the reason for this postponement was partly the differences of opinion on the Food for Peace program between the U.S.D.A. and the U.S. State Department.

program strongly and I learned that conflict arose afterwards about the issue of a press-release by the FAO which the CCP did not want to endorse. The overall impression from this debate is indeed that FAO and in particular the Director General, Dr. Sen, want to push this program but that many countries want either to limit it primarily to the emergency and humanitarian aspect or see only limited possibilities for food as "development tool." Whenever the idea is accepted of food as a factor for development the need for supplementary assistance is emphasized. In general discussions in the CCP appeared to be somewhat premature and probably the Ecosoc discussion will give more shape to these plans.

On commodities the committee agreed that no marked change in the basic circumstances of the agricultural commodities in international trade was to be expected in the rest of 1961 and in the short term future beyond that. The broad circumstances which characterized the year 1960 appeared to be the same in 1961 and were likely to remain so for the time being. All the present indications pointed to a continuing high level of consumption of most agricultural commodities, but supplies were at least as ample as last year, and outturns of most staple commodities were likely again to reach high levels in the 1961/62 season. There seemed little prospect that in the near future international commodity prices would in general show any significant improvement over the level of the last two years, and those of most foodstuffs and beverages would probably remain under pressure.

As salient features of the commodity-situation in the last few years the following were seen:

Continuing upward trend of agricultural commodity production.
Influences of technological progress and national policies of agriculture.
Persistent deterioration in the terms of trade of agricultural exporting countries.
Need for harmonization of national policies.
Regional arrangements for economic integration.

The Committee also stressed the importance of outlook studies (projections) as an element in the determination and adjustment of agricultural policies and national development programs. FAO plans to make a study of prospects for world demand, production and trade of the main agricultural products in 1970 to be published in 1962 for the planned joint CCP/CICT Session. (An internal FAO staff document planning this study is attached as appendix 5).

Furthermore there were rather long debates on "Guiding principles for Agricultural price stabilization and support policies" which might result in the end in a kind of code, that is, however, so full of compromises or watered down principles that its practical value will be rather disputable.

Another standing item of the CCP agenda is National and International Commodity Stabilization policies. This was a very general discussion in which the importance of such policies was emphasized. A warning was sounded against measures which would try to counteract structural imbalances and underlying trends (such as for instance competition from synthetics) and also the limitations of stabilization measures in view of basic long term trends were pointed out.

Under this heading the UN Experts' "Report on Compensatory Financing" was introduced by Mr. White of New Zealand, who had served as Chairman of a Working Party of the CICT to consider this report. There was very little discussion on this subject. In general it was felt that this report was a first step towards further study of the problem. The interest of the IMF in these questions was cited but the general opinion was that objectives underlying possible measures of compensatory financing would be wider than those which could be met by more liberal IMF policies. Further enquiries were suggested into the possible application of techniques of compensatory financing to problems of instability for individual commodities.

Under this item also the outline of a study on the means of adjustment of Dairy Supply and Demand was discussed.

Other discussions dealt mainly with the work of the CCP, its relation with other agencies and the continuing importance of commodity-groups. It was decided that next year two ad hoc meetings on hard fibers and jute will be held in Rome to discuss the problems of these commodities.

Expansion of the work of CCP seems to be greatly handicapped by budget-limitations.

Conclusion:

In general it was felt that this CCP meeting was too long and that many old topics had a tendency to be discussed over and over again. The agenda point which could have been very interesting, "Food surpluses and development," appeared to be somewhat premature. The commodity discussions were very worthwhile for our purposes and in particular as a starting point to follow up what is going on with the FAO staff or some delegates in more private meetings.

It was very much appreciated that the Bank had an observer at this meeting and in general we gathered valuable commodity information there from close contact with FAO staff.

Liaison FAO

Mr. John C. de Wilde June 30, 1961.

Jan Willems

FAO activities in Agricultural Credit.

Attached is an internal draft summary by the head of the Agricultural Credit Section in FAO, Dr. D.B. Brossard, on the work of FAO in the field of Agricultural Credit.

This section mostly gets into action on requests from FAO member governments. Its main activities at present are:

1. Publications

2. Training centres (non-permanent seminars)

3. Pilot-projects

4. Missions (Technical Assistance) to countries on request for organization improvement, consultation on legislative matters, etc.

On Publications it was mentioned that there is now in printing a study by Mr. Rao from the Reserve Bank of India on "How to conduct a Survey on Agricultural Credit". Also in process of preparation is a study on methods to be used in training programs for personal for agricultural credit institutes (Summarizes FAO experiences in the field over the last few years). Further in preparation for 1962 is a paper on so called Supervised Agricultural Credit through cooperatives (that is credit linked with technical advice). This kind of supervised credit has been successful so far in Brazil, Mexico and Honduras.

Seminars have been held in the Far East and Latin America. A seminar for Africa in Addis Ababa in May 1962 is in preparation. The attendance at these meetings consists of high level agricultural credit people from that area. Local problems are emphasized and usually consultants introduce special topics.

On Pilot-projects one or two of these on supervised cooperative credit are planned for Lebanon and probably Jordan, in which case the FAO supplies a consultant who will stay on the job for 2 years, programming and managing the project.

Main problems in Agricultural Credit in most countries, according to FAO, are in the sphere of organization and management (proper use of funds, combination of credit with technical advice and supervision).

Cooperation with the Bank was mentioned in Honduras and Bolvia in advising the governments on agricultural credit organization.

J. Willems:bm

FAO

June 29, 1961

Mr. L. Goreux
Chief, Trend Section
Commodities Division
Food and Agricultural Organization
of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome, Italy.

Dear Mr. Goreux:

Back in Washington I discussed your problem about rates of growth data. It appears that our main basis for these data is still the report prepared by the Economic Staff in 1958 on World Economic Growth in 1955-62, from which paper you have a draft copy. Occasionally some adjustments are made for a particular purpose but our feeling is that the whole set of data has to be reviewed very thoroughly before we make any general revisions. Unfortunately we shall not be able to tackle this job before the fall of this year. I am sorry, but at this moment we cannot give you any more material in this field apart from our 1958 projections, which you have already.

Sincerely yours,

Jan Willems
Economic Staff.

J. Willems:bm

Liaison FAO

June 13, 1961

Mr. Victor W. Bruce
Agricultural Organization and Administration Specialist
Agricultural Education and Administration Branch
Rural Institutions and Services Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Bruce:

This is to let you know how extremely disappointed I have been that the Bank was not represented at the meeting on "Organization and Administration for Coordinated Development of Agricultural Resources" in Buenos Aires.

No doubt Paul Craig-Martin let you know directly that circumstances concerning his work in Peru arose at the last moment which made it impossible for him to attend. By the time that we heard of this development in Washington our agriculture staff were all assigned to other work and it was impossible to send a replacement to Buenos Aires.

Our non-attendance was no reflection of any lack of interest, and we would be delighted if you could let us have a copy of the proceedings of the Conference in due course.

Again my apologies.

Sincerely yours,

PAR

P. A. Reid
Chief, Agriculture Division
Department of Technical Operations

Ack Aug 21

Copy to Zimmerman
" Drummond/Mireza

FAO

AIR MAIL

June 8, 1961

Dear Mr. Moulik:

Would you please thank Dr. Ezekiel for his suggested changes in the press release on the special course at the Economic Development Institute. The final result is a blend of his press release and ours, with the exception of the substantive changes he made on the list of names, and of his sentence "A few other economists may also be invited by the World Bank." This sentence has been deleted because this situation no longer prevails. We have no objection, of course, to your issuing a press release in Rome as he suggested, but would prefer the attached release for our purposes because it conforms to the Bank style. We plan to give it to the press for release on June 15.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information

Enclosure

Mr. Moni Moulik
Acting Director of Public Information
Food & Agriculture Organization of the UN
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

AIM:esp

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date

NAME	ROOM NO.
Chairman	
Files	

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	nformation		Signature
	,nitial		Send On

REMARKS

No reply or further action required

From **Kenneth R. Iverson**

FA's Documents
Copy addressed to
IDA plus Doc.
Pakistan + Regional

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar: FA 1/1 PBi

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

MAY 26 1961

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you under separate cover the Program of Work and Budget for 1962/63 (document C 61/3), a Corrigendum (document C 61/3-Corr.1), the Publications Program 1962/63 (document C 61/3-Sup.1), and Annex X - Trust Funds, Annex XI - Trust Funds under the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign (document C 61/3-Sup.2).

These documents are being transmitted to all FAO Member States and will be discussed by the 11th Session of the FAO Conference, which is to be held in Rome in November 1961.

I should very much appreciate receiving any comments your Organization may have on this program.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

For B.R. Sen
Director-General

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.

1961 MAY 31 RECEIVED

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM
1961 MAY 31 AM 10: 36

FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar: ME/ac

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Dear Miss Maher,

Thanks for your letter of May 23, and for checking the enclosed press release with us.

In line with our understanding of the situation from our earlier discussions with Mr. Hoffman, we suggest:

(a) that the first full paragraph of the press release be changed to read as follows:

" A special five-week course on problems of development programming has been organized by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, the Bank announced today. [The course will be given at the Economic Development Institute in Washington and will run from 26 June - 28 July 1961.]

" It has been planned specially for senior agricultural economists of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, at FAO's request. Ten FAO officials will attend. ~~A few other economists may also be invited by the World Bank~~.

" The course is designed to give these agricultural specialists an opportunity to review some of the broader problems of development programming in less-developed countries, establishment of priorities in public investment programs, and project appraisal. "

Then follow with the previous second paragraph on place and date, and the rest of your draft.

(b) that the names of the countries of which experts are nationals be omitted - we fear the predominance of U.S.

Miss Agnes L. Maher
Press Assistant, Office of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

ack June 8

experts might cause embarrassing questions if we thus call attention to it.

(c) that under Mr. Greenshields' name, his title be changed to read:

"Economist, Office of the Assistant Director-General, Economics Department, FAO Headquarters, Rome. "

Please write or cable us if you agree with these changes, and the date you propose to issue the release, so we can make our release here for the same date.

With much appreciation for your cooperation on this.

Yours sincerely,

Mordecai Ezekiel

Mordecai Ezekiel
Assistant Director General
Economics Department

Liaison FAO

May 9, 1961

Dr. K. V. L. Kesteven
Director, Animal Production
and Health Division
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Dr. Kesteven:

While in Paraguay earlier this year, I discussed with Mr. Jasper French the manner in which it seemed to me that the possible activities of FAO and the Bank in that country in the fields of livestock and agriculture might be coordinated. I was very pleased, therefore, to receive your letter of April 25, 1961 on this subject.

In our view, the first stage of a program of livestock production development should consist of providing the means for the introduction of some improved level of animal husbandry. This initially would be fairly elementary and would comprise assistance towards boundary and subdivision fencing, water supplies, corrals, etc., to enable effective handling and management of the herds. In conjunction with this, we would hope to see a vigorous campaign on animal health aspects as we consider that effective management and reasonable control of animal disease could in themselves give a substantial production increase without any increase in the numbers of the basic breeding herds. Once this position had been fairly consolidated, but not until then, we believe it would be opportune to commence the second stage to include breed improvement, introduced pasture development and actual increases in the breeding herd numbers.

As you know, the Bank has been unwilling to give consideration to a loan for livestock development until existing marketing controls and price-fixing policies are modified to create suitable developmental investment conditions. We are at present awaiting receipt of copies of decrees to give

effect to amendments operative from June 1 next before deciding whether we could proceed with assistance in the preparation of a project for financing and with its appraisal. It is improbable in any event that this would be done before July.

Although this aspect has not been discussed with the Paraguayan authorities, it is our thinking that in connection with any loan there would need to be a foreign technical director, employed by the Government under the loan, to investigate and assist formulate individual ranch development programs for financing and to supervise broadly the on-farm expenditure of loans granted. It would be at this level, that we would hope that there could be close cooperation with your expert in introducing measures for disease control and proper husbandry conjointly with the provision of the facilities to enable better herd management.

In the agricultural field, very little has been done in field investigations on improved pasture introduction. I discussed with Mr. French whether it would not be possible under the post in crop production to include some organization of research on improved type pastures. I suggested that technical assistance on this aspect might be worked in with that of improvement of crop varieties and strains, better farming practices and advice on agricultural aspects of proposed settlement schemes. We would hope that, if something could be undertaken along these lines, firm recommendations could be given concerning pasture introduction by the time the second stage of the livestock development plan had been reached.

As mentioned above, the Bank at this stage has no firm commitment regarding a livestock loan to Paraguay. I have set out the fields in which it might operate if it eventuates, therefore, merely to indicate our present thinking on the subject in order that we would not at some future date perhaps find ourselves working at cross purposes, and I hope that this will assist you in your decisions regarding the filling of the FAO posts.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

R.W.W.

Rupert W. Wilson
Agriculture Division
Department of Technical Operations

cc: Messrs. Acheson/Chaufournier

RW/lc

FORM NO. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date May 10

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Kyrouza	513
Files.	P-100

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Here copy in case you want it for Paul.
Please let me know when we can confirm

From Reid

2 copies please

FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar: RU 7/17 - RUe

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

MAY - 6 1961

Dear Mr. Reid,

Many thanks for your letter of 19 April 1961 from which we were pleased to learn that you expect to be able to make arrangements for Paul Craig-Martin to attend the Agricultural Organisation and Administration meeting in Buenos Aires.

His experience and abilities are of course well known here and I feel sure he could contribute greatly to the success of the meeting. It is very much hoped that his instructions will permit him to actively participate in the meeting rather than attending solely as an observer. It is for this reason that I raised earlier the question whether the Bank would be agreeable to being listed as one of the collaborating agencies in the holding of this meeting. However, the important issue is participation in the meeting by the Bank irrespective of the terminology used, and we look forward to having confirmation of the name of your representative.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Victor W. Bruce

Victor W. Bruce
Agricultural Organization and Administration Specialist
Agricultural Education and Administration Branch
Rural Institutions and Services Division

Mr. P.A. Reid
Chief, Agriculture Division
Department of Technical Operations
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

FAO Doc

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Please quote: Puds
Référence:
Sírvase citar:

5 May 1961

Dear Mr. Rasmussen, 8402

I have your 2 May letter and can advise that insofar as items appearing on our "Quarterly List of Documents and ETAP Final Reports" are concerned, we shall be glad to supply you with a copy each as available on request. It is in this sense that we are sending you the requested copy each of all available documents and reports on the list attached to your letter.

In future, however, there can be no regular service of this material to you. Instead, we shall await your request after receipt by you of each airmailed "Quarterly List" for the specific titles desired.

The current procedure of supply in respect of printed (priced) publications remains unchanged.

Yours sincerely,

W.G. Weisbecker
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section

Mr. S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
U.S.A.

Liaison FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Please quote: ANh-1485
Référence: UN 12/3
Sírvase citar: AN 19/2

APR. 25 1961

Dear Mr. Wilson,

I have recently been considering the question of the future activities of this Division in Paraguay with particular reference to the posts listed in the 1961 and 1962 programs. As you are aware, for 1961 there are three posts classed as "IBRD Mission"; these are, one in forestry, one in crop production, and one in animal production, the total time allowance being 28 months.

In this connection I would like to refer to the visit which Dr. Ross Cockrill paid to you last November in Washington and to the subsequent correspondence which you have had with him. We have received a post description in regard to the animal production post from Mr. French, the FAO country representative, which has been cleared with the Government of Paraguay. This post description lays considerable emphasis on animal health. And we have received a very firm request from the Minister of Agriculture for the return to Paraguay of our expert, Dr. Stoddard, who was stationed in that country for some 4 years up to the end of 1960. Dr. Stoddard is currently engaged on special studies in tropical veterinary medicine, but there is a possibility that he may be available in about another 3 months' time.

Mr. Ben Mayfield, the ICA Food and Agriculture Officer in Asunción, has informed us of the considerable extent of ICA aid to Paraguay in the general field of animal production, and has indicated that he would be happy to continue the cooperation with FAO in this field especially if FAO would undertake the provision of expert assistance in the field of animal health. It is important that FAO assistance should supplement, rather than duplicate, that of the U.S. Operations Mission

Mr. Rupert Wilson
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H. Street
N.W., Washington 25, D.C.
U.S.A.

ack May 9

Mr. Mayfield has indicated also that he would very much welcome the return of Dr. Stoddard in the capacity of FAO veterinarian.

An FAO assignment in animal health could commence about August of this year and continue through until the end of 1962 since provision exists in the current program. Even if Dr. Stoddard were not to be available we would be able to recruit a veterinarian to undertake this assignment without undue delay. Although this can be done irrespective of the operations of the Bank, we would wish to cooperate as fully as possible in any projects which the Bank is undertaking in Paraguay. I would, therefore, be grateful if you could inform me of the nature and timing of any economic assistance which the Bank proposes should be given to Paraguay in the near future, and I would welcome your views on the nature of the FAO/ Bank cooperation in our work in Paraguay.

Yours sincerely,

K.V.L. Kesteven

K.V.L. Kesteven
Director, Animal Production and Health Division

Leiden FAO

From Sir William Iliff

Dear Dr. Sen,

We have received your letter of March 15, addressed to Mr. Black, inviting the Bank's comments on the draft report "Development through Food: A Strategy for Surplus Utilization." Unfortunately the report was delayed in the mails and was received here only on April 10.

In our opinion, your draft report and the annexed report of the committee of experts gives a thorough and balanced appraisal of both the possibilities and limitations of the use of food surpluses in financing development. There are undoubtedly opportunities for an expanded use of such surpluses to accelerate development. Surpluses can, and to a significant extent already do, play a significant role in counteracting inflationary pressures arising from development, in providing necessary reserves against periodic harvest failures and in making available at least part of the resources required for a greater development effort.

However, as you point out, it is also important to recognize the limitations inherent in the types of food which are in surplus and in the extent to which additional supplies of food as a whole can meet the demands generated by accelerated development programs. Even if it were possible to modify farm production policies in advanced countries in such a way as to produce more "balanced" surpluses, it would still be necessary, as you so rightly emphasize, to complement additional supplies of food surpluses with much larger aid in other forms. In this connection, we wonder why no mention has been made in the report of the availability of surplus raw cotton. Since the consumption of cotton cloth is still markedly responsive to increases in income in the underdeveloped countries, we would think that larger disposals of raw cotton surpluses might help to meet at least to some extent the additional demand generated by development. We realize, of course, that the available cotton spinning and weaving capacity might limit this possibility.

We were very interested in your statement that "absorptive capacity" may not prove to be a serious limitation in stepping up the total flow of external aid, including that in the form of surpluses. There is no doubt that absorptive capacity is constantly changing and that many underdeveloped countries are demonstrating an increasing ability to use aid productively. Nonetheless, as your experts have pointed out, absorptive capacity will remain a problem in many cases, at least in the years immediately ahead. The existing limits can be extended by judicious use of technical assistance and particularly by aiding countries in identifying and taking advantage of investment opportunities.

This is a field to which an increasing amount of attention and effort should be devoted by international agencies in the future, and it is our hope that the Bank and the International Development Association will be able to make a worthwhile contribution.

You point to the need for collaboration among the various agencies concerned in assisting and advising the underdeveloped countries "in the programming of surplus food utilization for economic and social development, integrated with their general economic development programming." We are in full agreement regarding this need, and the Bank has, of course, been very much concerned with the provision of assistance in such development programming. We shall take steps to ensure that our own staff is fully alive to the opportunities for the useful employment of surpluses in financing development. I do not doubt that FAO will have ample opportunities to bring its special competence to bear on some of the problems involved. In particular it will be important to determine country by country to what extent the available surpluses can meet the increased demand arising from the additional purchasing power generated by accelerated development programs. It will also be extremely useful to identify specifically land settlement and land reform schemes which could be greatly facilitated in their initial and transitional stages by the availability of food surpluses from abroad.

I hope these comments will prove of some value in the discussion of your illuminating and valuable report.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

W.A.B. Iliff

W. A. B. Iliff
Vice President

Dr. B. R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

JCdeWilde:eob

cc sent Mr Demuth for info.

Liaison FAO

April 11, 1961

Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Sen:

We are very glad that some members of your staff will be able to take advantage of the facilities of our Economic Development Institute for a five-weeks course this summer.

As you have noted, the details are being discussed between Dr. Ezekiel and Mr. Hoffman, and so far as we are concerned no further formalities in this connection seem necessary. I should like to emphasize, however, that it is of the utmost importance that the Institute be informed at the earliest possible date of the requirements of Participants for accommodations in Washington as the facilities at that time of year are likely to be somewhat strained.

You may be interested to know that the Technical Operations Department of the Bank is planning to send some of its staff to the special course, and I think it is possible that the Inter-American Bank may ask us to accommodate one or two of their officials. We shall do our best to make the whole operation worth the while of those who participate and of their respective agencies.

Yours sincerely,

W.A.B. Iliff

Sir William Iliff
Vice President

Michael L. Hoffman/mct

Liaison FAO

FORM NO. 57
(5.48)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: March 23, 1961

FROM: Dragoslav Avramovic

SUBJECT: United States Food-for-Peace Program

1. Mr. McGovern, Director of the Food-for-Peace Program, and Mr. A.H. Boerma, Assistant Director-General of FAO, were the main speakers at today's session of the FAO Consultative Sub-committee on Surplus Disposal. Mr. McGovern indicated the considerations which will guide the U.S. Administration in making available the agricultural surpluses. Mr. Boerma reported on the analytical work recently done in FAO on the utilization of food surpluses for purposes of economic development, in accordance with the resolutions of the UN and the FAO Council (attached).

2. Mr. McGovern emphasized the intention of the US Government to utilize the agricultural abundance and the surplus productive capacity of the U.S. agriculture for a systematic effort at improving nutritional standards and accelerating economic growth in the low income countries. He felt that the actual and potential beneficial aspects of the U.S. program had not been fully realized in the past, and that detailed analyses of the needs of the low income countries would help raise the effectiveness of U.S. agricultural aid.

3. The main points of Mr. McGovern's statement were the following:

(a) Deliveries under Title I of PL 480 (sales for local currency) will be increasingly geared to economic development. The possibility of direct wage payment in food (wage-in-kind) is being explored.

(b) Deliveries under Titles II and III (emergency grants and donations) should be expanded. A great potential area for expansion appears to be school lunch programs in low income countries.

(c) It should be explored whether a more balanced food aid program could be achieved. Since cereals represent by far the largest item in US stocks, it may be possible to use the feeding stuffs for expanding the livestock industry in the low income countries and thus raise the ultimate protein content of agricultural aid.

(d) Establishment of national food reserves should be encouraged. It will also be necessary to give sufficiently high priority to providing facilities for handling and storage of agricultural supplies in the recipient countries.

(e) The less developed countries should be the primary recipients of deliveries under Title I. The less developed countries were not defined, but the implication would seem to be that sales for local currency to the "richer" of the underdeveloped countries would be de-emphasized. This was confirmed by Mr. McGovern's further statement that the U.S. Administration considers that there is room for exports of agricultural surpluses under Title IV, i.e. against long-term loans repayable in dollars. This method has not been used so far. It will be used in the future, and the U.S. is now considering concrete possibilities of its application.

4. Mr. Boerma stated that FAO had appointed a group of experts to examine the role of agricultural surplus supplies in economic development. This group, consisting of Professor Benedict (California), Hans Singer (UN), Rosenstein-Rodan, Figueras (Costa Rica), and Rao (India), has just written a study on the subject. This study is accompanied by a report of the Director-General of FAO. Neither the study nor the report have been released. Mr. Boerma stated that the drafts are being sent to the United Nations and to the IBRD for comments. The next step will be an examination of both documents by the Inter-governmental Advisory Committee of FAO (consisting of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Ghana, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Thailand, UAR, UK, and US), and this will be followed by the submission of the papers to the Economic and Social Council of the UN.

5. Mr. Boerma gave a brief summary of both documents. The group of experts has looked at surplus supplies as a part of the total flow of foreign aid. It appears that they have taken a position that an increase in the aggregate volume of aid would facilitate an increase in the volume of surplus disposal. Mr. Boerma did not give any details regarding either of these two suggested increases; he only mentioned that 20% of the total future volume of aid may consist of agricultural surpluses. Both documents have also analyzed the difficulties involved in determining the role which surpluses may be expected to play in financing development. First, it is far from clear what is the total volume of aid which particular countries can use, particularly in cases where development programs do not exist. Secondly, surplus food deliveries should not consist only of cereals, but should also include proteins. If this is not feasible, a reallocation of agricultural investment in the recipient countries may be required. Thirdly, setting of minimum prices for agricultural products in the recipient countries will be necessary in order to avoid disincentives which surplus supplies may entail.

6. Either the group of experts or the Director-General of FAO or both, have taken the position that long-term programming of surplus supplies was necessary. The suggested period is five years.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT



Files,

this is the attachment to Mr. Avramovic's letter to "Files" dated March 23, 1961 re "U S Food-for-Peace Program".

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

CCP/CSD/60/64
31 October 1960

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

CONSULTATIVE SUB-COMMITTEE ON SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Secretary's Note: The draft resolution on the provision of food surpluses to needy peoples which was sponsored by Canada, Haiti, Liberia, Pakistan, the United States and Venezuela at the Fifteenth Session of the General Assembly was circulated under document CCP/CSD/60/58.

The amended resolution as unanimously adopted on 27 October 1960 by the Second Committee of the General Assembly reads as follows:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Provisions of Food Surpluses to Food Deficient Peoples through the United Nations System

"The General Assembly,

Considering that the peoples in many of the less developed countries suffer from serious shortages of food,

Noting with approval that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in co-operation with the United Nations, appropriate specialized agencies, Member Governments, and non-governmental organizations, has launched a "Freedom from Hunger Campaign" designed as a concerted attack on the problem of providing adequate food for food deficient peoples,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 827(IX) and 1025(XI) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 621(XXII) and 685(XXVI) concerning international co-operation in the establishment of national food reserves,

Bearing in mind the existing opportunities for consultation and exchange of information provided by the FAO through its Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal,

Recognizing that the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines are a valuable instrument for guidance to Governments in transactions, programmes, policies, and consultations relating to disposals and utilization of agricultural surpluses,

Recognizing further that the ultimate solution to the problem of hunger lies in an effective acceleration of economic development allowing the under-developed countries to increase their food production and enabling them to purchase more food through normal channels of international trade,

Convinced of the impelling need to solve the problem of hunger and malnutrition among many peoples and of the role which the United Nations system can play in actions designed to help solve this critical problem,

. . .

Further convinced that better fed peoples will help raise productivity and thus contribute to the increase of their standard of living,

1. Endorses the "Freedom from Hunger Campaign" launched by the FAO and urges all Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to support this campaign in every appropriate way;

2. Appeals to Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to take suitable measures to relieve the suffering of food deficient people in other nations and assist them in their economic development and in their efforts toward a better life;

3. Expresses the belief that international assistance in the establishment of national food reserves in food-deficient countries is one effective transitional means to assist accelerated economic development in the less developed countries;

4. Invites the FAO, after consulting Member Governments, the Secretary-General and appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations, to establish without delay procedures - in particular for consultation and the dissemination of information - by which, with the assistance of the United Nations system, the largest practicable quantities of surplus food may be available on mutually agreeable terms as a transitional measure against hunger; such procedures to be compatible with desirable agricultural development as a contribution to economic development in the less developed countries and without prejudice to bilateral arrangements for this purpose and compatible with the FAO principles;

5. Further invites the FAO, in consultation with Member Governments, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, appropriate specialized agencies and other international bodies (such as the International Wheat Council, the Wheat Utilization Committee, etc.), to undertake a study of the feasibility and acceptability of additional arrangements, including multilateral arrangements under the auspices of the FAO having as their objective the mobilization of available surplus foodstuffs and their distribution in areas of greatest need, particularly in the economically less developed countries;

6. Requests the Director-General of the FAO to report on action taken to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the FAO and after such other consultations as he may deem necessary, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session on the role which the United Nations and the appropriate specialized agencies could play to facilitate the best possible use of food surpluses for the economic development of the less developed countries;

8. Recommends that the Secretary-General in preparing, in consultation with the Director-General of the FAO the Provisional Programme for the Joint Meeting of the Commission for International Commodity Trade and the Committee on Commodity Problems of the FAO which will examine a report on the prospects of production of and demand for primary commodities, include the question of the production of and demand for food in relation with the problem of hunger;

9. Stresses that any action taken or contemplated under this resolution proceed in accordance with the FAO principles and guiding lines for the disposal of surplus commodities, and specifically with adequate safeguards and appropriate measures against dumping of agricultural surpluses on the international market and against adverse effects upon the economic and financial position of those countries which depend for their foreign exchange earnings primarily on the export of food commodities, and recognizing that avoidance of damage to normal trading in foodstuffs will best be assured by multilateral trading practices.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

CCP/CSD/60/66
1 November 1960

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

CONSULTATIVE SUB-COMMITTEE ON SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Secretary's Note: At the conclusion of its Thirty-Fourth Session on 28th October, the FAO Council passed the following resolution in regard to UN resolution on the "Provision of Food Surpluses to Food Deficient Peoples through the United Nations System" (circulated as CCP/CSD/60/64):

COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO.

Provision of Food Surpluses to Food Deficient Peoples through the United Nations System

I

"The Council,

Having taken note with gratification of the Resolution (No.) of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Provision of Food Surpluses to Food-Deficient Peoples through the United Nations System;

Convinced of the importance of the action taken by the General Assembly and of the urgency and importance of ensuing actions to be taken by the FAO in this field which has been of outstanding concern to the Organization since its inception;

Authorizes the Director-General to take such action as he deems necessary to get under way the studies and consultations, in line with the mandate given to FAO in the operative part (with special reference to paragraphs 4 to 6) of the General Assembly Resolution, and, in particular, (i) to arrange, if he deems it desirable, for a small ad hoc group of high-level independent experts to aid him in his task; and (ii) to arrange for consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the appropriate Specialized Agencies and other bodies;

Decides to establish an intergovernmental Advisory Committee of FAO member-nations to advise the Director-General on the preparation of a report to the Economic and Social Council, it being understood that the Committee would work within the CCP framework and, in particular, maintain liaison with the CSD and report its findings and recommendations to the CCP;

Invites the governments of the following nations to serve on the Committee:

Argentina	Ghana	Pakistan	United States of America
Brazil	India	Thailand	
Canada	Netherlands	United Arab Republic	
France	New Zealand	United Kingdom	

Further invites the Chairman of the CCP to participate as an ex officio member of the Advisory Committee;

••••

Authorizes the Director-General, if he finds it possible within the time available, to call an emergency session of the CCP in time for consideration by the CCP of the report prior to its transmittal to the Secretary-General for circulation six weeks in advance of the Thirty-Second Session of the Economic and Social Council;

Authorizes the Director-General to convene in addition, if he deems it necessary, an emergency Council session to follow on the emergency CCP session, to consider any high policy issues that may arise in connection with the report;

Recognizing that no budgetary provision has been made for the expenditures involved;

Authorizes the Director-General under the provisions of Financial Regulation 6.3:

(i) to advance from the Working Capital Fund up to $50,000 to finance the carrying out of the studies and consultations required prior to the Thirty-Second Session of the Economic and Social Council;

and

(ii) to advance from the Working Capital Fund an additional amount, not exceeding $30,000, should an emergency session of the Council be convened,

to finance this emergency expenditure in accordance with Financial Regulation 6.2(a)(ii)."

****

FORM NO. 89
(2-57)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date April 10

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NAME	ROOM NO.
~~Mr. Demuth~~	~~506~~
Mr. De Wilde	
[redacted]	

	Action		Note and File
	Approval		Note and Return
	Comment		Prepare Reply
	Full Report		Previous Papers
	Information	X	Recommendation
	Initial		Signature

Remarks

This has finally come in! Note they want our comments by April 15.

From M.L.

Liaison FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar:

APR 10 REC'D

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

MAR. 15 1961

Dear Mr. Black,

As you know, the UN Assembly resolution of last fall [No. 1496 (XV)] requested me to report to the coming summer session of ECOSOC on the "Provision of Food Surpluses to Food-Deficient Peoples through the United Nations System", and to consult appropriate specialized agencies in preparing the report. ~~of the FAO~~

The pressure of time has prevented me from consulting you in person on this matter. I have, however, prepared a first draft of the report, which will be discussed early next month with a special governmental committee established by the FAO Council to advise me before I submit the final report. I am therefore enclosing a copy of this draft for consideration by you, and would be glad to have any comments or suggestions you might care to make upon it.

...

You may be particularly interested in the discussion of the relation of surplus disposal to general economic planning for the countries concerned in paragraphs 33 - 36 and 75 - 79, and also in the relation of the total value of additional surpluses for economic development in any country to the additional external assistance made available to that country as discussed in paragraphs 36 and 95 - 100.

I assume that you will consider this matter with reference to the interest of the International Development Association as well as those of the IBRD itself.

You will also note on paragraphs 119 - 121 the suggestion of referring to ACC for its consideration the question of any additional arrangements needed for inter-organization cooperation.

I shall be very glad to have your reactions or suggestions on these or any other points of concern to you, and to give them full consideration in preparing my final report. It would be appreciated if these could reach me before the governmental advisory committee meeting starts on April 5. !!

With my best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

B. R. Sen
Director-General

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President, IBRD
Washington, D.C.
U. S. A.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 59011 - 59021 - 59971

Please quote:
Référence:
Sirvase citar:

APR 10 REC'D

MAR 15 1961

Dear Mr. Black,

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With my best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

B. R. Sen
Director-General

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President, IBRD
Washington, D.C.
U. S. A.

APR 10 1961

BANK MAIL ROOM RECEIVED

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

EXECUTIVE 3-6360

1620 BELMONT STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

14 March 1961
Albergho Inghilterra, Roma

Dear Sir William:

dated 9 March 1961

I have just seen a copy of the letter of Dr. Sen to Mr. Black concerning our offer to do a course for FAO this summer.

As far as I can see from our operational viewpoint the only thing that needs to be included in any reply is to tell them that if more than seven are to be nominated we must know it quickly, if only because of the difficulty of getting suitable hotel space in Washington for the period. A letter to me from Dr. Saco indicates that they may wish to nominate a few more candidates. It might also be wise to include a mild statement to make it clear that we must have the finaly word as to accepting a nominee, and to specify that the subsistence allowance will consist of housing plus $7.50 per diem with no allowance for wives etc..

I have the curriculi vitae of the seven nominees and I must say that they qualify in every respect as senior and experienced men. One is Italian, one Peruvian, two Europeans who have adopted American nationality and the others USA born. Mitra and I have just been checking over their experience and it is clear that we can offer them a pretty heavy course and expect to be kept on our toes. It is also clear that we will need to have the promised support from TOD on the staff side and perhaps some help from elsewhere. One of the nominees is Dr. Saco himself. I don't think anything specific about the participants needs to be included in any reply to Dr. Sen's letter. As a matter of fact, as I suggested to you last Thursday; I don't think it is necessary to answer this letter at all until we have buttoned up the details and the participation. But this is naturally entirely up to you.

Please excuse the rocky typing. I have lost some of my familiarity with the European keyboard.

Sincerely,

Michael L. Hoffman

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1800 H STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE 3-6980

14 March 1961

Albergo Inghilterre, Roma

Dear Sir William:

I have just seen a copy of the letter of Dr. Sen to Mr. Black concerning our offer to do a course for FAO this summer.

As far as I can see from our operational viewpoint the only thing that needs to be included in any reply is to tell them that if more than seven are to be nominated we must know it quickly, if only because of the difficulty of getting suitable hotel space in Washington for the period. A letter to me from Dr. Saco indicates that they may wish to nominate a few more candidates. It might also be wise to include a mild statement to make it clear that we must have the finally word as to accepting a nominee, and to specify that the subsistence allowance will consist of housing plus $7.50 per diem with no allowance for wives etc..

I have the curriculli vitae of the seven nominees and I must say that they quality in every respect as senior and experienced men. One is Italian, one Peruvian, two European who have adopted American nationality and the others USA born. Mitra and I have just been checking over their experience and it is clear that we can offer them a pretty heavy course and expect to be kept on our toes. It is also clear that we will need to have the promised support from TOD on the staff side and perhaps some help from elsewhere. One of the nominees is Dr. Saco himself. I don't think anything specific about the participants needs to be included in any reply to Dr. Sen's letter. As a matter of fact, as I suggested to you last Thursday, I don't think it is necessary to answer this letter at all until we have buttoned up the details and the participation. But this is naturally entirely up to you.

Please excuse the rocky typing. I have lost some of my familiarity with the European keyboard.

Sincerely,

Michael L. Hoffman

Liaison FAO
General Files

MAR 13 REC'D

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Please quote:
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Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

MAR. 9 1961

Dear Mr. Black,

I have for some time followed with interest the activities of the Economic Development Institute, established by the Bank to train qualified officials from various parts of the world in the intricate problems of economic development planning.

Consequently, I am very glad to hear that as a result of recent exchange of correspondence between Dr. Ezekiel, Assistant Director-General, Economics Department, and Mr. Michael Hoffman, Director of the Economic Development Institute, cooperation has developed between our two organizations in the field of training. In addition, Mr. Hoffman visited our Headquarters late in February when this matter was further discussed.

I am writing to you now to indicate my approval of the negotiations already started by Dr. Ezekiel and Mr. Hoffman, and to confirm FAO's readiness to have at least seven participants attend the Special Course which the Institute has agreed to hold from 26 June to 28 July of this year. Participants from FAO will include some of our Regular Staff members and a number of our Technical Assistance Program experts.

I note that the Institute is ready to bear the expense of subsistence allowances to our participants while attending the Course at Washington, as well as other tuition costs, and I wish to express my appreciation of this very generous offer.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the Bank's interest in our program.

Yours sincerely,

B. R. Sen
Director-General

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President, International
Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Seen by Mr King
We have carbon copy

MAR 12 REC'D

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 59001 - 59021 - 59907

Please quote:
Référence:
Si rvase citer: BAT

MAR. 9 1964

Dear Mr. Black,

I have for some time followed with interest the activities of the Economic Development Institute, established by the Bank to train qualified officials from various parts of the world in the intricate problems of economic development planning.

Consequently, I am very glad to hear that as a result of recent exchange of correspondence between Dr. Ezekiel, Assistant Director-General, Economics Department, and Mr. Michael Hoffman, Director of the Economic Development Institute, cooperation has developed between our two organizations in the field of training. In addition, Mr. Hoffman visited our Headquarters late in February when this matter was further discussed.

I am writing to you now to indicate my approval of the negotiations already started by Dr. Ezekiel and Mr. Hoffman, and to confirm FAO's readiness to have at least seven participants attend the Special Course which the Institute has agreed to hold from 26 June to 28 July of this year. Participants from FAO will include some of our Regular Staff members and a number of our Technical Assistance Program experts.

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Yours sincerely,

B. R. Sen
Director-General

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President, International
Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

1961 MAR 25 PM 1:19
BANK MAIL ROOM
RECEIVED

Leaven FAO

March 8, 1961.

Mr. T.S. Robertson
Chief, Agricultural Raw Material Section
Food and Agriculture Organization
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy.

Dear Tom:

I regret that I have not been able to reply to your letter of January 26th until now because of the pressure to complete our coffee paper for the Coffee Study Group. I do not have much to suggest on your interesting paper for the same reason which you cite, namely, the scanty information available on the two regions which you cover.

On page 2, in the second paragraph under Elasticity Coefficient, you say that the larger the proportion of locally manufactured textiles, the lower the price. I wonder if this can be accepted as a general principle. In many underdeveloped countries, tariffs and/or quantitative restrictions need to be imposed to protect the infant textile industry. As the industry develops - particularly in a country which also produces the raw material - costs probably tend to decrease and your point is then probably generally valid.

On pages 1 and 3, when you refer to population growth in the Near East and Africa, you refer to the population in 1955 and then mention a rate of growth in the 1950's. Do you mean a rate of growth in the first half of the 1950's? My attention was called to this point because you cite as your source (footnote 3, page 1) "U.N. Estimates, 1958".

Lastly, I wonder if there is some way to introduce into your forecast the point I made in the paper I prepared for the Mexico City meeting of the ICAC, namely that it would appear that underdeveloped countries with textile industries have higher per capita levels of fiber consumption than those underdeveloped countries without such industries and that most underdeveloped countries which have textile industries are also producers of the fiber consumed in these industries. If this has any validity, it might have some bearing on the two areas you are covering since raw cotton production is so important in both the Near East and Africa.

At your suggestion, I am sending Bob Evans a copy of this letter.

Will you be attending the Tokyo meeting of the ICAC? I am planning to attend and hope to see you there.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

SN

Stanley Nehmer
Economic Staff

cc: Mr. Robert Evans
International Cotton Advisory
Committee

NEHMER:jjb

Learn FAO

March 7, 1961

Dear Mr. Kohn,

This is to answer your letter of February 25, 1961 in which you asked for information regarding rates of interest charged by Central Banks for loans to credit institutions in different countries, in particular rates charged to agricultural credit institutions.

We have two suggestions to offer. In the first place, the International Financial Statistics, published by the International Monetary Fund, are a source of information on the subject. For a number of countries, details on rates charged by the Central Bank to agricultural institutions can be found in the country chapters under the heading Interest and Prices (e.g. for Colombia and Mexico) or in the notes, accompanying the tables of each country chapter (e.g. for India, Peru, Turkey). The Fund tells us that in those cases where no agricultural discount rates are given it may be assumed that the Central Bank does not provide credits to the agricultural sector at subsidized rates on a scale of importance.

Secondly, we may recommend an article of Mr. U Tun Wai on Interest Rates Outside the Organized Money Markets of Underdeveloped Countries, published in the Staff Papers of the IMF, Volume VI, No.1, November 1957, pp.80-142. Table 10 of this article shows borrowing and lending rates of cooperative societies and lending rates of specialized agricultural institutions in a considerable number of low income countries. In addition, the text of this article (in particular p.86 et seq) gives information on the relative importance of the various sources of agricultural credit with respect to which these rates are applicable.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard B. Rist
Director, Economic Staff

Mr. Paul Kohn
Chief, Investment, Trade and
Price Analysis Branch
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Rome, Italy.
MvdM/em

Liaison FAO

FORM NO. 57A
(5-48)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: February 27, 1961

FROM: Kenneth R. Iverson

SUBJECT: Liaison between the Bank and FAO.

On Thursday, February 23, Mr. A. H. Boerma, Assistant Director General, FAO, Rome, was a guest of Messrs. Demuth and Iverson at luncheon at the Bank. During this luncheon the following items were discussed.

Mr. Boerma feels that FAO is not sufficiently informed or aware of projects in the field of agriculture being considered by the Bank or IDA. As an example, he said that he was not aware that the Bank was considering the possibility of a loan for the Roseires project in the Sudan. He pointed out that FAO has been very active in the Sudan and that it would have been of use to them to have known about the Bank's interests.

The suggestion was made that Mr. Boerma request the FAO representative in Washington to visit the Agricultural Division of the Bank approximately every month for the purpose of discussing (a) projects being considered by the Bank in the fields in which FAO has an interest, and (b) conveying to the Bank information on FAO activities which would be of interest to the Bank.

It was also suggested that when Mr. Boerma and other top officials of FAO visit the States for, as example, meetings of the TAB in New York, etc., they come to Washington for meetings with the Agriculture Division as well as Mr. Demuth's office, and perhaps other departments of the Bank.

It was also suggested by Mr. Boerma that it would be desirable to have top officials of the Agriculture Division of the Bank visit FAO from time to time in order to have a first-hand working relationship with the home office of FAO.

Mr. Boerma raised the question of a more formal agreement or exchange of letters on FAO/Bank relationship. This suggestion was discouraged by Mr. Demuth on the grounds that the Bank did not see the necessity of any formal arrangement, but on the other hand, we would encourage closer working relationship between the Bank and FAO. Mr. Boerma agreed.

FAO is recipient of some 46 Special Fund projects involving more than $50 million. FAO is looking for some 400 employees to staff the Special Fund projects as well as to supplement their regular staff. To date FAO has started implementation on 23 Special Fund projects, most of which are being carried out by their own staff.

FAO has, however, used five consulting firms in connection with these projects. There is some feeling on the part of FAO Management that there should be a period in which FAO can digest what they have undertaken to do for the Special Fund. However, Mr. Boerma pointed out that it is very likely there will be at least 11 new projects given to FAO by the Special Fund at the next meeting.

Mr. Demuth wanted to introduce Mr. Boerma to Mr. Peter Reid but unfortunately Mr. Boerma had to leave the Bank before Mr. Reid was available. Mr. Boerma will probably be back in Washington in March or April.

KRI:mo
cc: Mr. Demuth
Mr. Reid

FORM NO. 75 (5-58)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date

NAME	ROOM NO.
M. v. d. Hoek ✓	

	Action		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		To Handle

REMARKS

Marinus – Can we help on this or that spending too much time?

John de W.

From

Taken FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 · 590211 · 599071

Please quote: EAP 61/44
Référence:
Sírvase citar:

FEB. 25 1961

Dear Mr. Risk,

Our country representative in Pakistan requests on behalf of the Chairman of the Agricultural Development Bank, "information regarding rates of interest charged by Central Banks for loans to credit institutions in different countries".

I assume that he is mainly interested in the rates charged to agricultural credit institutions in countries whose socio-economic conditions are similar to those in Pakistan.

As this type of information is not available here, I would appreciate it very much if you could provide it to us or to let me know the best sources where to find it.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Paul Kohn
Chief, Investment, Trade and
Price Analysis Branch

Mr. Leonard B. Rist
Director, Economic Staff
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

ack March 7

Liaison FAO

February 23, 1961

Rec Feb. 13.

Dear Mr. Glesinger:

Thank you for your recent letter. I am very much looking forward to getting together again with you. I was delighted to learn from the Planning Office people that you reached a satisfactory arrangement with them.

Chile: It looks as if the mission which I mentioned to you will come off in a few months' time. I am looking forward to reading the Igler report and to learn about the pulp and paper projects. I understand that our commodity people are familiar with the F.A.O. material on the subject, but just to be sure I shall call their attention once more to your offer to send us other pulp and paper reports.

I have passed on your regards to Orvis Schmidt who, of course, remembers you very well.

You mentioned the possibility of your passing through Washington some time this year. I hope it will materalize.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

John H. Adler
Economic Adviser
Department of Operations
Western Hemisphere

Mr. Egon Glesinger
Director
Forestry and Forest Products
Division
F.A.O.
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

JHA/mwm

Received via Pouch February 13, 1961 from FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Please quote:
Référence:
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Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Dear Dr. Adler,

Let me tell you how delighted I was to make your acquaintance and also express my sincere thanks for the decisive help you gave to my plans at a very critical juncture. I am happy to report that the outcome of my ... stay was most satisfactory. I am enclosing for your information the text of the letter which Colonel Orel handed to me before my departure and which since then has been officially accepted by FAO.

I believe this letter is not just a compromise to give the project a start but constitutes a real step forward. The relationship between the overall plan and the Antalya exercise is bound to raise issues and I feel that the main result of my latest visit has been to establish a procedure which will enable us to keep the two projects well coordinated.

I was very encouraged of course not only by your personal support but by the indications you gave me of your interest in the future development of our Antalya project. I will therefore make a point of keeping you informed. I don't think there is as yet any material I should send you since you are in possession of the Baade reports, the Overall Report on Mediterranean Development and also of the submission and Plan of Operations for Antalya. If there is anything you need, don't fail to let me know.

I am also happy that you are directly concerned with Chile, which is ... one of my pet countries and projects. I am sending you under same cover the so-called Igler Report on Chile, in which I am sure you will be interested. I have just heard from our Regional Representative, Hernán Santa Cruz, that plans for two new pulp and paper mills are well advanced, i.e. one to be built by Industrias Forestales with a credit from the new Inter-American Bank, and the other one as an expansion of Papeles y Cartones. I wonder whether you expect to look into this matter further when in Chile. If so, you might be interested in our projection of pulp and paper demand to 1975 which we published a few months ago in book form. There are also quite a few other

Dr.J.H.Adler
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C., U.S.A.

interesting pulp and paper reports around which I will be glad to send you on request. I would of course be most interested to learn about the outcome of your mission and discussions in Turkey. Beyond that I hope that we will be able to develop the contacts which we were able to initiate in such a pleasant way in Ankara.

Don't forget to give my regards to Orvis Schmidt.

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

Egon Glesinger
Director
Forestry and Forest Products Division

Enclosure in Adler's Chile File

Loan FAO -

FILE COPY

Mr. John de Wilde

February 13,1961

Jan Willems

FAO Rice Conference New Delhi, January 13-23, 1961.

From January 13-23 I attended the Fifth Session of the FAO Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice in New Delhi as Observer for the Bank. I have been attending these annual meetings for the last four years and our cooperation with FAO in this field has been intensified since the subject of a Long-term Trend Study was put on the agenda in 1960. At this meeting a draft of the production aspects of a medium term review was presented as well as an outline for the future parts of the study on consumption and trade.

The main conclusions in this draft are that the increase in world production in the next five years will continue at a slightly faster rate of growth than in recent years, with an increase in production of 14% between 1957/59 and 1964/66, 10% from increase in yield and 4% as a result of area expansion. The main increases will occur in the Far East, Near East, Central and North America and Australia. In Africa and Southern Europe little development is expected. In the Far East an increase in double-cropping and higher yields are expected to be the main factors for a further growth in production. The rate of increase in general is the same both in exporting and importing countries taken as a group.

I commented briefly on the production draft in which the projections for some areas confirm the preliminary projections in our draft Rice-Trend Study as far as they are comparable. I presented extensive and more detailed comment on the consumption and trade outline for the further development of this study and offered our continued cooperation. This comment was highly appreciated by the FAO Secretariat and the country delegates at the Session.

Other subjects discussed were the World Rice Situation and Outlook for 1961, which in general shows little change from the present situation (See Commodity Note No.25, February 10, 1961) and the problem of instability in International Trade. On the latter subject there were no suggestions made of stabilization or other forms of control, but the question of development of a rice futures market was raised. FAO will study this aspect, but it will probably be found that the trade in this commodity does not meet the technical conditions for an effective futures market.

The question of U.S. subsidized wheat and rice sales and PL 480 shipments was not officially discussed in the meeting, but the Thai rice exporters still seem to be worried about U.S. competition in the quality export markets in Europe and possibly also in the Far East.

JW:bm

Liaison FAO

February 1, 1961

Mr. A.H. Boerma,
Assistant Director General (Program and Budget),
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome,
Italy.

Dear Mr. Boerma:

In the absence of Mr. Demuth I wish to reply to your letter of January 5, 1961 concerning the Inter-Agency Meeting on Land Reform, and the plans being made for the preparation of the final report.

Unfortunately we do not have a technical paper for inclusion in the report, however, if agreeable, it might be desirable to include the attached statement concerning the Bank's interest in land tenure.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte
Liaison Officer
Technical Assistance and Planning Staff

ELH:vb

Statement by the International Bank for the
U.N. Inter-Agency Report on Land Reform

"Land reform in its wider sense is of concern to the Bank in its work of assisting the economic development of member countries. This concern relates to the influence of the pattern of land tenure, together with the administrative structure and supporting services to agriculture on agriculture development. The Bank's concern is therefore with the influence of these institutional factors on the efficient use of the land and on the development of the agriculture potential.

"In the Bank's economic survey work the institutional structure of agriculture, including the pattern of land tenure, receives attention whenever it appears to be a significant factor influencing the trend and rate of national economic growth. In other cases where an agricultural country requests a general survey mission to assist in working out a program for economic development, the institutional setting of agriculture is examined in detail. Where necessary, measures required to correct the situation and to enable more efficient land use are recommended for the government's consideration.

"The Bank's loan operations are usually focussed on specific areas. Appraisal of loan requests may reveal that deficiencies in the system of land tenure or in supporting services to farmers would jeopardize the development of agriculture and the success of the loan. Where such conditions exist the subject is discussed with the government during loan negotiations. As a result of such discussions, the government may choose to modify the legislature or administrative features of the land tenure system or its agriculture services in order to create a more favorable socio-economic climate for the execution of its development project. This, however, is a decision of government. The Bank's direct concern is with the economic viability of the projects which it helps to finance."

FAO Doc

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
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ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar: UN 3/3

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

30 January 1961

Dear Mr. Lopez-Herrarte,

Mr. Orbaneja, who is away from Rome on duty at the present time, suggested that you might be good enough to supply us with several copies of the IDA's Articles of Agreement as approved for submission to Governments by the Executive Directors of the Bank. The document is dated 26 January 1960.

I should be most grateful if at your convenience you would forward some copies to us.

Yours sincerely,

N. Crapon de Caprona

N. Crapon de Caprona
Liaison Officer
International Agency Liaison Branch

Mr. E. Lopez-Herrarte
Liaison Officer for the Bank
Room 2248
United Nations
New York

ack 2/13

IBRD
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DIVISION
APR 17 1961
RESEARCH
FILES

With the Compliments
of

Walter G. Weisbecker
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section

ref.: your letter of 24 January 1961.

Enclosed please find the requested ETAP Reports, as available

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome

1144 } Rec'd. not Ordered
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46 Rec'd.
55 Requested

FHoWoc -

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Liaison FAO

FORM NO. 57
(5-48)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Enrique Herrarte-Lopez

DATE: January 30, 1961

FROM: P. A. Reid

SUBJECT: U. N. Inter-Agency Meeting on Land Reform

In reply to FAO letter of January 5, I feel that it would not be warranted for the Bank to prepare a technical paper for inclusion in the report on the meeting of April last year which we were unable to attend. It might, however, be desirable to present a short statement concerning the Bank's interest in land tenure along the following lines:

"Land reform in its wider sense is of concern to the Bank in its work of assisting the economic development of member countries. This concern relates to the influence of the pattern of land tenure, together with the administrative structure and supporting services to agriculture on agriculture development. The Bank's concern is therefore with the influence of these institutional factors on the efficient use of the land and on the development of the agriculture potential, rather ~~than with their social and political aspects.~~

"~~The Bank has no rigid policy in regard to land reform.~~ In the Bank's ~~its~~ economic survey work the institutional structure of agriculture, including the pattern of land tenure, receives attention whenever it appears to be a significant factor influencing the trend and rate of national economic growth. In other cases where an agricultural country requests a general survey mission to assist in working out a program for economic development, the institutional setting of agriculture is examined in detail. Where necessary, measures required to correct the situation and to enable more efficient land use are recommended for the government's consideration.

"The Bank's loan operations are usually focussed on specific areas. Appraisal of loan requests may reveal that deficiencies in the system of land tenure or in supporting services to farmers would jeopardize the development of agriculture and the success of the loan. Where such conditions exist the subject is discussed with the government during loan negotiations. As a result of such discussions, the government may choose to modify the legislature or administrative features of the land tenure system or its agriculture services in order to create a more favorable socio-economic climate for the execution of its development project. This, however, is a decision of government. The Bank's direct concern is with the economic viability of the projects which it helps to finance."

REPORT

OF THE

SEVENTH INTER-AGENCY MEETING ON AGRARIAN REFORM

convened by FAO

in

ROME

25-26 April 1960

- F - 4242

REPORT OF THE SEVENTH INTER-AGENCY MEETING ON AGRARIAN REFORM

(FAO Headquarters, Rome, 25-26 April 1960)

The Seventh Inter-Agency Meeting on Agrarian Reform was held in Rome on 25-26 April 1960. As in the past, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations issued invitations to the Meeting to the United Nations, the International Labour Office, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. UNESCO and the IBRD wrote regretting their inability to send representatives to the Meeting, but requested that copies of all documentation relating to it be sent to them.

The Meeting was opened by Mr.S.K. DEY, Director of the Rural Institutions and Services Division, in his capacity as Chairman. He transmitted greetings from the Director General, and said that FAO was conscious of the fact that it must do more in the field of agrarian reform by the improvement of the quality of work, but that this can only be done in close cooperation with the sister Agencies.

I. Participants

UN: Zahir Ahmed
Deputy Director
Bureau of Social Affairs

ILO: Lothar Richter
Rural and Indigenous Workers Division

FAO: Sushil K. Dey
Director
Rural Institutions and Services Division
Chairman

E.S.Abensour
Chief
Rural Legislation Branch
Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs

(I. Participants - contd.)

(FAO: - contd.)

M.R. El Ghonemy
Land Reform Adviser
Rural Institutions and Services Division

Pedro Moral Lopez
Legal Research Officer
Rural Legislation Branch
Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs

Erich H. Jacoby
Chief
Land Tenure and Settlement Branch
Rural Institutions and Services Division
Secretary

II. Adoption of the Agenda

The CHAIRMAN referred to the provisional agenda prepared by FAO, as follows:

(i) Progress report of the Agencies on the work accomplished since the submittal of the last Progress Report to ECOSOC (E3208) (February 1958)

(ii) Review of Agrarian Reform Programs of the Agencies in the light of the ECOSOC Resolution 712 (XXVII), and of the UN General Assembly Resolution No.1426 (XIV).

(iii) Preparation for the report on Developments in the field of Land Reform to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962.

(iv) Other business.

It was felt that item (iii) of the agenda should be discussed in the light of the ECOSOC Resolution No.712 (XXVII) and of the UN General Assembly Resolution No.1426 (XIV).

The question arose as to whether the General Assembly Resolution 1426 (XIV) implied that a second report, in addition to the report mentioned in the ECOSOC Resolution, should be prepared. There was some discussion on this point with reference to the content of the two Resolutions.

The Meeting agreed that the only items on which additional stress seemed to be given in the General Assembly's Resolution were listed under paragraphs 2(b) and 6 of the Resolution. Paragraph 2(b) askes for an account of possible improvements in the support to be provided by the UN Agencies to Member Governments in their work in the field of agrarian reform. It was felt that this could be taken care of by adding a special chapter to the proposed ECOSOC report. In paragraph 6 of the Resolution an examination of the results of land reform programs in the under-developed countries and the effects which the programs have had on the economic development of those countries, is requested. It was understood that such an examination would provide the basis for drawing up the report. So far as the content of the proposed ECOSOC report on other topics is concerned, it was clear that the ECOSOC Resolution covered all those points.

III. Progress Reports and Reviews of the Agencies' Programs

UN, ILO and FAO cooperate in the Central American Study on Land Tenure and Agricultural Labour in which each of the three agencies participate by seconding one expert to the project.

The Representatives of FAO and ILO gave detailed reports of their respective Organization's activities in the field of agrarian reform since February 1959, when the last progress report was submitted to ECOSOC; they also reported on their plans for the future. Reference was made to the documentation submitted to this Meeting by UN, ILO and FAO, which is appended to this report as Annex I, II and III respectively.

The FAO representative particularly referred to the expanded activities of the Organization in Latin America, and more specifically to the Latin American Land Reform Advisory Team, which has visited Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela; and to the second Latin American Land Problems Seminar held in Montevideo, (Uruguay) in November 1959. Among the studies completed during 1959 was mentioned the "Survey of Experiences in Land Reform and Land Settlement in a selected number of countries" which might be of specific importance for the projected report to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962.

The Program for 1960-61 paid specific attention to land tenure problems in Africa, and reference was made to the Center on Land Policies for East and Central Africa to be held in Uganda during October 1960, which it is hoped will be organized together with the Economic Commission for Africa. Reference was made to the negotiations with that Commission during the visit of Mr.Jacoby to their Headquarters in Addis Ababa recently. The hope was expressed that, as in the past, ILO will also closely cooperate with FAO in the organization of this Center. The FAO representative informed the Meeting about the resolutions of the last FAO Conference which requested the Director General to initiate preparations for the establishment of Regional Research and Training Institutes on Agrarian Problems in Latin America and in South East Asia. FAO assured the other Agencies that they will be kept informed concerning developments, and that the establishment of these Institutes will be carried out in close cooperation with them.

The Representative of ILO informed the Meeting that his Organization had given considerable attention to the major problems connected with rural development, subject to be discussed by the International Labour Conference in 1960 on the basis of the report entitled "The Contribution of the ILO to the raising of Income and Living Conditions in Rural Communities, with particular reference to Countries in Process of Development". The ILO took an important part, in collaboration with other international agencies, in the organisation of meetings, seminars and centres dealing with vocational training in agriculture and cooperatives and continued to provide technical assistance in the field of vocational training, cooperatives, handicrafts and small-scale industries.

Work is nearing completion on a preliminary study of settlement by migrants.

ILO has the primary responsibility for the Andean-Indian Program, which is carried out in close cooperation with the UN, UNESCO, WHO and FAO. ILO's studies in the field of agricultural labour are continuing, and reference was made particularly to the "African Labour Survey" and to the studies of the movement of labour out of agriculture, as well as non-agricultural employment opportunities for agricultural populations.

The representatives of the UN, ILO and FAO stressed the point that the preparation of the report to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962 would be one of the main items in all three Organizations' Programs for 1961.

IV. Preparation for the Report on "Development in the Field of Land Reform" to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962.

(1) Contents of the Report

The meeting examined the various aspects of land reform listed in paragraph 57 of document E/3208 with a view to determining and defining:

(a) the extent to which information is available or can be provided by the Organizations concerned;

(b) the responsibilities of the respective Organizations.

It was not the intention of the Meeting to make an exhaustive listing of all possible sources of information at this stage. It was considered useful to record the more important sources which were known at the present time. A more important decision was to fix the responsibility of the different Organizations for the preparation of the first draft of the four main sectors indicated in paragraph 57.

Item A: The effects of land reform on productivity in agriculture and on farm output in both the subsistence and commercial sectors .

FAO will be expected to collect all relevant material, taking into account the studies made by recognized international organizations and research institutions. The material provided by organizations other than international ones will have to be assessed by FAO. UN might be able to collect some information from the Regional Economic Commission.

Item B: The effect of land reform on employment in rural communities, with particular reference to:

(i) Productivity of labour
(ii) Level of employment and extent of underemployment

This will be mainly covered by ILO's own efforts, the sources being the reports available from Technical Assistance Missions, special studies conducted by recognized research institutes, studies made by ILO in collaboration with other international organizations, and reports prepared by ILO on regional meetings, seminars, conferences, and documentation furnished by countries participating in such conferences. As far as UN is concerned, the material that they would be able to provide would come from Regional Economic Commissions.

Item C: Financing agrarian reform.

(i) Tax policy
(ii) The needs of the new cultivator for production capital
(iii) Financial obligations to, and of, former landholders.

It was decided that FAO should review the replies to past questionnaires bearing on Tax Policy. ILO mentioned a number of studies which should be relevant to this topic, and these should be taken into account also. Two of them are "The Effects of Agrarian Reform Measures in Findland" and "The Economic Effects of Agricultural Settlement in Schleswig Holstein", the latter being prepared by the Research Institute for World Economics, University of Kiel, by Dr.Hans Stamer, in 1955. As far as UN is concerned, they might supply information on this point through their Regional Economic Commissions and the Fiscal and Financial Branch at UN Headquarters. It was also noted that some relevant information would be available from the working group's report at the Montevideo Seminar, and studies under preparation by the OAS.

As regards (ii) - ("The needs of the new cultivators for production capital") which concerns the problem of organizing facilities for rural credit, information should be provided by FAO the Cooperation Division of ILO would also have information on this point.

Item D: The Relationship of Land Reform to Community Development.

(i) The role of community development in the solution of specific problems arising from land reform schemes;

(ii) The impact of national community development programs on the agrarian structure;

(iii) Coordination of land reform measures and community development in national programs of economic and social development.

This would be the main responsibility of the UN (Bureau of Social Affairs) who will undertake a number of studies in selected countries through one or more consultant(s), or by farming out these studies, where possible, to recognised institutions. It was noted that in connection with the ECAFE study on the relationship between community development and economic development, some relevant information had already been collected. The ILO representative mentioned that information bearing

on this subject would be available from their experiences, for example, with the Andean-Indian Project, and would be made available for this purpose. It was felt that this would be useful as the Andean-Indian Project uses many of the community development methods and approaches in an adapted form.

In addition to the above items mentioned in paragraph 57 of the document E/3208, there are two other points mentioned in the General Assembly Resolution No.1426(XIV), paragraphs 2(b) and 6, with which the report will have to deal, namely:

(i) possible improvements for supporting the work of the Member Governments in the land reform field, and

(ii) an examination of the results of the land reform programs in the under-developed countries, and the effects which the programs have had on the economic development of those countries.

In regard to the methods of strengthening the Technical Assistance Program in the field of land reform, it was agreed that the different agencies will indicate their plans in this respect. Regarding the examination of the results of land reform programs in under-developed countries, it seemed unnecessary to indicate sources of information or to fix any specific responsibilities, since the evaluation would automatically follow from the determination of the effects of land reform measures on the aspects of economic and social development listed in paragraph 57 of the prospectus.

It was understood that at the time of the preparation of the report the points noted in paragraph 55 of the Prospectus (E/3208) would also be kept in mind.

The Meeting noted that the report would incorporate appropriate recommendations and observations in the manner indicated in the General Assembly Resolution No.1426 (XIV).

The Participants agreed that the report to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962 has to be one self-contained report, in which the contributions made by the various agencies in their legitimate fields of interest are integrated, with a view to achieving a balanced, consistent, and synthetic presentation.

2. Procedure for collecting information

It was agreed that the main emphasis of the report should be placed on the developments in less-advanced countries, and consequently the collection of information and data should be related mainly to under-developed countries which have undertaken land reform measures in recent years. The effects of agrarian reform programs in the more developed countries should be brought into account in so far as they illustrate the problems in the under-developed areas without going into detailed examinations of the situations in developed countries.

With respect to Items A - D; and items mentioned in the General Assembly Resolution No.1426(XIV): paras. 2(b) and 6.

Item A:[1/] FAO has no plan for undertaking any special case study.

Item B:[1/] ILO mentioned that their contribution would be specially orientated to the study of the effects of land reform measures on productivity and employment in the context of equal opportunity and security of livelihood of the agricultural population.

ILO planned a systematic analysis of all the available data and information, and the exploration of ways and means to close the remaining gaps with the help of existing research bodies and institutions. ILO was prepared to make available 12-man-months research.

Item C:[1/] (ii) and (iii): The UN referred to a communication received from the Head of the Fiscal and Financial Branch. It appeared that, apart from a study made by Mr.Ganjey, the Branch had not done any systematic work in this field, and had no resources available for undertaking special studies. At the same time it was admitted that this field was exceedingly important, and for that reason the Meeting agreed that the UN may be requested to undertake a few case studies on tax policy and financial obligations of land holders by making extra resources available for this purpose if necessary. It was recognized, however, that comprehensive studies in this field would be beyond the foreseeable resources in staff and time.

1/ for details of the various items see pp.5 and 6 of this Report.

Item C [1] (ii) : FAO will deal with this topic through studies which have already been made by the Credit Section of the Rural Institutions and Services Division. (H. Belshaw: "Agricultural Credit in Economically-Under-developed Countries", 1959: D.B.Brossard: "Manual of Supervised Credit in Latin America", 1955· "Report on the South American Center on Agricultural Credit", 1958: "Report on the Agricultural Credit Center in Indonesia", 1959, and the reports of Technical Assistance Missions, as well as further studies which are planned by them.

Item D [1]: The UN is preparing a study on the relationship of Community Development, in cooperation with ECAFE, which is expected to provide some useful material on these subjects. In addition, the Meeting felt it would be useful if special studies could be undertaken in Bolivia, Burma, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pakistan and Taiwan.

It was mentioned that some of the studies which the UN may initiate might possibly be undertaken by consultants, and the Meeting was invited to suggest suitable people for this purpose. The following names were given: Prof. D.G.Karve· Dr.R.Weitz Prof. T.R.Raeburn; Prof.A.Vivanco; Mr.V.Nath· Prof. H.Belshaw· Prof.G.Hill Dr.Malai Huvanandana, and Miss D.Warriner.

It was suggested that the proposed country studies on the "Relationship of Land Reform to Community Development" might be made by study groups composed of selected nationals of the countries concerned. The Meeting held the view that it would be preferable to have outside consultants undertake the work in order to assure its objectivity.

Items mentioned in the General Assembly Resolution (No.1426(XIV))

(i.) Improvements in the Technical Assistance Program in the field of land reform;

(ii) The effects of land reform programs on the general economic development of the countries concerned.

In regard to the first item, it has already been noted that in making their respective contributions the Agencies will indicate the nature of further, and if possible, improved, technical assistance support that may be required by Member Governments.

With respect to the second item, it was felt that some of the facts elicited by examination of the questions listed in paragraph 57 of the Prospectus were sufficient indices to base an analysis of theproblems involved. In addition, FAO will, if possible, obtain specific case studies from selected authorities (such as Dr.Edmundo Flores, Mexico, and Prof. Kajita, Japan).

ILO's representative mentioned, also a study on the "Effects of Settlement in Finland", which could be obtained, on loan, from the Library of the Bonn University.

In addition to the above sources of information, it was agreed that in order to comply with the terms of the General Assembly's Resolution No.1426 a questionnaire should be drawn up and sent to all those countries which have undertaken land reform measures in recent years. To ensure that this questionnaire would result in the furnishing of significant information, it was agreed that staff members of the Agencies, and of the Regional Economic Commission, when visiting countries should use it to secure information on relevant issues. The questionnaire should be initially drafted by each Agency in respect to its field of interest, and then consolidated after consultations by correspondence.

3. Procedure for drawing up the Report

The UN and FAO representatives expressed different views as to where the responsibility for the compilation and coordination of the material for drawing up the final report should lie.

FAO's representative felt that on account of FAO's acknowledged major responsibility in this field, the work of drawing up the final report on the basis of the material to be supplied through different sources and organizations should be carried out at FAO Headquarters. The major part of the information and reference material which would need to be continually consulted in drawing up the overall report was located at FAO Headquarters. It has been accumulated here over the years through the work and reports of the whole-time Headquarters, Regional, and Field Staff employed in this work in FAO. It had to be also recognized that it was only the officials engaged in this work at FAO Headquarters who had continuing contacts with specialists and institutions working in this field in other parts of the world. These contacts would be invaluable at the time that the consultant was engaged in drawing up his overall report. It was therefore essential that the consultant should

work in close and continuous contact with FAO staff specializing in the field of agrarian reform. Among the UN Agencies FAO was the only Organization which had a full-time-staff engaged in work in this field. Consequently it would be expedient for the purpose of ensuring an adequate report of high quality that the main body of the report should be drawn up in Rome.

The UN representative said that if there was to be a single report under the Resolution 712 (XXVII) of the ECOSOC, and 1426(XIV) of the General Assembly, and if this report was to be based upon the contributions of the various Agencies, the Regional Economic Commission and the United Nations, it would be appropriate and necessary for the UN Secretariat to have the responsibility for the final report. For, after all, he pointed out, under the resolution of the ECOSOC and the General Assembly it was the Secretary-General who had been requested to prepare the reports in consultation with the Agencies and Member States, and that while the predominant interest of the FAO and need for its playing the major role in bringing together this report is fully recognized, the fact should not be lost sight of that land reform has to be viewed in the context of general economic and social policy, that the contributions to the report were to be from various sources (UN Bureau of Social Affairs, Fiscal and Financial Branch of the UN Specialized Agencies, Economic Commssions, Reports of Field Experts and Consultants) and that the finalization of a comprehensive report would need a broad perspective.

The responsibility for the final shaping should, in his view, be that of the UN Secretariat, and that such a responsibility admittedly entrusted to the UN Secretariat cannot, in his opinion, be adequately discharged if the FAO's Consultant (who, it is insisted, should be appointed by the FAO and work at Rome) were to be "guided" and "inspired" by the FAO alone and were to produce the final report in Rome under FAO's supervision.

The UN representative further said that, while he made this point of principle (not of convenience), he recognized the absolute need of consulting the FAO fully regarding the substance, the form, and the final shaping of the report.

On behalf of FAO it was stated that FAO recognized the need for the consultant to visit the Headquarters of the UN and other Agencies such as ILO, UNESCO, and the IBRD. It was also cognizant of the fact that the report had to be submitted to the ECOSOC by the Secretary-General. After

the report had been drawn up at FAO Headquarters, it was contemplated that the consultant would submit it to the UN, who would no doubt ensure that their point of view was reflected in the body of the report or in a separate introduction if necessary, after such further consultations with the other Agencies concerned, including FAO, as might be deemed expedient.

The ILO's representative stated that, because of the difference of views between UN and FAO, he would have to refer this matter to his Organization.

4. Time-Table for Report

The following time-table was agreed on for the preparation of the report:

1961

1 February: Agencies' contributions to reach FAO Headquarters for consolidation.

1 March to 15 July: Work by Consultant on preparation of over-all report among the Agencies.

15 July to 15 September: Circulation of the first draft of the over-all report among the Agencies.

15 September to 15 October: Preparation of the Final Draft, and further consultations among the Agencies if necessary.

15 November: Submission of the Final Draft Report to the UN.

5. In his concluding statement the Chairman thanked the Participants for their valuable contributions and cooperation.

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF LAND REFORM

The International Survey of Programs of Social Development prepared by the United Nations Secretariat surveys developments in land reform. All of the United Nations activities in land reform are being assisted and supported by the Regional Commissions.

At United Nations Headquarters two full-time staff members in the Bureau of Social Affairs are responsible for land reform activities. In addition, budgetary provision has been made for consultative services in order to undertake case studies on the relationship of community development and land reform in Latin America, Europe, Middle East, and Africa and the Far East. (Two case studies have been completed in Ecuador and Venezuela, plans are nearing completion for studies in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and negotiations are proceeding for the studies in the Far East). The Fiscal and Financial Branch at the United Nations Headquarters is also undertaking studies in land reform involving fiscal problems.

Economic Commission for Africa

The ECA in order to discharge its responsibilities in the field of land reform has established a Regional Commission/FAO Joint Division. Personnel has been recruited and plans have been developed for a substantial work program. 1960-61 projects include on agricultural development -

(i) analyses of the problems associated with the diversification of agriculture;

(ii) transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture.

In 1960 ECA will co-sponsor with FAO the Center on Land Policies for East and Central Africa.

Economic Commission for Latin America

The Economic Commission for Latin America has indirectly dealt with land and related agrarian problems in some of its more general country studies. In a number of these studies questions of land tenure, size of farms and employment and wages for farm labour have been studied in conjunction with other social and economic problems. In such studies particular attention has been directed to problems and issues which touch upon large concentrations of land (latifundia) and on fragmentation of farm properties (minifundia). ECLA has also dealt with problems related to land tenure and institutional improvements in the agrarian sectors in various papers, such as "Economic Development of Latin America and its Principal Problems", the "Economic Development of Colombia", "Possibilidades de la Espansion del Trigo en Brasil", "Desarrollo Economico de la Argentina" and "Desarrollo Economico de Bolivia".

The Commission has given considerable thought to further work on land reform and has prepared a paper outlining proposed activities in this field. The UN is participating in a study on land tenure and farm labour conditions in connection with the Central American Integration Program (CAIP).

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

The Regional Commission has indicated that the following areas of work fall within the interest of ECAFE:

(a) the social content of land reform programs;

(b) Land reform as a measure in social development;

(c) the relationship between land reform and community development.

In this connection ECAFE has also noted a number of studies undertaken by non-governmental organizations which will be helpful in land reform projects.

A resolution was adopted by ECAFE at its 15th session (27 (15)) which recommended for implementation in particular:

" (a) the organization of further training centers of limited duration in specific aspects of land settlement; and

(b) the employment of a regional settlement specialist."

ANNEX II

Activities of the I.L.O. in the Field of Agrarian Reform and Related Subjects

I. Activities Completed, or Under Progress since the Sixth Inter-Agency Meeting on Agrarian Reform

Meetings, Seminars and Centres

In the field of vocational training in agriculture and forestry, and as a contribution to the joint work undertaken with the E.C.E. and the F.A.O., the I.L.O. continued to operate a fellowship scheme in Europe for instructors and workers in forestry and it participated in the organisation of a training centre in the same field. The I.L.O. took an important part, together with other international agencies, in the preparation of an international course on vocational education of the agricultural teaching staff organised under the auspices of the Swiss Government in Zurich (Switzerland). The I.L.O. was also associated with the work of the Fourth Session of the F.A.O. Subcommission on Extension and Vocational Training in Agriculture, Home Economics and Rural Youth, held in Belgrade in March 1960, and contributed a working paper on Extension Work for Hired Farm Workers.

The Technical Meeting on Co-operatives for the Near East (Cairo 1959) was jointly organized by the I.L.O. and the F.A.O. with the collaboration of the League of Arab States. Points of discussion among other questions were: co-operatives as instruments of government policy with special reference to land use (land tenure, reform and settlement schemes, agricultural credit, etc. The I.L.O. participated in the First Technical Meeting on Agricultural Co-operatives for South America (Buenos Aires 1959), jointly organised by the F.A.O. and the O.A.S., and in the Second Latin American Land Problems Seminar, Montevideo, November-December 1959.

The Seventh Inter-Regional Seminar on Co-operation was jointly organised by the I.L.O. and F.A.O. in Denmark in collaboration with the Danish National Committee for Technical Assistance.

A Training Centre on Agricultural Co-operatives was jointly sponsored by F.A.O., I.L.O. and the Commission on Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (Nairobi 1959).

Technical Assistance

The Ecuador Land Settlement Project, jointly undertaken by the I.L.O. and the F.A.O. was continued. I.L.O. contributes to the Central American Study of Land Tenure and Agricultural Labour (12 months' expert assistance provided under the regular budget of the I.L.O.).

Technical assistance covering various aspects of agricultural co-operation were carried out in a large number of countries including Burma, Malaya, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic, Honduras, Jamaica and Trinidad.

ANNEX II

Technical assistance dealing with handicrafts and small-scale industries was provided to a considerable number of countries such as Afghanistan, Ceylon, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Puerto Rico, El Salvador and Thailand. Regional assignments were undertaken in the Middle East and in Latin America.

The I.L.O. continued, in close co-operation with the U.N., F.A.O., U.N.E.S.C.O. and W.H.O., to exercise primary responsibilities for the Andean Indian Programme. The Governments of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru have requested financial assistance from the Special Fund for expansion of the Programme in the fields of instructor training, land settlement and agricultural extension. In December 1959 the Governing Council of the Special Fund decided to grant such assistance. The Technical Assistance Board of the U.N. has granted a contingency credit to Colombia for initiating in 1960 a programme of rural development and integration for the indigenous population of the Cauca Valley.

Reports and Publications

Report VI, International Labour Conference, Forty-Fourth Session, 1960, Sixth Item on the Agenda: Contribution of the I.L.O. to the Raising of Incomes and Living Conditions in Rural Communities, with Particular Reference to Countries in Process of Development, Geneva, I.L.O., 1959.

A study of the movement of labour out of agriculture is in the process of publication. I.L.O., African Labour Survey, Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 48 (Geneva 1958).

Non-Agricultural Employment Opportunities for Agricultural Populations in Europe, in International Labour Review (Geneva, I.L.O.), Vol. LXXXI, No. 2, February 1960.

E. Fischlowitz, Manpower Problems in Brazil, in International Labour Review (Geneva, I.L.O.), Vol. LXXIX, No. 4, April 1959.

M. Awad, Settlement of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribal Groups in the Middle East, in International Labour Review (Geneva, I.L.O.), Vol. LXXIX, No. 1, January 1959.

A. Métraux, The Social and Economic Structure of the Indian Communities of the Andean Indian Region, in International Labour Review (Geneva, I.L.O.), Vol. LXXIX, No. 3, March 1959.

P. Das, Women under India's Community Development Programme, in International Labour Review (Geneva, I.L.O.), Vol. LXXX, No. 1, July 1959.

II. Programme for 1960-1961

Conferences, Meetings and Centres

International Labour Conference, 44th Session, 1960, Sixth Item on the Agenda: Contribution of the I.L.O. to the Raising of Incomes and Living Conditions in Rural Communities, with Particular Reference to Countries in Process of Development.

The Conference will discuss problems of rural development, including agrarian reform.

The Sixth Session of the I.L.O. Permanent Agricultural Committee will deal with the questions of social services in agriculture, the application and enforcement of labour standards in agriculture, and will be able to advise on further I.L.O. action in the light of the I.L.O. Conference's consideration of rural development questions, including agrarian reform.

It is proposed to convene the Committee on Work on Plantations in 1961.

A Conference of American States Members of the I.L.O. will be held in 1961; it is proposed to place on the agenda an item on Conditions of Tenants, Share-Croppers and Similar Categories of Agricultural Workers.

The Eighth I.L.O./F.A.O. Inter-Regional Seminar on Co-operation will be held in Denmark from 25 July to 24 August 1960.

A seminar on co-operation for French-speaking countries in Africa, South of the Sahara is to be organised by I.L.O. during 1960 in an African country.

Reports and Publications

A study of labour problems in North Africa, designed to constitute the second volume of the African Labour Survey is in preparation.

Work is nearing completion on a preliminary study of land settlement by migrants.

The I.L.O. will co-operate with the U.N. and other specialised agencies in the preparation of the report on the impact of agrarian reforms on economic and social development, to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962.

A manual on co-operative administration and management and a simplified version of the Workers' Education Manual on Co-operation are in preparation.

A study on services for small-scale industries is being planned for 1960.

Various technical assistance activities, similar to those mentioned under I, are to be continued.

ANNEX III

FAO's WORK IN THE FIELD OF LAND REFORM

I. Program of Work completed, or under process, after the submission of the Progress Report to ECOSOC of 16 February 1959 (E-3208).

Meetings and Centers

Third Session of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings European Commission of Agriculture, Rome, April 1959.

Second Latin American Land Problems Seminar, Montevideo, November-December, 1959.

Participation in the Settlement Study Group of the Farmers' Convention, Israel, March 1959.

Latin American Land Reform Advisory Team, 1959: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela. This Team was organized to help those Governments to clarify the structural problems and explore in close cooperation with them, the type of action required. (The report will be published in the near future).

Assistance within the Regular Program

Indonesia: Assistance in land reform legislation;

Nigeria, Western Region: Assistance in farm settlement schemes;

Sierra Leone: Appraisal of tenure situation with a view to suggesting a new approach to tenure problems.

Assistance under the Expanded Technical Assistance Program (ETAP)

Assistance granted to:

Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, and Paraguay.

FAO participates in the "Central American Study on Land Tenure and Agricultural Labour" seconding one full-time expert to this Project.

Special Fund Project

Participating in the Andean-Indian Project in the field of Land Settlement.

Studies

Mr.A.Gaitskell: "Land tenure and Land use problems in the Trust Territories of Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi" (Submitted to the Trusteeship Council - February 1959).

Prof. G.D. Karve: "Survey of experiences in land reform and land settlement projects in a selected number of countries". (Brazil, Ceylon, Indonesia, Israel, Mexico, Sudan, and United Arab Republic).

Prof. T. Tepicht: "Study on new forms of cooperatives in the sphere of production".

Publications

- Report of the Third Session of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings (Rome, April 1959: Meeting Report no.RU 3/1959).
- Report on the Center on Principles and Policies of Land Settlement for Asia and the Far East, Ceylon, November-December 1958 (Report no.1131).
- Supplement to Bibliography on Land Tenure, 1959.
- Report of the Working Group of the Government of India, and of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on "Methods for evaluation of effects of agrarian reform, New Delhi, India, 1958".
- Texts of Legislation on Agrarian Reform on the Food and Agriculture Legislation Quarterly (in the three official languages).

ANNEX III

II. Program for 1960-1961

Meetings and Centers

Center on Land Policies for East and Central Africa, Uganda, October 1960.

Fourth Session of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings, European Commission of Agriculture, 7-10 August 1961.

Third Session of the Study Group on Problems of Individual and Group Settlement (1961 - probably in Yugoslavia).

It is expected that Member Governments will request the organization of country seminars on problems of land reform implementation.

Reports

Preparation, in cooperation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, of the report on "Developments in the field of land reform", to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962.

Regional Research and Training Institutes on Agrarian Problems

In accordance with the resolutions of the last Conference preparations for the establishment of the Institutes will be initiated.

Publications

Comparative Studies on Principles of Legislation on Land Consolidation and on Land Settlement both in cooperation with the Rural Legislation Branch.

Country Reports selected from Prof.Karve's "Survey of experiences in the field of land reform and land settlement projects".

"Study on Methods of Land Tenure Studies" and on "Evaluation of the Effects of Agrarian Reform" (if resources are available).

Studies planned

Country Studies on Evaluation of Agrarian Reform Measures.

In cooperation with the United Nations, studies on Land Taxation and Methods of Land Assessment.

ETAP Program : Requests to be implemented: Bolivia, Panama and Turkey. Requests are expected in the near future from Indonesia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

FAO. Doc

January 24, 1961.

Mr. Walter G. Weisbecker,
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section,
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome, Italy.

Dear Mr. Weisbecker:

I should be grateful if you would send me a copy of each of the ETAP reports shown on the attached list.

All appear on your Quarterly List, 31 October 1960, with an indication that they are released for general distribution, and none have been received by us through the normal distribution channel.

Very truly yours,

S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

:CO

Enclosure

LIST OF FAO ETAP REPORTS REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT

ARGENTINA

1142 El Problema Torrencial - 1959 by J.M.G. Najera

BRAZIL

1179 Mamanguape River Basin - 1960 by J. P. Guillard

1254 Crop Production in Selected Areas of the Amazon Valley - 1960 by J. Biard and G.A.W. Wagenaar

922 Forestry Inventory in the Amazon Valley (Part IV) by D. Heinsdijk

CAMBODIA

1077 La Production Fourragere - 1959 by P.P. Bonnemaison

CEYLON

1035 Services in Agricultural Mechanization - 1959 by F. Coleman

CHILE

1046 Comercializacion Agropecuarias - 1959 by D.J. James

CHINA

1162 Grassland and Fodder Development - 1959 by J.M. Hercus

COSTA RICA

1218 Cooperativas y Credito Agricola - 1960 by J. L. Tenembaum

CYPRUS

1209
~~1029~~ Water Use Research - 1960 by S. Gairon and J. Rubin

GAMBIA

1018 Livestock Production in Gambia - 1959 by H. G. Aalfs

GUATEMALA

1187 La Evolucion de las Encuestas de Muestreo para la Elaboracion de Estadisticas Agropecuarias Continuas by El Mahdy Said

HONDURAS

1248 Manejo y Operacion de Equipo Agricola Mecanizado Propriedad del Gobierno - 1960 by B.C. Koneke

INDIA

1167 Fish Marketing in Madras, Bombay and Mysore States by Carlos Gonzales

1222 Fundamental and Applied Aspects of Cereal Technology - 1960 by P. F. Pelshenke

1236 Watershed Management Research in India: Its Status and Potentialities - 1960 by B. Frank

1242 Fishing Harbours - 1960 by C.C. Bjuke and C.R. Bjuke

INDONESIA

1029 Horticultural Production and Research - 1959 by L. B. Throver

1094 Development of Leguminous Crops - 1959 by G. P. Keleny

1110 Soil Chemistry in Indonesia (and Supplement on Soil Fertility - 1959 by G. F. Hauser

1139 Cotton Improvement - 1959 by D.M. Simpson

IRAN

1203 Tea Cultivation - 1960 by G. van Dijk

IRAQ

1040 Forestry Development - 1959 by G.W. Chapman

ISRAEL

1114 Groundwater Recharge in the Coastal Plain - 1959 by P.C. Lindenberg

1245 Protein from Oilseeds and Oilseed Processing - 1960 by A.M. Altschul

JAPAN

1048 Possibility of Improving the Mineral and Peat Soil of Hokkaido - 1959 by A. Kloke

1198 Pasture Development - 1960 by W.V. Hadfield

JORDAN

1132 The Soils of East Jordan - 1959 by F. Moormann

1161 Founding of the Jordan Cooperative Central Union Ltd and Future Cooperative Possibilities in Jordan - 1959 by W.J.W. Cheesman

1195 Dairying and Dairy Development - 1960 by E. Siegenthaler

1211 Plant Protectiom - 1960 by J. Klapperich

LEBANON

1126 La Vegetatiom Sylve-Pastorale et so Ecologie - 1959 by Henri Pabot

LIBYA

1111 Crop Agronomy and Improvement in Cyrenaica - 1959 by A.A.K. Soghaier

1144 Crop Agronomy and Improvement in Tripolitania - 1959 by P.A. Oram

MOROCCO

1224 Possibilites de Production de The - 1960 by A.F. Schoorel

MEXICO

1186 Credito Agricola Supervisado - 1960 by S.E. Antuna

PAKISTAN

1083 Potentialites of Introducing the Cultivation of HEVEA BRASILIENSIS in East Pakistan - 1959 by W. Lloyd

1100 Improvement of Tobacco Production in West Pakistan by A. Rodrigues Lima

1181 Design of Dams at Gul Kach, South Waziristan and at Banda Tanda, near Kohat - 1959 (with brief reports on visit to other Dams sites on right Bank Trib.) by A.C. Buck

1230 Progress of Farm Management Work of the Ganges-Kobadak by Shao-er Ong

PANAMA

1177 Los Servicios de Estadisticas Agropecuarias Continuas by P.C. Tang

PHILIPPINES

1141 Marine Fishery Resources - 1959 by K.F.W. Tiews

SARAWAK

1189 Export of Ramin - 1960 by M. Gallant

SUDAN

1108 Rice Production -1959 by H.A. Peldermann

1197 Tobacco Production - 1960 by G.L. Wanrooy

THAILAND

1138 Development of Food Industries and Food Technological Research - 1959 by F.D. Tollenaar

U.A.R. NORTHERN REGION

1045 Fishery Resources of the Inalnd Waters of Syria by W.C. Beckman

1045A Fishery Resources of the Inland Waters of Syria (Appendices II) by W.C. Beckman

1054 A Grain Storage Construction Plan - 1959 by O.F. Theimer

U.A.R. SOUTHERN REGION

1067 Rice Production - 1959 by C.L. Pan

1165 Soil and Water Studies in the Mediterranean Coastal Zone - 1960 by W. Earl Bowser

1243 Fishery Investigations on the Nile River and Lakes and the Pond Farm in Egypt, 1958/59 - 1960 by W.F.J. Wunder

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

1060 Forestry and the Timber in the Caribbean Area (Part I and II) - 1959 by M.N. Gallant

ASIA and FAR EAST

1092 Fourth Development Center on Farm Management for Asia and Far East - 1959

1131 Center on Principles and Policies of Land Settlement for Asia and the Far East - 1959 August 1959

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Jan. 23, 1961

Mr. Reid: aph

I do not think these papers necessarily affect the Bank's position with regard to land reform or the submission of a statement by the Bank in reply to the FAO request.

The U.N. resolution, as well as the wording of the FAO questionnaire, represents a hardening of U.N.'s role in encouraging land reform where a need for it is manifest. You will note that most of the previous resolutions pre-date the Eisenhower administration which was relatively indifferent toward the problem.

J.R.M.

FAO

FORM NO. 57
(5.48)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. P.A. Reid

DATE: January 18, 1961

FROM: Joe R. Motheral

SUBJECT: Request for Bank Statement on Land Reform for U.N. Report

Reference: Letter of Jan. 5, 1961 from A.H. Boerma to Richard Demuth, Liaison-U.N.-FAO File, 1960.

If a statement is to be submitted by the Bank at all, it perhaps should be brief and restricted to a few principles. It might read as follows:

The Bank has no fixed policy concerning the issue of land reform, although the question arises from time to time in connection with agricultural, water resources and transportation development. In the Bank's general economic analyses, the pattern of land tenure receives attention whenever it appears to be a significant factor influencing the trend and rate of national economic growth. Surveys resulting from loan applications are normally focused on specific areas and in some instances the system of landholdings and use in such areas is relevant to the prospective success or failure of the proposed project; as such it becomes a necessary object of inquiry.

Among the most common deficiencies in land tenure noted by various Bank missions has been extreme concentration or fragmentation of holdings, frequently accompanied by a lack of incentive to the cultivator to raise his level of productivity. Also, certain contributory services such as credit and marketing may be inadequate and their inadequacy may be linked to the larger institutional structure including the prevailing system of land tenure. Where such conditions exist, the objectives of a development loan may be thwarted and the subject, therefore, becomes a legitimate matter for discussion with the government concerned during the loan negotiations. As a result of such discussions, the government may choose to modify the legislative or administrative features of its land tenure system in order to create a more favorable socio-economic climate for the execution of its development program. This, however, is a decision of government. The Bank is directly concerned only with the economic viability of the projects which it helps to finance.

JRM:gm

FORM NO. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date January 19, 1961

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Reid	400

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Attached is a letter from the United Nations transmitting copy of the Land Reform questionnaire which has been sent to member governments of the United Nations in accordance with the terms of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

From Enrique Lopez-Herrarte

FORM NO. 209 (1-60) INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INCOMING MAIL ROUTING SLIP			Date JAN 10 1961	
	Mr. Black	1024	Mr. Perry	513
	Mr. Broches	1113	Personnel Div.	207
	Mr. Cargill	614	Mr. Poore	801
	Mr. Clark	1113	Mr. Prasad	716
	Mr. Cope	813	Mr. Ramm	A313
✓	Mr. Demuth	506	Mr. Reamy	A318
	Mr. Doucet	1017	Research Files	822
	E.D.I.		Mr. Rist	716
	Mr. Goor	705	Mr. Rosen	614
	Mr. Hauenstein	101	Mr. Rucinski	600
	Mr. Howell	801	Mr. Schmidt	513
	Mr. Iliff	1003	Mr. Stevenson	600
	Mr. Knapp	1024	Technical Op.	309
	Mr. Lejeune	813	Translation	804
	Mr. Mendels	1017	Treasurers	700
	Mr. Nurick	1121	Mr. Worthington	A316
	Office of Info.	228	Dr. Lopez-Herrarte	
	Office Services	111		

Remarks:

Would you please consult Agric., Ind., Tech. & Ec. Staff about this & then prepare reply.

From: Communications Unit - Room P-106 (Ext. 7630)

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.: EC342(7)

13 January 1961

Dear Mr. Demuth,

In accordance with the Bank's request as recorded in the Report of the Seventh Inter-Agency Meeting on Agrarian Reform, held in Rome on 25-26 April 1960, I am transmitting herewith three copies of the land reform questionnaire which has been circulated to governments, as well as a copy of the new land reform resolution, 1526 (XV), which was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly.

Yours sincerely,

Julia Henderson

Julia Henderson
Director
Bureau of Social Affairs

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director of the Technical
Assistance and Liaison Staff
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street NW
Washington 25, D.C.

RECEIVED
1961 JAN 18 PM 3:11

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

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FILE NO.: EC 342(7)

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..... and has the honour to draw attention to the attached questionnaire on land reform, which was prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 712 (XXVII) and General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV). Attention is also invited to General Assembly resolution 1526 (XV), which adds current evidence of the importance that Member Governments attach to land reform and to projected studies of that subject.

The questionnaire was drawn up in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation. The replies will be used by the Secretary-General, in collaboration with those agencies, in preparing the report which has been requested under resolutions cited above, for consideration in 1962 by the Council and by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

The report will show the progress recently achieved in land reform, bringing up to date the information contained in two previous reports (Catalogue Nos.: 1954.II.B.3 and 1956.II.B.3) and taking note of effects of land reform programmes on the economic development of the countries concerned.

In consequence of the time schedule for drafting the report with the assistance of the regional economic commissions and in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, it is necessary that replies to the questionnaire be received at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, by 1 April 1961. The questionnaire is composed of separable sections so as to facilitate its simultaneous consideration by several agencies of Government likely to have responsibilities in this field.

In conclusion, the Secretary-General has the honour to draw special attention to paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV) which "Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the regional economic commissions, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the other organs and agencies of the United Nations, as well as with the Governments of Member States: (a) To consider the best ways in which the United Nations can continue to give increasingly effective support to the land reform programmes put into operation by its Members...". The Secretary-General expresses the hope that all Governments concerned will communicate to him their views on this subject.

30 December 1960

BK

COPY COPIE

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

December 1960

QUESTIONNAIRE TO GOVERNMENTS

Circulated in connexion with the preparation of
the 1962 report on Land Reform

PART A. PROGRESS OF LAND REFORM IN GENERAL [1]

1. In the past few years, and especially since 1955, have any land reform measures been adopted or carried out in your country? Please specify their scope and objective. [2]

1/ As in previous reports on Progress in Land Reform issued by the United Nations (Catalogue Nos.: 1954.II.B.3 and 1956.II.B.3), land reform is regarded as comprising an integrated programme of measures designed to eliminate obstacles to economic and social development arising out of defects in the agrarian structure. Included here are particularly:

(a) the provision of opportunities for ownership;

(b) measures to promote land settlement and security of tenure;

(c) improvement of tenant conditions; e.g., by reduction of excessive rent or share payments;

(d) improvement of employment conditions and opportunities for agricultural labour;

(e) protection of cultivators living under tribal, communal and other traditional forms of tenure;

(f) organization of farms of economic size - land consolidation;

(g) land title registration;

(h) extension of agricultural credit and reduction of indebtedness;

(i) promotion of co-operative organizations used by farmers;

(j) organization of farm machinery services;

(k) fiscal and financial policy in relation to land reform, including tax measures to promote improved land utilization and distribution;

(l) measures concerning land tenure as related to aspects of forestry;

(m) measures to promote the equitable use of limited water supplies;

(n) other related measures such as, for instance, establishment or expansion of agricultural research or education services.

2/ In addition, kindly send four copies of all relevant laws, decrees and regulations.

2. Please describe the methods of implementation of land reforms in your country at the administrative level, mentioning the institutions and organs concerned, including the responsible public authorities and the local organizations active in redistribution of land and in settling new occupants.

3. Please indicate: (a) the total land area, if any, to which land redistribution legislation applies; (b) the total area acquired by the Government for the purpose of land redistribution; (c) the total area transferred to new ownership, or utilized for new purposes (specify); (d) the number of families to whom holdings have been allotted (individually or in co-operative groups); (e) the number of beneficiaries who have acquired title. (Please indicate the status of any cadastral survey undertaken in this connexion.)

4. Has your Government ever undertaken an evaluation of the effects of land reform? Have non-governmental organizations (universities, research institutes, etc.) carried out any studies in this field? It would be appreciated if four copies of any such reports could be transmitted.

PART B. LAND REFORM AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND OUTPUT

1. Have land improvement projects been carried out in areas affected by land reform measures; e.g., land reclamation, drainage, erosion control, reforestation, the creation of new pastures and improvement of existing ones, irrigation, de-salting? Please give details, including an indication of the cost to the Government of such operations in these areas.

2. In the implementation of land reform, what changes, if any, have been introduced in cropping pattern (types of crops)? Have any changes occurred in the relative proportions of the areas used for production of crops for home consumption and for the market? Have any changes occurred in the volume of market deliveries? in the proportion between market deliveries and output consumed at home?

3. What changes in production techniques have been associated with the land reform programmes, particularly in regard to:

(a) the utilization of the beneficiaries' labour;

(b) the use or non-use of tools and machinery (specify types);

(c) the use of improved seed, improved animal breeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.;

(d) the planning of crop rotation;

(e) the intensity of land use;

(f) the provision of technical guidance and supervision?

4. Have any field studies been carried out on the effect of land reform on the productivity of the areas affected? Please describe the studies' methods and results, and also enclose copies of any such studies.

(a) To what extent, according to these studies, did total agricultural production change in the areas affected by land reform?

(b) What is the nature of the change noted in the physical productivity per land unit (e.g., acre or hectare)?

(c) How does this change differ from the position in comparable areas not affected by the land reform? Specify and mention cases.

5. To what extent are the changes described in response to the preceding questions of this section clearly the result of the land reform programme and of new incentives that it has provided, rather than of other factors such as improvement of irrigation? Please specify such other factors and give your opinion regarding their impact on agricultural production techniques and production levels.

6. If co-operative farming associations have been organized in connexion with the land reform, what have been the methods used by the co-operatives in their farming operations? (Please refer to methods or aspects mentioned in preceding questions of this section.)

PART C. LAND REFORM AND EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

1. What were (a) the size of the agricultural labour force; (b) the pattern of agricultural employment (proportion of farm owner-operators, tenants, share croppers, hired workers, etc.); and (c) the extent of unemployment and underemployment in agriculture, before the enactment of land reform measures? What is the present situation in these respects?

2. Can a general statement be made regarding the influence of the various land reform measures on the extent of (a) permanent employment; (b) seasonal employment; and (c) underemployment?

3. Have the various land reform measures led to a change (indicate whether increase or decrease) in the rate of temporary or permanent movement of the agricultural population out of rural areas?

4. To what extent have the various land reform measures affected the level of incomes (including rents) of landowners, tenants, share croppers, hired workers?

5. Have the reforms led to a more equitable distribution of agricultural incomes? (Please supply statistical data, if available.)

6. If higher incomes have resulted for any group, in what ways have the additional incomes and wages been used? (Have they served to increase farm investments, other savings, consumption of industrial and other consumer goods?)

7. Have land reform measures affected the life and work of hired workers in agriculture (their security of livelihood, working conditions, housing, etc.)?

8. Have industries been established in rural areas since the implementation of land reform programmes? If so, what has been the impact on the employment and income situation of the farmers and their families?

PART D. FINANCING LAND REFORM [1]

The effect of land reform on the financial position of landowners

1. (a) How and as of what time is land valued for the purposes of compensation? Is this valuation derived from land tax records? If not, is the valuation to be used for subsequent land tax purposes?

(b) What is the level of compensation in relation to the value of the land (and improvements)?

2. What is the technique of compensation (e.g., cash, bonds, instalments)?

3. Are there any restrictions or special inducements regarding the use, by the former landowners, of the compensation received (e.g., for investment in economically desirable industries)?

4. (a) Are there financial institutions for channeling compensation funds received by landowners into economically desirable investments?

(b) Have any of these institutions been created specifically in connexion with land reform?

The effect of land reform on the financial position of beneficiaries

5. What is the nature and burden of amortization payments by beneficiaries for land received?

6. Is this burden compensated, in whole or part, by the elimination or reduction of rental payments formerly due to landowners?

7. (a) What arrangements have been made for meeting the needs of beneficiaries, especially small and medium cultivators, for production capital (subsidies, credit or direct supply of machinery, livestock, fertilizers, etc.)?

(b) What is the role of the Government in the provision of finance, particularly in:

(i) establishing and financing credit agencies for the beneficiaries;
(ii) providing technical advice and supervision to the borrowers;
(iii) providing special credit to certain categories of beneficiaries; e.g., those raising particular crops?

1/ Answers to the questions in this section should reflect not only land reform measures already carried out or currently being implemented but also the likely effects of measures under active consideration. It is requested that answers be accompanied by copies of relevant legislation, administrative reports, court decisions and statistics; e.g., on amounts of tax and purchase moneys collected from beneficiaries, compensation payments made or obligated towards former landowners, credit extended to new owners, etc.

(c) In what specific respect do these arrangements differ from those available before the reform?

(d) To what extent are these arrangements expected to cover the needs of beneficiaries?

8. (a) To what extent do the beneficiaries rely on traditional sources of credit (e.g., former landowners, private money lenders, local merchants)?

(b) Are there any regulations governing interest rates and the recourse available in case of default on debts contracted by agricultural borrowers?

(c) Have any studies been made on the level of indebtedness among cultivators?

The effect of land reform on the Government budget

9. What is (i) the total, and (ii) the annual cost of land reform, specifically in terms of:

(a) compensation payments by the Government to former landowners (to what extent are these payments recoverable, especially through payments or higher taxes from beneficiaries);

(b) provision of operating capital in cash or kind to beneficiaries;

(c) loss of revenue from taxes collected under the tenure system prevailing before the reform?

10. In what ways has the tax structure applicable to agriculture been adjusted to the new tenure system:

(a) for revenue purposes?

(b) for productivity-incentive purposes? (explain changes in terms of tax techniques, techniques of administration, cost of administration)

11. What is the foreign exchange component of the cost of land reform? (e.g., transfer of compensation payments abroad, purchase of supplies and equipment abroad for beneficiaries)

12. What direct or indirect use of foreign or international lending or grant-in-aid facilities has been made or is expected to be made for financing the capital requirements of the Government or (directly) of the beneficiaries?

13. Has the land reform programme resulted in increasing the public debt and, if so, by how much?

Use of tax measures for agrarian development, independently of land redistribution programmes

14. In what ways have tax measures been used, or how could they be used, in order to promote a more desirable distribution of land holdings and a more efficient utilization of land? (e.g., progressive taxes on large land holdings and on income derived therefrom; special tax on absenteeism or on under-utilized land; tax concessions or reductions for the cultivation of newly reclaimed or newly settled lands, for the planting of more desirable crops, for the use of advanced agricultural techniques, etc.)

PART E. LAND REFORM AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. If your Government has implemented or is implementing a programme of land reform with the effective participation of the rural population, has such participation been on an individual basis or through various associations or organizations such as:

(a) co-operative societies;

(b) rural labour organizations;

(c) local committees for community development;

(d) associations for rural development;

(e) local groups especially created for the purpose of implementing the programme;

(f) any other local organizations?

In what ways have the people actively participated? Please also give the names and indicate the status of the various associations or organizations involved and describe their specific role in implementing the land reform programme.

2. (a) To what extent, if any, has the people's participation been influenced by education campaigns or by payments in cash or in kind?

(b) Has there been evidence of the emergence of new kinds of local leadership in connexion with the local rural organizations involved? Please describe.

3. Have the local, regional or national committees for community development, or any other associations concerned with rural development, been able to help resolve such conflicts and difficulties as have arisen in the implementation of land reform? Explain briefly.

4. Is there any evidence to indicate whether land reform in your country has facilitated the community development process, by providing new incentives or in other ways?

5. If your Government has been carrying forward a national programme of community development, or some other rural development programme involving popular participation, please indicate what effects this programme has, on its part, had on the agrarian structure, particularly in regard to:

(a) the distribution of arable land;

(b) the consolidation of fragmented holdings;

(c) farm rents;

(d) land tenure;

(e) agricultural credit;

(f) the existence and/or effectiveness of co-operative organization;

(g) the employment conditions and opportunities of hired workers.

6. In what ways have the agencies and services responsible, respectively, for land reform and for community (or rural) development programmes, been able to co-ordinate their activities? To what extent have the various national technical services (land registration, agricultural credit, co-operatives, rural housing, etc.) succeeded in collaborating effectively with regard to land reform programmes? If possible, describe some activities in which such collaboration is shown.

7. Please describe any new rural communities planned and/or established in connexion with the land settlement aspect of a programme of land reform. Such description should include, as far as possible:

(a) the physical characteristics of such communities, including: number of families involved; new dwellings; average size of family lots (gardens included); community buildings such as schools, health centres, recreation and social centres, municipal storehouses, co-operative or community meeting halls, etc.;

(b) the methods of financing individual and community buildings;

(c) the location of such communities in relation to market towns and other facilities;

(d) the extent of individual participation in community programmes, and particularly of women and young people.

If possible, attach pertinent documentation such as plans, blueprints, photographs, etc.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
LIMITED

A/RES/1526 (XV)
19 December 1960

DECLASSIFIED

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WBG ARCHIVES

Fifteenth session
Agenda item 74

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/4648)]

1526 (XV). Land reform

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that land reform is frequently one of the main prerequisites for the general improvement of agricultural productivity, that the needs foreseen and the difficulties encountered still constitute a serious obstacle to the economic development of many under-developed countries[1/] and that the necessary remedies to this end have not been set forth,

Convinced that the reports submitted by the Secretary-General for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 401 (V) of 20 November 1950, 524 (VI) of 12 January 1952, 625 A (VII) of 21 December 1952 and 826 (IX) of 11 December 1954, and Council resolutions 370 (XIII) of 7 September 1951, 512 C (XVII) of 30 April 1954 and 649 B (XXIII) of 2 May 1957, have provided valuable information on land reform but by no means indicate that the subject of land reform has been exhausted either from the standpoint of economic development and social well-being or that of the maximum utilization of resources,

Recognizing the usefulness of studies concerning obstacles which impede or render difficult the implementation of land reform,

1. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the executive heads of the other specialized agencies concerned, should

---

1/ See Land Reform: Defects in Agrarian Structure as Obstacles to Economic Development (United Nations publication, Catalogue No: 51.II.B.3).

continue to study the progress achieved by countries which have carried out or are carrying out programmes for the transformation of their agrarian structure, at their request, and should submit for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council a comprehensive analytical survey every three years - the first of which would be presented in 1962 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 and Economic and Social Council resolution 712 (XXVII) of 17 April 1959 - devoting particular attention to a detailed and critical examination of the basic problems of land reform in under-developed countries, as mentioned in paragraph 55 of the 1959 report of the Secretary-General;[2/]

2. Further recommends that the Secretary-General, prior to his report of 1962, should inform the General Assembly at its sixteenth session of the progress achieved in implementation of Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 712 (XXVII);

3. Invites the Secretary-General, in complying with the terms of the present resolution and after appropriate consultation with, and at the request of, the Governments concerned in the carrying out of land reform programmes, as well as with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the executive heads of interested specialized agencies, to consider the possibility of:

(a) Undertaking studies with a view to ascertaining the demographic, legal, social, economic or other principal factors which may impede or expedite structural changes in the system of land tenure and consequently influence the application of the recommendations made in Economic and Social Council resolution 370 (XIII);

(b) Carrying out country studies in order to determine how tax, financial and budgetary factors, as well as the present utilization of land, can impede or expedite the execution of national land reform programmes in the under-developed countries;

(c) Evaluating the role of co-operatives and credit agencies in facilitating programmes for the transformation of the agrarian structure;

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, agenda item 5, document E/3208.

4. Deems it convenient that the question of land reform, in view of its importance for the economic development of the under-developed countries, continues to be considered by the Economic and Social Council in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the specialized agencies concerned;

5. Renews the hope, expressed in its resolution 1426 (XIV), that existing United Nations organs for technical and financial assistance and any new organs which may be set up by the United Nations give as much assistance as possible and the necessary high priority to projects connected with the execution of agrarian reform programmes.

948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.

Geneva FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA
LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Please quote
Référence :
Sírvase citar : FA 5/5

JAN. 5 1961

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Please refer to our previous letter of 24 June concerning the Inter-Agency Meeting on Land Reform which took place in Rome last April. We regret that your organization was not able to send a representative to that meeting.

As it was indicated in the Inter-Agency Meeting report, attached to the above mentioned letter, the participating agencies had agreed that the agencies' contribution should reach FAO Headquarters for consolidation by 1 February 1961. According to this original plan, the draft report was due on 15 July for circulation among the agencies for their comments. Two months were originally scheduled for examining the draft and making the comments, which was to be finalized for submission to the Secretary General of UN on 15 November.

We have recently arrived at an agreement with UN on the appointment of a joint consultant for the preparation of the report, in the spirit of what was agreed during the above mentioned meeting. As this consultant cannot make himself available before 1 May, there will be a delay of two months in the preparation of the overall report agreed upon by the agencies. Nevertheless, the original arrangement that the agencies' contributions should reach FAO Headquarters by 1 February 1961 remains unchanged. The first draft of the report will be circulated among agencies by 15 September for their comments which would be expected to reach FAO not later than 15 November 1961.

We would appreciate if it is arranged that any material you may be able to send us for the preparation of the report reaches the Land Tenure and Settlement Branch of the Rural Institutions and Services Division here by 1 February 1961.

Yours sincerely,

for A.H. Boerma
Assistant Director General
(Program and Budget)

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director,
Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff
IBRD
Washington

ack Feb 1

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA
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Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 59001 - 59021 - 59071

Please quote
Reference:
Strase cite:

TA 5/5

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Please refer to our previous letter of 24 June concerning the Inter-Agency Meeting on Land Reform which took place in Rome last April. We regret that your organization was not able to send a representative to that meeting.

As it was indicated in the Inter-Agency Meeting report, attached to the above mentioned letter, the participating agencies had agreed that the agencies' contribution should reach FAO Headquarters for consolidation by 1 February 1961. According to this original plan, the draft report was due on 15 July for circulation among the agencies for their comments. Two months were originally scheduled for examining the draft and making the comments, which was to be finalized for submission to the Secretary General of UN on 15 November.

We have recently arrived at an agreement with UN on the appointment of a joint consultant for the preparation of the report, in the spirit of what was agreed during the above mentioned meeting. As this consultant cannot make himself available before 1 May, there will be a delay of two months in the preparation of the overall report agreed upon by the agencies. Nevertheless, the original arrangement that the agencies' contributions should reach FAO Headquarters by 1 February 1961 remains unchanged. The first draft of the report will be circulated among agencies by 15 September for their comments which would be expected to reach FAO not later than 15 November 1961.

We would appreciate if it is arranged that any material you may be able to send us for the preparation of the report reaches the Land Tenure and Settlement Branch of the Rural Institutions and Services Division here by 1 February 1961.

Yours sincerely,

for A.H. Boerma
Assistant Director General
(Program and Budget)

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director,
Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff
IBRD
Washington

1961 JAN 10 AM 10:48

RECEIVED

- FAO-IDA -

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM AM/61/30

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

5 May 1961
(Ltd. Distr.)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1. The newly-established International Development Association (IDA) has become a Specialized Agency affiliated with the United Nations. The development occurred on 27 March, when the General Assembly adopted without objection a resolution approving an agreement on the relationship between the UN and IDA. The agreement was approved in December by the UN Economic and Social Council.

2. The Association will help to promote the economic development of its member countries, primarily through long-term, low-interest loans. It came into existence on 24 September 1960, as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Headquarters, Washington, and officially began operations on 8 November 1960.

3. The IDA thus becomes the fourteenth Specialized Agency of the United Nations.

By direction of the Director-General

FRANK WEISL
Assistant Director-General
(Administration and Finance)

cc: Regional and Country representatives

Liaison FAO

CONFIDENTIAL

Air Mail

December 22, 1960

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Dr. A. H. Boerma
Assistant Director General
(Program and Budget)
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Dr. Boerma:

I have your confidential letter of December 16, 1960 concerning the request from Iran for assistance in the recruitment of experts for the Technical Advisory Group.

Anything I can tell you about our experience in connection with the Plan Organization in Iran will be of little help to you since the arrangements were rather unique and not in the order of either the funds-in-trust or the Opex programs.

Briefly, our association with the Technical Bureau began in 1955 with a request by the then Managing Director, Abol Hassan Ebtehaj, for assistance in recruiting foreign experts. For a number of reasons it was decided that the Bank would undertake to act as recruiter and paymaster but that the experts would serve as employees of the Iranian Government and the Bank would have no control over them nor any responsibility for them other than to pay their transportation and salaries. The Government deposited a sum of money with the Bank in dollars which we estimated was necessary to cover the financial obligations we would assume in performing our function. In this connection we experienced no difficulties although occasionally there were minor delays in the receipt of the necessary funds.

Originally the arrangement was for a two year period and it was expected that at the end of the first two years the Iranian Government would have geared itself to do its own future recruiting. In fact, our arrangement with the Government was extended several times until in

CONFIDENTIAL

early 1960 we decided that we would not renew the arrangement again. Consequently, as of this past September our agreement to "recruit" any additional foreign experts expired and was not renewed. We remain under obligation to continue to pay the salaries of those experts we previously recruited and whose contracts remain in force. These contracts will all expire on or before September 1962 at which time our agreement with the Iran Plan Organization comes to an end. Over the past five and one-third years, thirty nine persons have been recruited by the Bank on behalf of Iran; in addition four Bank staff members were given leave of absence to serve with the Technical Bureau. At the present time twelve experts and six secretaries are on duty in Iran with the Technical Advisory Group.

Although the Bank was glad to be able to assist the Iranian Government in this way it involved a considerable amount of work and is not the kind of an arrangement which I think the Bank would or should be willing to enter into again either with Iran or with any other member country. I do not mean to imply by this that we had any difficulty with the Iranians in the matter. On the contrary, I am told that the operation although rather onerous went off very smoothly.

All good wishes for Christmas and the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth
Director
Technical Assistance and Planning Staff

JET:ias

From FAO

✓

Files

December 20, 1960

R. F. Skillings

Statement on IDA and IBRD in Papers of African Forestry Commission

Looking through the papers of the first session of the African Forestry Commission held at Abidjan, Nigeria, from October 31 to November 7, 1960 under the sponsorship of FAO, I found the following passage (in document FAO/AFC-60/7) which may be of interest:

> "Opportunities of securing funds for the financing of development will considerably expand shortly when the International Development Association (IDA) comes into operation as the IDA, with an initially authorised capital of US $1 billion, will have (sic) broad latitude so far as the forms and terms of its loans are concerned. IDA is not required to confine its loans to support of specific projects, but may extend its support to plans and programs that support economic development. Frequently it has proved difficult in the past to secure capital for forestry and forest industry development, owing partly to the reluctance of private capital to commit itself to long-term projects, partly to the terms and conditions under which such organisations as the World Bank (IBRD) and the Export-Import Bank have to operate. IDA thus meets a very real need. But IDA, like other international financing institutions, will require, before it considers any given project, the sort of data that can only be provided by a pre-investment survey. The potential value of securing Special Fund Assistance in conducting forest resources surveys therefore needs no underlining. Not only such surveys provide governments with information necessary for planning forestry and forest industry development; they are of great assistance in securing the funds necessary to finance such development."

cc: Messrs. S.R. Cope/M.L. Lejeune
R. Demuth
H. Labouisse ✓
J. Williams
J. Fajans
H. Calika
C. Thompson

RFSkillings:mes

Liaison FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar:

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

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DEC. 1 6 1960

Dear Dick,

We have received a long letter from Mr. Power, the TAB Resident Representative in Iran, informing us that the Deputy Prime Minister for Plan Organization affairs is anxious to recruit three experts from FAO under funds-in-trust for the "Technical Advisory Group (Technical Bureau)" of the Plan Organization. A later cable states that the necessary monies have been deposited and that a Mr. Berge will be in Rome this coming week to negotiate with us funds-in-trust arrangements.

The Technical Advisory Group is apparently the successor to the Technical Bureau of the Plan Organization which until the end of June 1960 operated in cooperation with the International Bank. Mr. Power states that this cooperative arrangement with the Bank came to an end since the Bank did not wiwh to continue the arrangement.

We have had one doubtful experience recently with a funds-in-trust project in Iran and we are anxious to be reasonably sure of the position before considering this venture. Further, this proposal is for OPEX-type assignments which we do not normally undertake.

I would be grateful for any comments you feel you can make on the Bank's own experience in Iran with the Plan Organization and for any advice you might feel able to give us.

With my best wishes for a Happy Christmas and New Year.

Yours sincerely,

A.H. Boerma
Assistant Director-General (Program and Budget)

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director, Technical Assistance and
Liaison Staff
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street W.,
Washington 25, D.C.,
U. S. A.

CONFIDENTIAL

ack Dec 22

FAO Rome

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar: PUds

21 November 1960

Dear Sir,

Reference your letter of 27 October, please be advised that the regular two copies each of three of the four titles you have requested were dispatched between 11 and 27 October as a part of our continuing free mailing list service of all FAO priced publications to you. The fourth title -- Trilingual Dictionary of Fisheries Technological Terms. Curing -- is an unpriced document, and the two copies you have requested are being sent as desired.

Yours sincerely

Walter G. Weisbecker
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section

Mr. S. Hartz Rasmussen,
Archivist
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, DC

Leaver FAO

November 10, 1960

Mr. L. Goreux
Chief, Trend Studies Section, Commodities
Division
Food and Agriculture Organization
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, ITALY.

not received in files

Dear Mr. Goreux:

I am in receipt of your request of November 1, 1960 regarding the 1961 supplement to your Bibliography on Demand Analysis and Projections. I am enclosing some information for inclusion in the supplement.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dragoslav Avramovic
Chief, General Studies Division
Economic Staff

Enc.

DA:SN:jjb

Additions and Revisions for the 1961 Supplement to FAO's "Bibliography on Demand Analysis and Projections"

B/6-7-(E)(rev.) The author's last name is White, not While.

B 17-8-(E) and C 21-6-(E) The author of this report is D. Avramovic.

B-25 Add a new study on Textile Fibres:
International Cotton Advisory Committee: Studies of Factors Affecting Consumption of Textile Fibres, Washington, July 1960. This consists of three reports prepared in connection with the ICAC's study on prospective trends in the consumption of textile fibres. The three reports are:

1. "Report of the European Group for the Textile Fibre Consumption Study", Paris, May 4, 1960, 47 pages.

This study is concerned with an examination of the statistical relationship between textile fibre consumption and income without geographical limitation, preliminary conclusions on the factors determining fibre consumption in Western Europe, an examination of the different trends in consumption of textile fibres in clothing, household, and industrial uses in Western Europe, and recommendations on the factors determining textile fibre consumption in other regions of the world. The organizations participating in the European Group were FAO, OEEC, Cotton Council International, International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, and International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee.

2. Horne, M.K., Jr., "Qualitative Factors in the Trends of Fiber Consumption," National Cotton Council of America (Preliminary), undated, 73 pages.

This study is concerned with the effect of factors other than population and income on the consumption of fibres. Included among these qualitative factors are climate, population movements, competing materials, custom and fashion, technology, merchandizing and production, and price.

3. Nehmer, Stanley, "Effect of Development of Textile Manufacturing Capacity in Underdeveloped Countries on Consumption of and Trade in Textiles", Washington, May 1960, 28 pages.

This study attempts to indicate the relationship between the development of textile manufacturing capacity in underdeveloped countries and their consumption of textile products. Particular attention is devoted to the impact of the development of textile manufacturing capacity on international trade in textile products.

B-27

Add a new study on Wood Products. Macone, A.J., Prospective Growth in World Pulp and Paper Consumption and Trade, IBRD Restricted Report. In process.

This paper makes a projection of future growth in world pulp and paper demand and analyzes the effects of such growth on future international trade in these products.

FORM NO. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP

Date: 2-16-61

NAME	ROOM NO.
Miss Stech	P-103

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

This is the beginning of our enterprise to copy Paris office letters - Others will follow for your files -

From: Lisi Cathala

FAO

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~TELEPHONE BABYLONE 17-10~~
TÉLÉPHONE KLÉBER 25-10

CABLE ADDRESS: INTBAFRAD PARIS

PLEASE REPLY TO
~~PARIS OFFICE: 67, RUE DE LILLE~~
~~PARIS (7e) - FRANCE~~
PARIS OFFICE : 4, AVENUE D'IÉNA
PARIS (16e) - FRANCE

November 10, 1960

Mr. Leonard B. Rist, Director
Economic Staff
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.

Dear Leonard:

European Agriculture

I have just received your letter of November 2 requesting additional information on the study made by FAO on European Agriculture. A copy of this restricted report - AGRI/167 of August 23 1960 - is attached.

You will note that it is based on projections to 1965 of existing trends and the continuation of existing policies. It shows that there has been a continued increase in the scope of technical means utilized in European agriculture, particularly in the more industrialized countries. This was accompanied by a rapid increase of productivity per man and a large and continuous shift of agricultural workers to other sections of the economy. The volume of saleable farm products grew. The projections to 1965 lead to the conclusion that supplies could in general be expected to grow faster than demand.

The report had obviously not yet been studied by governments; the discussion was therefore more in the nature of "thinking aloud" by the individual delegates. But it did serve the purpose of focussing attention on some of the problems which might arise, such as: keeping farmers' incomes in line with other incomes, the transfer of labor out of agriculture, the possible emergence in Europe of structural surpluses and repercussions on relations with underdeveloped countries.

The greater part of the discussion was taken up by the drafting of a summary statement for Mr. Sen. I have not seen the final version of this paper but I did take the following notes:

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS: INTBAFRAD PARIS

TELEPHONE KLEBER 52-10

RECEIVED
1960 NOV 14 PM 4:05
BANK MAIL ROOM

November 10, 1960

Mr. Leonard B. Rist, Director
Economic Staff
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.

Dear Leonard:

Enclosed Staff

I have just received your letter of November 5 requesting additional information on the agency mode by OAO on European Agriculture. A copy of this report - AGRI\Tp\ of August 25 1960 - is attached.

You will note that it is based on projections to 1965 of existing trends and the continuation of existing policies. If anyone else has been a continued increase in the scope of technical means utilized in European agriculture, particularly in the more industrialized countries. This was accompanied by a tight control of agricultural movements to offset increase of productivity per man and a large and sustained reduction of the economy. The projections to 1965 lead to the conclusion that agriculture could in general be expected to play less than demand.

The report had originally not yet been studied by Governments: the discussion now focused more in the nature of "planning along" by the individual delegates. But if did serve the purpose of focussing attention on some of the problems which might arise: keeping farmers, incomes in line with other incomes, the transfer of labor out of agriculture, the possible emergence in certain products of surpluses and the repercussions on relations with underdeveloped countries.

The Secretariat has prepared new papers up to date on the grain situation for Mr. Sen. I have not seen the final version of this paper but I did take the following notes:

"Expenditure on food would increase less than national incomes, while farmers' receipts would rise less rapidly than consumer expenditures for food. The increase in net farm income would moreover not necessarily correspond to the increase in gross income. Recent experience had shown that, with the expanding use of many mechanical and chemical means, farm operating expenses were increasing faster than growth output. Moreover, projections made for production and demand of principal agricultural commodities had suggested that there might be some weakening of the prices of these commodities, and that import demand, except for a possible increase for beef, would weaken or show no change. The latter development would tend to make it increasingly difficult for governments to implement policies for raising agricultural incomes to a level more nearly comparable with those in other occupations.

Taking all food and feed commodities competing with domestically grown European products together, imports into Western Europe might be expected either to decline, or at least to cover a smaller proportion of the higher requirements for these commodities by 1965. For imports of non-competing and some semi-competing foodstuffs, such as certain fruits, which are only partially affected, if at all, by the growth of European production, the demand (for these commodities taken together) was, in view of the likely increases in personal incomes, expected to rise substantially during the next few years.

In Southern European countries changes were similar, except that farm population did not decline. The larger output generally found an expanding market. Other studies showed that farmers' incomes lagged behind those of other occupations.

There was general agreement that this study provided a useful service to governments and should be taken into consideration in the shaping of national and international agricultural policies.

In the course of the discussion it was suggested, however, that policy changes and alterations to the structure of agriculture in various countries might well affect the assumptions on which the present projection of trends was based. It would therefore be necessary to review these projections periodically and FAO should again call upon the Secretariats of inter-governmental bodies in Europe for close co-operation in such work. Efforts being made within the frame-work of FAO/ECE to improve projection methods should also be continued.

A certain number of delegations felt that efforts of governments to ensure farmers an income comparable to that in other sectors of the economy would require, in many countries, a further reduction in agricultural employment and a consolidation of undersized farms. Mentioned among

the means for achieving this were the overall economic and industrial development of backward regions, the development of industrial enterprises in agricultural areas and the training of young people for non-agricultural occupations.

It was suggested by observers representing agricultural producers' organizations that, although farmers were prepared to accept the findings of the study as a realistic view of the situation, the extent to which non-agricultural occupations could become available and the means of overcoming the many obstacles which prevent or slow down the transfer of labour out of agriculture were problems still to be solved. Moreover, the difficulties of the poorer people of the world could not be met by limiting agricultural production in Europe, but rather by utilising its surplus products for their benefit. There was a vital need for an international food and farm policy.

The opinion was expressed, that with production likely to rise faster than demand, governments would find it more difficult to succeed in helping agricultural incomes to become more nearly comparable with incomes in other sectors of the economy. A number of delegates stressed, however, that countries should seek to so adjust agricultural production in Europe as to prevent the emergence of structural surpluses. It might therefore become necessary to re-examine existing support policies and to consider, for example, price guarantees on a limited part of the total production of a given product, but attention would also have to be given to the difficulties of a system of double-pricing in a market economy. Among other means to be considered might be an increased emphasis on quality production and the lowering of production costs.

At the same time it was recognised that there was a real possibility of such surplusses arising in spite of any such efforts, and attention was drawn to the difficulties likely to arise in such a situation for smaller countries which greatly relied on income derived from agricultural exports. Assistance to less developed countries should be aimed at helping them to raise the production levels of domestic agriculture and industry rather than merely at providing temporary relief. While such surplusses as might arise in Europe could be of value in specific aid programmes, as, for example, milk, in its dried form, the major emphasis in using surplusses should be to help towards the financing of expanded economic development, in line with earlier FAO recommendations for effective surplus disposal. The opinion was expressed that a solution should be found to avoid a situation in which the burden of such surplus disposal programmes was unequally shared, and fell unduly on the countries where the surplusses happened to be located.

While the expected increase in personal incomes in many European countries would lead to an increased demand for imports of tropical and semi-tropical products, their consumption could nonetheless be still further developed by a reconsideration of taxation policies. That this possibility should be explored was urged by several delegations".

The discussion on European relations with under-developed countries was not more specific than reported in this summary. Nor were the surplusses which would be available defined in more detail. In fact the only surplusses which were identified during the discussion were those in milk products. But FAO's study mentions other possibilities for surplusses, such as a sugar surplus in the Common Market countries which might be exported to associated countries in Africa. The Netherlands' delegation objected strongly to the idea of exporting surplusses as aid but they were prepared to make an exception for milk products.

As to duties on coffee and tea, Dr. Mansholt who was heading the EEC delegation, said that these duties were completely out-of-date. They made luxuries out of products which all the people should be able to buy cheaply. Considering this social point of view as well as the desirability to help the exporting countries as much as possible, the EEC was convinced that these duties should be reduced as soon as possible. The German delegation supported this view strongly.

Sincerely yours,

Carel de Beaufort

Leave FAO

November 2, 1960

Mr. G. Carel de Beaufort
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
4, avenue d'Iéna
Paris 16e, France

Dear Carel,

I just saw your note of October 28 concerning the FAO conference on Europe, held from October 1o to 15.

It would be helpful to us if you would send us any available detail on FAO projections mentioned in your second paragraph. I would also be interested in having some details about the comments made in the Conference concerning European relations with under-developed countries. Furthermore, additional information concerning the discussions about the duties on coffee amd tea would be welcome, including anything the Germans could have hinted at in this respect.

Finally, I don't quite understand your last two sentences. What surpluses are there which would be available as aid?

Sincerely yours,

Leonard B. Rist,
Director, Economic Staff

FAO
Coll

Form No. 57
(5-48)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Richard H. Demuth

DATE: October 28, 1960

FROM: Carel de Beaufort

SUBJECT: FAO Conference on Europe, Rome October 10-15, 1960

Program of Work in Europe

The Scandinavian countries were in favour of curtailing the work of the European Commission on Agriculture. Poland on the other hand proposed a number of new studies. It was agreed that the Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Commissions should continue their work with some additional financial support. They would have to concentrate, however, on high priority projects. It was felt that FAO's major task was to serve under-developed countries.

Prospects for Agricultural Products in Europe

FAO's projections show that during the next five years agricultural production in Europe will grow faster than the demand for it. This will create a number of problems, one of them relating to Europe's relations with underdeveloped countries. The six talked about lowering duties on coffee and tea to help those countries. On the idea of exporting surpluses as aid to the underdeveloped countries the views were divided. It was felt to be preferable to assist them in raising their own level of production.

1960 OCT 31 AM 10:58
BANK MAIL ROOM
RECEIVED

FORM No. 57
(5-48)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Richard H. Demuth

DATE: October 28, 1960

FROM: Carel de Beaufort

SUBJECT: FAO Conference on Europe, Rome October 10-15, 1960

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Prospects for Agricultural Products in Europe

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RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM
1960 OCT 31 AM 10: 29

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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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October 28, 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director, Technical Assistance and
Planning Staff
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
Washington, D.C.

DECLASSIFIED
AUG 26 2025
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Dear Dick:

I enclose some reports on the FAO meetings and a list of FAO Special Fund projects which may be of interest to you. The meetings were about as dull as usual with very little of substance coming out of them.

Despite Sen's attempts to provide ideas with potential sex-appeal (like "Freedom-from-Hunger" and the Mediterranean project) most countries seem to see the organization's future in terms of a steady increase in its routine technical assistance activities.

The old hands on the staff with whom I talked seemed generally depressed by a progressive deterioration in the quality of the staff both at HQ and in the field for different reasons - at HQ because of the effect of national quotas, in the field because of the impossibility of giving long enough contracts.

Yours ever,

John Duncan Miller
Special Representative in Europe

Encls.

P.S. Carel de Beaufort's report on FAO's programme of work in Europe will follow.

FAO

Form No. 57 INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Richard H. Demuth DATE: October 27, 1960

FROM: John Duncan Miller

SUBJECT: Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign

It is quite clear that the response of governments - in cash if not in words - has been very disappointing to the Director General of FAO. So far countries have put up $320,000 plus what was described as "a very exciting gift of outboard motors". Germany has appropriated $35,000, the UK $56,000, the Netherlands $20,000, Austria and Ireland $10,000 each, and Portugal announced that a contribution was "en train d'être envisagée".

But every delegate talked at length about grandiose schemes for national committees, headed by prominent citizens, who would doubtless collect vast sums from the pockets of the public. And most of them referred to the difficulty of organizing national campaigns in the absence of material from FAO to help them. Sen pointed out that it was not easy to provide large quantities of pamphlets without any funds to pay for them.

The Director General has decided to use funds provided by governments for headquarters expenses and everything that comes from public subscription will be used for operations in the field. It will presumably be many months before it is known whether any sizeable amount will become available.

FAO Doc.

27 October 1960

Mr. W. G. Weisbecker
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section
Food & Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations
Viale Delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, ITALY

Dear Mr. Weisbecker:

This is to ask you to send us the following FAO priced publications which we find listed in the United Nations Documents Index for September 1960, none of which we have so far received from you.

The State of Food and Agriculture, 1960. 182 p. Printed - 3 copies

An Enquiry into the Problems of Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies. Printed. 234 p. - 3 copies

Trilingual Dictionary of Fisheries Technological Terms. Curing. Printed. 85 p. - 2 copies

Yearbook of Fishery Statistics. International Trade. 1958-59, Vol. X. - 3 copies.

Yours very truly,

SHR

S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

CO:jp

ack Nov. 4

FAO

Form No. 57 INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Richard H. Demuth DATE: October 27, 1960

FROM: John Duncan Miller JDM

SUBJECT: Mediterranean Development Project

This project, which started out in life with such an impressive series of reports, has subsided into a rather sporadic exercise in technical assistance. "The actual implementation of the development policy set out in the Mediterranean Development Project is the sole responsibility of the Governments concerned" it is now stated, although "FAO is expected to devise ways and means by which the Organization could facilitate the task of the Mediterranean governments".

FAO has decided that it could contribute most effectively in three main fields:

(a) helping in the establishment of spearhead development zones;

(b) preparing plans for specific regional or group projects;

(c) collection and exchange of information on development plans adopted by the Governments and assistance in coordinating bilateral and multilateral aid to the region.

As far as actual achievement is concerned there has not been much.

Under (a) requests have been made to the Special Fund for pre-investment surveys aimed at the establishment of spearhead zones in Greece, Turkey, Morocco and Tunisia.

Under (b) there have been proposals for the production of pulp and paper, cement, fertilizers and agricultural machinery on a regional basis; for a "cold chain" for the transport under refrigeration of fresh fruit and vegetables; and for exchange of seeds and joint forestry research.

Sir Henry Beresford-Pierse, the Deputy Director-General of the U.K. Forestry Commission, who seems to be in charge of the project, made a long and rather dull statement which provoked almost no comment.

FORM NO. 75
(2.60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr P. Wright	
Mr Avramovic	
Mr Iverson	

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	nitial		Send On

REMARKS

I'll call you on this during the day

Economic Staff would like 4 more copies of the Fertilizer Report mentioned by Mr Sun. Would you please incorporate this request in the draft reply for Dr Aly

From Mr Blaise who is generally understood to prepare EPW

Loan FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar: LA 2/13-LAc

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

NOV 1 REC'D

OCT. 25 1960

Dear Mr. Black,

The Preliminary Report of the Survey of the Fertilizer Economy of the Asia and Far East Region and Appendices have been completed and a copy is being transmitted to you herewith.

The Report and Appendices are based on the findings of a team of six specialists who conducted the survey over a period of four months, of which two and a half months were spent in visits to the eight countries of the Region. In this connection may I again express my appreciation for making Dr. Maurice Perkins available to the FAO Fertilizer Team.

I believe that many of the recommendations found on pages 8-13 of the Report will be of direct interest to your organization. These recommendations are not necessarily all applicable to any one country. Generally, they are concerned with matters of policy, planning and action by governments and governmental departments, or by FAO. Observations and conclusions relating specifically to individual countries, which may form the basis for the application of these recommendations, appear in the Country Reviews contained in Appendix I.

Information gathered by the Survey team confirms clearly that fertilizers are a vital prerequisite for greater food and agricultural production in countries of the Asia and Far East Region. As these countries must produce substantially all of their food requirements and, in addition, agricultural products for export, it is essential that comprehensive economic development and aid programs make adequate provision for assistance in the procurement of fertilizers through imports and for an orderly expansion of domestic production.

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 - H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

ack nov 8

I should be interested in having any comments you may wish to make regarding the Survey and its recommendations. If we can provide you with further information or with additional copies of the enclosure, I trust you will call upon us.

When Mr. Hoffman of your Mission to India visited us en route to the States, he indicated that the Bank Mission had examined the fertilizer situation in India rather thoroughly. If a report of the Mission is available we would appreciate receiving two copies.

Yours sincerely,

B.R. Sen
Director-General

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr Peter Wright	

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

As per our Tel. conversation

From Dray

FORM NO. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date Oct. 28, 1960

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Peter Wright	
Mr Avramovic (we spoke)	

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Peter:

1) Do you think we can give these people your agricultural report?
2) The same question arises in connection with a study on rice which FAO is undertaking. They also asked for our appraisal of the Indian agricultural situation.

Give me a call, if you please, before you decide anything.

From

Drag

Loan FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

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Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

OCT 25 REC'D OCT. 20 1960

Dear Mr. Black,

You will recall that in the Director-General's letter of 4 February he emphasized the key role that fertilizers could play in accelerating agricultural production in India and Pakistan. We understand that the World Bank Mission to India gave special consideration to the need for fertilizers and their increased use in the Third Plan. If the Mission's report is available we would appreciate receiving two copies of it.

... I am enclosing a brief article "The World's Fertilizer Requirements", which gives a rough estimate of the world requirements for fertilizer at the end of this century. It indicates a four-fold increase in consumption will be needed.

In order to accelerate the use of fertilizers in underdeveloped countries, FAO, with the support of the world fertilizer industry, expects to initiate a Fertilizer Program under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign ... in January 1961. A copy of the document describing this Program is enclosed for your information. We would be pleased to have any comments you wish to make regarding it. If it is successful we anticipate that there will be demand for a great expansion in fertilizer plant capacity in the underdeveloped countries within the next 5-10 years.

Yours very truly,

F.W. Parker

F.W. Parker
Assistant Director-General
Technical Department

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 - H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
USA

ack Nov 8

Freedom from Hunger Campaign

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS · ROME · ITALY
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THE FERTILIZER PROGRAM

I. INTRODUCTION

The major objective of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign is to increase agricultural production in those countries where hunger is extensive and chronic. An increase in the production of food and feed crops will not only help alleviate hunger but will promote economic development. Professor Rostow, an authority on economic development, states: "The revolutionary changes in agricultural productivity are an essential condition for successful take-off; for modernization of society increases radically its bill for agricultural products", and "Put another way, the rate of increase in output in agriculture may set the limit within which the transition to modernization proceeds." 1/

The use of fertilizers is one of the most effective methods of producing revolutionary changes in agricultural production. Fertilizers are essential not only for increasing production on land already under cultivation but also on land being brought under crops by irrigation. The success of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, therefore, will depend to a considerable degree on the rate at which fertilizer use may be increased in the countries where hunger persists.

A recent FAO study 2/ shows a good correlation between the average yield of all grain crops and the use of fertilizers in 29 countries (see Fig. 1 attached). It shows that in those countries using little or no fertilizer the average yield of grain ranges from 800 to 1,400 kilograms per hectare. As the use of fertilizers increases to around 60 kilograms of plant food (N, P_2O_5 and K_2O) per hectare, the average yield of grain crops increases to 2,000 kilos per hectare. By further increasing the use of fertilizers to 200 or more kilos of plant food per hectare, several countries have achieved average yields of 3,000 or more kilos. Although the indicated increases cannot be attributed to the use of fertilizers alone, the data clearly shows that the use of fertilizers is associated with other improved farming practices.

1/ Rostow, W.W. : "Stages of Economic Growth", pp. 8 and 22, Cambridge Univ. Press.

2/ "A study on Relationships between Land Resources, Fertilizer Consumption, Crop Yields and the Population of Different Countries". (This paper is the second preliminary report of a study which is in progress in FAO).

Currently, world annual fertilizer consumption is approximately 23 million tons of plant food, nitrogen (N), phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) and potash (K_2O), but it is concentrated in the more developed countries. Western Europe applied 50 kilograms of plant food per hectare in 1957, whereas South America and Africa used only 1 kilogram per hectare. Asia used 3 kilograms, but Japan alone accounted for over one half of the total consumption in Asia.

If only one half of the additional food required by the end of this century to feed the estimated additional 3000 million population in the world is to be produced through the use of fertilizers, world consumption of these nutrients would have to approximate 100 million tons. A large proportion of this increase would be used in Asia, the Near East, Latin America and Africa. Vigorous efforts must therefore be made to accelerate the increased use of fertilizers in the less developed countries.

In the industrialized countries, fertilizer use has already developed over a long period of time in close association with the extension of education and the adoption of improved cultural and management practices. By the introduction of fertilizers into the farming practices of these countries, increased yields much above the natural productive capacity of the soils have been obtained. This has increased the profit from farming in these countries to such an extent that fertilizer use today is regarded as an indispensable farming practice. Their use is promoted by governments, universities and other educational sources, cooperatives, credit agencies, farm organizations and by the fertilizer industry.

A similar development is much to be desired in the less developed countries. A good beginning has been made in many countries with the technical assistance of different agencies: international, bi-lateral, and private, including Foundations. The International Rice Commission, an arm of FAO, established a fertilizer working party in 1951. Participating governments have received assistance from FAO, the U.S. International Cooperation Administration, the Colombo Plan, and the fertilizer industry. Countries in other regions have received similar but less effectively coordinated assistance. The development of fertilizer use in these countries and regions may be accelerated by a vigorous and widespread fertilizer campaign.

The Fertilizer Program will be conducted as an integrated part of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign. It will start on 1st January, 1961 and will extend its activities over the next five years. Throughout this period a very extensive field program will be conducted in a number of selected countries, in order to show farmers the benefits of efficient fertilizer use. The program will supply more precise and effective information on the efficiency of fertilizer use in the project areas and on the factors limiting their use.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. To promote the efficient use of fertilizers in order to:

   (a) increase food supplies in food deficient areas;

   (b) increase feed supplies to provide a larger basis for animal production, necessary for better balanced diets and higher living standards;

   (c) increase farmers' income by raising yield levels as a result of efficient use of fertilizers and other improved soil and crop management practices.

2. To assist Governments in collecting the necessary information and data from which they can develop national programs of fertilizer use and production.

3. To assist in selecting the methods of disseminating information in fertilizer requirements and use in the most effective way.

4. To develop guide-lines regarding fertilizers in foreign aid programs.

III. ORGANIZATION

The Program will be under the direction of the Director-General of FAO. An advisory panel from the fertilizer industry has been established, to assist in the Fertilizer Program. This advisory panel is representative of different regions of the world as well as of the various sectors of the fertilizer industry.

Contact between FAO and the panel is maintained by a liaison officer, financed by the industry and temporarily stationed at FAO headquarters. The national committees and public relations and information officers for the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign will also be utilized in the Fertilizer Program.

Governmental and non-governmental organizations, especially farmer and fertilizer industry groups in the collaborating countries are invited to participate in the national action programs. Their full support is considered indispensable to ensure the complete success of the Program.

Regional Fertilizer Working Parties will be established, with the assistance of FAO, to promote the coordination of research and extension in the participating countries, individually and within the region.

IV. THE SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM

A. The Field Program

The field program is the most important part of the Fertilizer Program. The provisions made for staff, supply and equipment under this item amount to approximately 70 percent of the total budgetary requirements.

The objective of the field work is to indicate fertilizer requirements for major soils and crops and to increase rapidly the use of fertilizers. In order to achieve this goal, very extensive fertilizer demonstrations, fertilizer trials and soil testing will be employed. The fertilizer demonstrations will consist of 2-3 plots, which demonstrate rates of fertilization already known to be most effective. The field trials of 6 - 10 plots will be conducted on farmers' fields with varying rates of fertilizer application, in order to determine the most efficient methods of fertilizer use. The fertilizer experimentation with more complex designs will be strengthened or initiated at experimental stations when necessary and possible. In both demonstrations and trials due consideration will be given to other good crop management practices. The method to be employed will depend on already available information and conditions in the participating countries.

FAO and the participating countries will develop Regional fertilizer working parties in the Near East, West Africa and Central America. They will plan, organize, coordinate and analyze the work conducted under the field program in accordance with general guide-lines established at FAO headquarters. The success of the field program, to a great extent, depends on the size and competence of the pool of technicians to demonstrate the advantage of fertilizer use in the field. FAO will provide regional team leaders assisted by junior technicians and equip them with the material needed. The participating Member Governments will conduct the demonstrations, trials and soil testing and provide local supervisory staff and supplies of the fertilizer needed.

Participating Governments may also have additional assistance from FAO under the Expanded Technical Assistance Program, bilateral and other agencies giving technical and economic assistance, and the fertilizer industry.

The funds allocated to the field program provide also for education and training of local staff employed or assisting in the field projects.

In the initial phases of development, the field program will concentrate on those countries where there is the greatest need for fertilizer use, owing to limited land resources and pressure of population. Special attention will be given to those countries where the use of fertilizers has already created an interest among local farmers and governments and where existing programs can form a basis for effective work with fertilizers.

The field program in the Near East will be coordinated with the Regional Wheat and Barley Improvement and Production Project in which ten countries from Afghanistan and Pakistan in the East to Libya in the West, are participating. This will help ensure that good seeds are used with fertilizers and improved cultural and irrigation practices. The Field Program will also be coordinated with the UN Special Fund soil fertility project in Iran. That project makes possible more detailed studies on the fertility status of soils and the use of fertilizers under a variety of soil and crop conditions.

The field program in Latin America will be initiated in Mexico, Central America and the countries north of the Amazon River. As in the Near East, it will be coordinated with the extensive crop improvement programs in many of these countries.

In West Africa the program will be concerned with the extensive commercial crops of the region as well as with food and forage crops.

In addition to the projects to be undertaken under the Fertilizer Program, the fertilizer work in Asia and the Far East will be continued under the Expanded Technical Assistance Program. It will be coordinated with the work in other regions and the accumulated data used in the marketing and development studies indicated below.

B. Marketing and Development Studies

The studies to be undertaken under the Fertilizer Program fall into three categories:

1. Economic studies of production primarily meant to draw attention to the economics of fertilizer use and to the balance between fertilizer prices and costs, and increased returns from their use as affecting the extent to which farmers will have sufficient incentive to use fertilizers in adequate quantities.

At the same time attention will be paid to means that might be used for removing economic and social obstacles to fertilizer use such as lack of credit, lack of adequate distribution facilities, and level and stability of agricultural prices in the countries where the program is to be launched. This type of study will of course be closely linked with the Field Program and actually proceed side by side with the latter.

2. Economic studies meant to provide information and data for use by governments in developing national fertilizer programs and in planning their agricultural development. They are designed to demonstrate the effect which fertilizers can have on agricultural production and in meeting the consumptive demands of the people.

3. Technical studies aimed at developing and providing member nations with the best information available regarding various methods of soil testing and their use in making fertilizer recommendations for a number of crops and different types of soils.

The results of these studies will be published in reports and distributed to all concerned. They may also be used as basic documents at the World Food Congress in 1963. In addition, progress reports and studies on the activities under the Field Program will be produced regularly.

V. REQUIREMENTS

A. Field Program

1. Staff: one soil fertility/fertilizer scientist at Headquarters
one leader for Field Program - Central America
one leader for Field Program - West Africa
one leader for Field Program - Near East

The leaders of the Field Programs in each of the three main regional groupings of countries will be assisted by junior technicians so far as staff allotments under this item on the budget allow.

one Secretary for each of the four senior officers

2. Supplies and Equipment:

Means of conveyance for staff and other equipment and supplies needed for Field Program

3. Operation Expenses:

Office equipment and office operation
Communication

4. Miscellaneous

Special funds for training and educating local staff engaged in the Field Program

B. Marketing and Development Studies

Staff:	Studies Type 1:	One production economist One statistician	$3\frac{1}{2}$ years
		Consultants	3
	Studies Type 2:	One agricultural economist One statistician	$1\frac{1}{2}$ years
		Consultants	
	Studies Type 3:	One soil testing/fertilizer specialist for nine months	

The foregoing staff will be provided with adequate clerical and secretarial personnel and administrative facilities

Publications: Special funds are allocated to cover costs resulting from the publication of progress reports and studies.

VI. FINANCE AND BUDGET

The Program will be financed by the fertilizer industry and will be the industry's contribution to the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign. All contributions will be expended and accounted for in accordance with the established procedures of the organization.

Technicians and materials will be supplied by the Fertilizer Program. It is expected that national program costs will be financed locally and are therefore not included in the budget. On the basis of a Program with the scope described above, the budget permits FAO to undertake a 2 million dollar five year Program. The summary breakdown of this budget is as follows:

Proposed Budget Fertilizer Program:

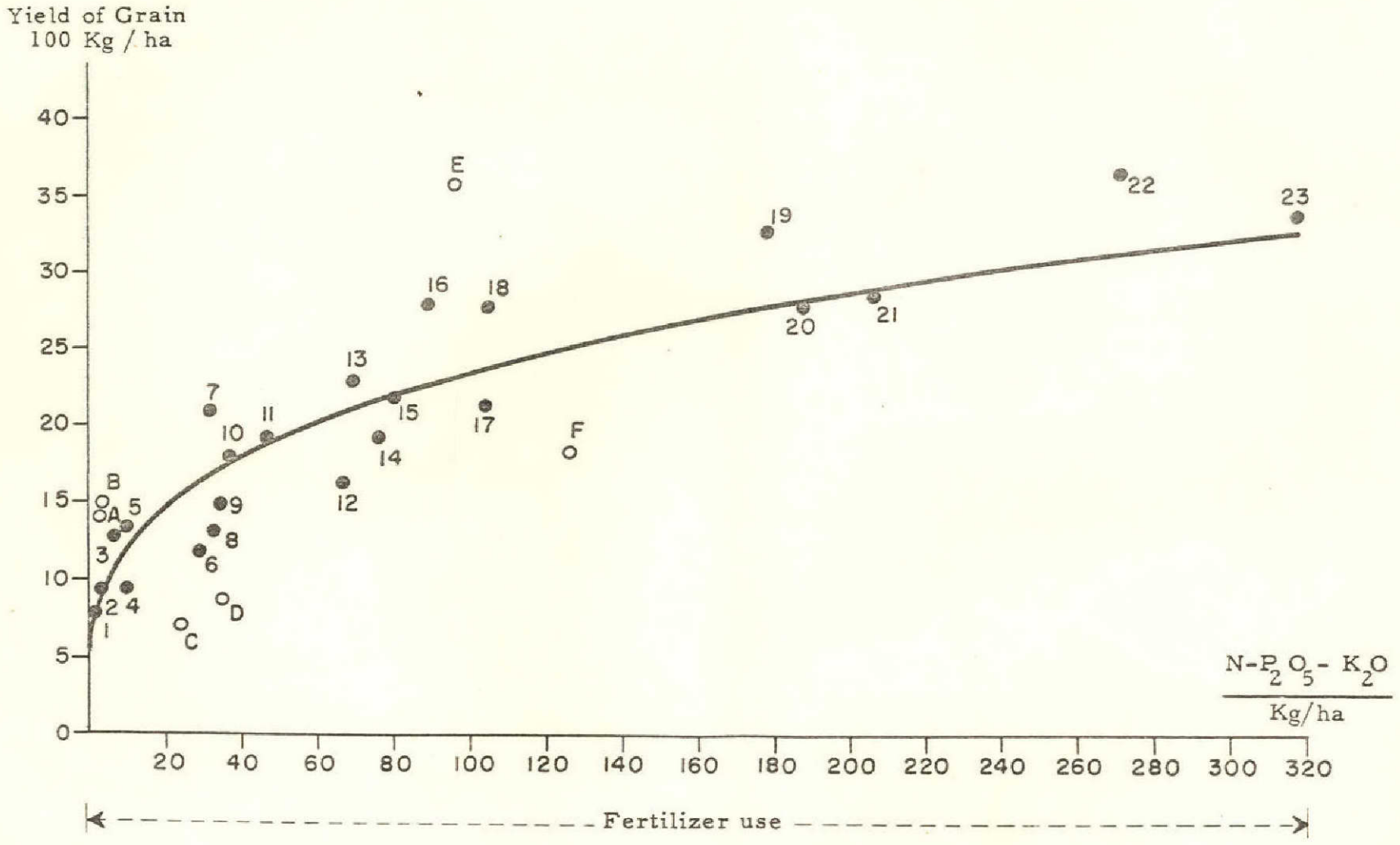
	Total 5 years	1st year	2nd year	Further 3 years
1. Field Program	(1,400,000)	(240,000)	(320,000)	(840,000)
Staff and Travel	800,000	150,000	175,000	475,000
Supplies and Equipment	450,000	65,000	115,000	270,000
Operating Expenses	50,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
Miscellaneous: (inc. Public Relations and Fellowships)	100,000	15,000	20,000	65,000
2. Marketing and Development Studies	(450,000)	(80,000)	(100,000)	(270,000)
Staff and Travel	370,000	70,000	80,000	220,000
Publications	80,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
3. Contribution to FFHC	(150,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(90,000)
T o t a l	2,000,000	350,000	450,000	1,200,000

The exact financing of the various phases of the Programs in a year to year basis will depend on the time of the various activities.

It is the intention of the industry to make firm commitments on the basis of the figures stated above, for the first two years with the understanding that if the Program develops satisfactorily further support will be given for the following three years.

Fig. 1 - NATIONAL AVERAGE YIELD OF GRAIN AND THE USE OF FERTILIZERS IN 1957

(Yield of All-Grain crops, excluding Mixed Grain)



1 - India	7 - U.S.A.	13 - Norway	19 - Belgium	A - Argentina
2 - Philippines	8 - Peru	14 - Sweden	20 - German Fed. Republic	B - Indonesia
3 - Canada	9 - Greece	15 - France	21 - Taiwan	C - Australia
4 - Mexico	10 - Yugoslavia	16 - UAR(Southern Reg.)	22 - Japan	D - Portugal
5 - Brazil	11 - Italy	17 - Austria	23 - Netherlands	E - Denmark
6 - Spain	12 - Finland	18 - U.K.		F - Korea, S.

Note: Countries by alphabetical letter, not taken in account in the curve

THE WORLD'S FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS *

by

F.W. Parker
Assistant Director-General
Technical Department

World consumption of plant nutrients, N, P_2O_5 and K_2O in chemical fertilizers doubled in the last 10 years from about 11.5 to 23 million tons. This provided enough fertilizer to increase world agricultural production per capita about 10 percent when it was used with other improved practices. The increased use of fertilizer has been primarily in the industrialized countries with the result that some of them have accumulated crop surpluses, whereas some underdeveloped countries are still faced with food shortages.

Population experts estimate that the population of the world may double, from 3 to 6 billion people, in the next 40 years. If this is the case, the fertilizer industry should examine three questions: how much fertilizer will be needed in the year 2000, where will it be needed, what steps should be taken to ensure that it is produced and used? Obviously no-one can provide sure answers to these questions. However, enough is known to make reasonable estimates on which 5 or even 10-year programs for fertilizer development may be planned. The following estimates are an indication of the orders of magnitude in which we should think, not projections based on detailed studies and analysis.

If the world population doubles in the next 40 years, food production must be more than doubled to provide adequate nutrition for all. In the same period the acreage of crop land is not expected to increase more than 10 to 20 percent. Therefore, the world average yield of crops will need to be about double what it is today. What part would fertilizers have in producing such an increase?

The great disparity between the less and more developed regions in the use of fertilizers in relation to land and people is shown in the ... accompanying figure. Western Europe and the Far East, for example, have almost the same amount of arable land per capita.1/ Europe uses

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1/ The data for Europe and the Far East do not include Russia, eastern European countries or Mainland China, for which complete data are not available.

* Guest editorial, to be published in the October 1960 issue of IMC World

28 kgs. of plant nutrients per capita or 84 kgs. per hectare of arable land. Asia uses 2.5 kgs. per capita or 8 kgs. per hectare. If Asia is to feed twice the present population by doubling yields it must use as much fertilizer as Europe does today. Such an increase in fertilizer use, along with improved seed, pest control and other good practices, should increase Asia's crop yields 100 to 125 percent. Thus Asia, including Mainland China, would need about 30 million tons of plant nutrients by the end of this century, almost 50 percent more than the entire world uses today.

If we apply this same line of reasoning and estimates to other regions, we get an estimated need for an additional 20 million tons for the other underdeveloped regions of the free world. The total of 50 million tons should be compared with the current use of 3.4 million, of which 40 percent is used in Japan. During this same 40 years we can expect consumption in North America, Europe including USSR, and Oceania to increase from 16 to about 50 million tons. This would indicate a world total of 100 million tons. The question certainly will be asked, is such a large quantity really needed, or can the desired production be secured by other means, including better seeds, green manuring, plant protection and irrigation? The fertilizer definitely will be needed. Such has been the experience of Western Europe, North America and Japan. Fertilizers alone will not provide the increase. The other practices alone will not do it either. Fertilizers and the other practices must be provided in the combination best suited to the crop, soil and climatic conditions prevailing.

Our first two questions, then, may be answered. World consumption may be about 100 million tons - 40 million tons in the currently underdeveloped countries of the free world, 40 million tons in the more advanced countries, and about 20 million tons in the Communist countries of Europe and Asia.

If this change in fertilizer use is to come about, positive action will be needed. Fortunately such action has been started. A recent FAO survey of the fertilizer economy of Asia and the Far East region indicates that many countries are aware of the need for fertilizers and are working to have them used and produced. They are receiving substantial assistance from FAO and the governments and industries of several advanced countries. There are similar efforts in some countries of Latin America and Africa. Russia and China are known to be rapidly increasing fertilizer production and use.

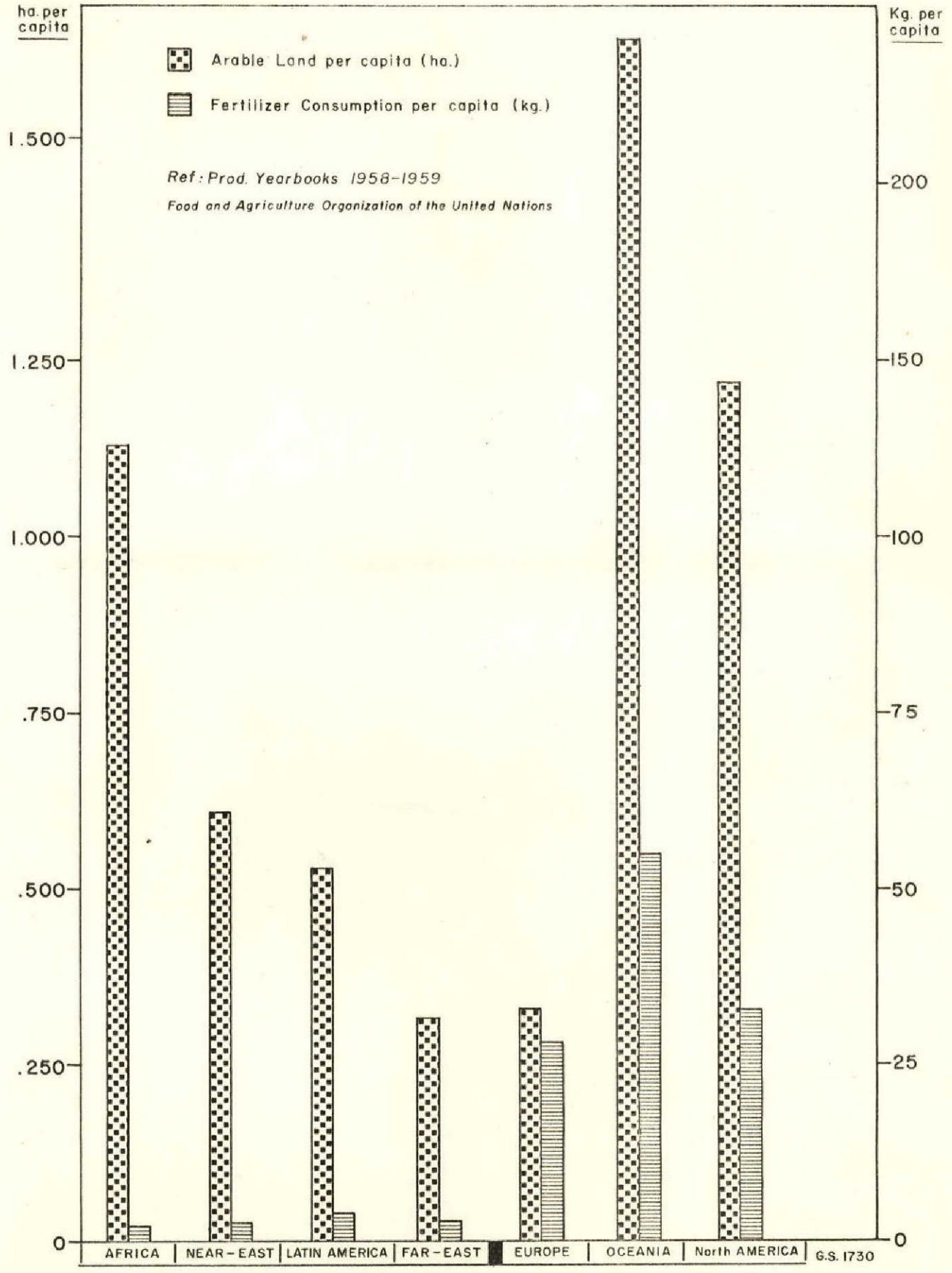
FAO will provide further impetus to fertilizer consumption under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Plans are well advanced for a special Fertilizer Program, to be financed by the fertilizer industry of North America, Europe and Asia, and by the participating countries. There

will be intensive field programs in a large number of countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia. These will be supplemented by development and marketing studies.

These estimates of world fertilizer requirements offer the fertilizer industries of the advanced countries a challenge and an opportunity. The challenge is to help bring about a great increase in fertilizer use in the less developed countries in order to provide food for the increased population and to make a significant contribution to economic development. The opportunity is one of expanding their own activities from a primarily domestic to a world program. The fertilizer industry more than almost any other can make a very important contribution to the agricultural and economic development of Asia, Latin America and Africa.

FWP:at
September 1960

REGIONAL ARABLE LAND AND FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION, PER CAPITA, FREE WORLD



Liaison FAO

October 17, 1960

Dr. Franco Rotondi
c/o Latin America Section,
Economic Analysis Division
Food & Agriculture Organization
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
R o m e, Italy

Dear Dr. Rotondi:

Your studies on the development of African Oil Palms and Cacao in Ecuador were passed on to me in the absence of Mr. Craig-Martin who has left the Agriculture Division for another position within the Bank.

I have found both documents quite interesting and informative. Not having been in Ecuador, I am not able to comment in detail. However, in connection with the oil palm paper it may be useful to consider an approach recently developed in Malaya to establish small-holder oil palms around existing estates. The Federal Land Development Authority, Ministry of Rural Development in Kuala Lumpur could supply you with information if FAO does not have recent data.

Very truly yours,

S. Takahashi
Agriculture Division
Department of Technical Operations

ST:gm

Liaison FAO

August 30, 1960

Reference: RU 7/17-RUe

Mr. Victor W. Bruce
Agricultural Organization and Administration Specialist
Agricultural Education and Administration Branch
Rural Institutions and Services Division
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracella
Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Bruce:

I was most interested to receive your letter of August 4 concerning the proposed conference on agricultural organization and administration in South America but have deferred replying until Mr. R. W. Wilson of this Division had returned from the recent FAO/OAS Regional Conference in Mexico City.

Mr. Wilson discussed the proposals with Mr. Dey and told him that the subject was of great interest to the Bank and that he felt sure that we would do what we could to support the conference.

I am pleased to confirm Mr. Wilson's views. This general subject of organization and administration of agriculture for development of agricultural resources is one of the most basic problems and of outstanding concern to Bank lending for agriculture in many South American countries. We are, therefore, most interested in the Conference and will do what we can to support it. It is difficult to make a definite commitment so far ahead because there is always the possibility at any time that unexpected direct operational requirements must have first call on our limited staff. However, I can assure you that we will do our best to have an appropriate officer in attendance. Such an officer would be pleased to participate in the discussions as required, but we are not at present planning to prepare a specific paper.

We feel that your tentative list of major subjects for discussion is very good and also agree with your view that you should aim at setting the general guide-lines and giving the delegates the opportunity to thrash out

many of the problems between themselves. In firming up the guide-lines I would suggest personally that you give some thought to the following points:

I feel that the problems most difficult to solve are those related to the nature of the "public service" system itself. This no doubt will be the concern of the U.N. Public Administration people but there are two points which seem to me to be of special application to Departments (or Ministries) of Agriculture:

1. The function of an effective Department of Agriculture is essentially technical although the Department is also concerned with policy making and routine administration. Different qualifications and attitudes are required for the different functions and in as far as practicable there should be a clear cleavage between the technical and other branches of the Department.

2. This makes it more practicable to establish "job descriptions" for all technical positions and opens the way for more effective personnel policies.

A further point which seems worth thinking about is improved organization within the Department to take better advantage of foreign technical assistance.

I have noted your comments concerning Mr. Guiscafré-Arrillaga's work in Peru. He visited us here on the way down and we have been watching his work with interest and will, of course, assist him if we can. It is probable that within two or three months we will have an officer stationed in Lima to assist in the settlement and development of the Quiroz-Piura irrigation project lands. He will certainly be getting in touch with your agricultural admininstration expert.

I have, as requested, passed on a copy of your letter to Mr. Demuth, but when your plans for the administration conference are firmed up it might be just as well to write to him more formally requesting Bank participation.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

P. A. Reid
Chief, Agriculture Division
Department of Technical Operations

Cleared with and copy to Mr. Demuth
cc: Mr. Iverson
PAReid:dw

26 August 1960

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 12 August 1960, we wish to inform you that:

1. Production Yearbook for 1959 was dispatched to you on 28.7.1960.
2. World Coffee Survey is out of print.

Yours sincerely,

for W.G. Weisbecker
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES
NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS
NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA
AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome, Italy

ADM.156 P/480 30M 600/3114

STOP 26

Mr. S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

FAO Dc

Loans FAO
original OAS

Mr. P. A. Reid

August 24, 1960

R. W. Wilson R.W.W.

Fifth Inter-American Agricultural Conference of OAS and
Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

During my attendance at the Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America in Mexico City, I discussed with Mr. Shushil K. Dey of FAO the proposed conference to be held in Argentina during March-April 1961 on "Problems of Organization and Administration for Co-ordinated Development of Agricultural Resources."

Mr. Dey was anxious that the Bank support the proposal and participate in the conference. I informed Mr. Dey that the subject was one in which the Bank was most interested and I was sure that support would be forthcoming, but the question of the extent of actual participation would need to be considered at Washington. I suggested that he submit his proposals and requests officially to the Bank through the normal liaison channels to enable a decision to be taken on the role the Bank could play in the conference.

The proposed conference was mentioned under Item 29 at Mexico. Copy of the document is attached hereto. I understand it received support from the countries concerned in the discussion which ensued, though my attendance at another committee's session precluded me from hearing the views expressed first hand.

RW/lc

Liaison FAO
(original - OAS)

Mr. P. A. Reid

August 19, 1960

R. W. Wilson

Fifth Inter-American Agricultural Conference of OAS and Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of FAO

In accordance with instructions, I attended the above joint conference in Mexico City from August 9 to 18. Twenty-four countries were represented by delegates, and twenty-eight governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations by observers.

Discussion on the various items of the agenda was fairly good from the viewpoint of exchange of ideas and on the more important items most of the delegates delivered prepared statements covering the situation on that aspect in their country, the problems involved and their plans and hopes for the future.

The predominant theme, which seemed to recur whatever the subject under discussion, was "agrarian reform." This term was used to include not only redistribution and security of tenure of farm lands, but also the economic and social welfare of the farm family and involved education, extension, research, health, credit and marketing services. While the term itself may be a misnomer for encompassing all these activities, it was encouraging to note that all delegates had a keen appreciation of the inter-relations of all these factors and the need for their co-ordination and concurrent development.

Particular emphasis also was given to co-operatives and it was obviously the policy of most of the governments represented to strongly foster this type of organization. On this subject, I had some reservations also regarding the nomenclature of the proposed establishments as the structures spoken of sounded very much more socialistic than co-operative in the accepted term.

There was almost universal agreement as to the lack of efficiency and productivity in Latin American agriculture. The statements made indicated a realistic appreciation of the factors responsible and of the steps necessary to overcome the deficiencies. There was also a realization that these would be long term and the situation at best could only be improved gradually and not spectacularly.

The proposed common market for Latin America was the subject of considerable discussion. It was suggested in this connection that agricultural production and manufacture for the common market domestic needs should be regionalized according to environmental suitability and capacity rather than

national boundaries and that world export agricultural production and manufactures should be developed individually according to a country's assessment of market prospects. A complaint frequently voiced was that the cost of manufactured commodities was disproportionately high compared with world prices of primary products. There were no concrete solutions offered for this problem of primary producing countries except some rather nebulous talk about guaranteed minimum prices.

Passing reference was made by Mexico to international financial agencies financing development of production types already in surplus, but this subject was not pursued and did not figure in any of the resolutions submitted and adopted by the Conference.

Summing up, I consider the conference was of substantial value as regards exchanges on Latin America's common problems in agricultural development and production, the means by which these should be attacked and the assistance that the international organizations could render towards their ultimate solution. For my own part, I obtained from attendance at the conference a better understanding of the various countries' views of their difficulties and proposals for resolving them. While many of the resolutions passed by the Conference were more idealistic than possible of early practical attainment, they were generally soundly based as objectives towards which national policies could advantageously be directed.

I have requested that the reports of the four Commissions, into which the Conference was divided, be forwarded to the Bank, together with a copy of the general conference report when these are available. A report of the discussions on the more important subjects will also be prepared and submitted by me in due course for internal reference in the Bank.

FAO Doc.

August 12, 1960

Mr. W. G. Weisbecker,
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section,
Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations,
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome, Italy.

Dear Mr. Weisbecker:

We read in the June issue of the United Nations Documents Index, page 251, FAO entry no. 111, that the Production Yearbook, 1959, has been issued. We have not received the four copies for which we have a standing order, so would you please send them to us immediately.

On August 9, 1960, the New York Times published an article about a survey on world coffee published by FAO. Would you please send us three copies of that too.

Very truly yours,

S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

CO:vv

ack August 26

FORM NO. 75 (5-58) INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date August 9,1960

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Demuth	
Mr. Berry ✓ Mr Lawson o/r	
Discussed with Mr Scrivo	
2 Mr Reid	400

	Action		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		To Handle

REMARKS

I feel that this proposed FAO conference will be of considerable interest to the Bank and also have a favorable impression of the competence of the organizer, Mr. Bruce.

Subject to your agreement I would reply saying that we will do our best to have someone in attendance and leaving open the question of participation. Mr. Craig-Martin if available would be the logical choice.

From P. A. Reid

Season FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Please quote:
Référence: RU 7/17-RUe
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AUG - 4 1960

Dear Mr. Reid,

I wish to refer to the conversations we had in your office earlier this year concerning the meeting we will be holding on "Problems of Organisation and Administration for Coordinated Development of Agricultural Resources" for the ten countries of South America. At that time the meeting was to take place in December this year, but it has now been found necessary to postpone it until 1961. While responsibility for the organisation of this meeting rests with FAO, it is being held jointly with the U.N. Division of Public Administration and in collaboration with the Organisation of American States.

The meeting will be discussed at our Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America which this year is being held jointly with OAS and takes place in Mexico City this month. The purpose of the discussion is to provide delegates with an opportunity to draw to our attention aspects they feel to be of major importance which are not covered in the provisional agenda and which they wish to have included.

Our aim is to attract really senior participants, up to three from each country, although this will of course vary according to the number of institutions with major responsibility for agricultural development in each of the invited countries. In principle we hope to have represented the Development Corporation or its equivalent, the Agricultural or National Bank involved in the financing of agricultural development, and the Director-General of Agriculture. It is felt that the proceedings of a high level meeting of this nature would suffer if a larger number of participants was invited from each country, and it is also for this reason that it has been restricted to South America rather than embracing all countries in Latin America. At some future date we are hoping to hold a similar meeting for the countries of the northern zone of Latin America, and will eventually cover the other continents as well.

A letter has been received from the Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura y Ganadería de la Nación of Argentina expressing the interest of the Government in Argentina serving as the host country for this meeting, and we have now asked the Government for a "formal" offer to serve in this capacity. The

Mr. P.A. Reid,
Chief, Agriculture Division,
Department of Technical Operations,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

ack august 30

duration of the meeting will be ten days and we are hoping that it will take place during March or April 1961. All being well we expect to be in a position to make a formal announcement at our Regional Conference in Mexico that Argentina will serve as the host country, together with an indication of the date of the meeting.

... Attached is copy of the English version of the paper I prepared for discussion at the forthcoming Regional Conference which sets forth the main purposes of the meeting. So far as details are concerned I have set out below some of the subjects we believe to be of particular importance, which I am sure will be of interest to you. It is on these points that we wish emphasis to be placed at the Buenos Aires meeting.

"Administrative machinery and procedures for relating policies and plans for agricultural development with those for general economic development".

"The role and organisation of the Ministry of Agriculture in agricultural development" - e.g. the formulation of agricultural policies and plans; research organisation and policy; extension organisation and policy; the place of direct services to producers; organisation on a functional basis as an alternative to division by subject fields.

"Problems and advantages arising from the dispersal of responsibility for agricultural development" - e.g. the role of autonomous and semi-autonomous agencies, regional or valley authorities in agricultural development.

"The need for inter-ministerial and agency coordination regarding government activities and services related to agricultural development" - e.g. Agricultural and Development Banks; Ministries of Public Works; Development Corporations; ministries or agencies responsible for the distribution of government lands and for land settlement; the planning of multi-purpose development projects.

"Activities at the field level" - e.g. the organisation and location of provincial or regional offices; collaboration between the field services of different ministries and agencies particularly with regard to multi-purpose projects.

"Technical manpower requirements and personnel policy" - e.g. determination of technical manpower requirements; collaboration with agricultural schools and faculties to ensure the future availability of the number and types of personnel required for government services; in-service training facilities; importance of relieving technical personnel and directors of routine administrative problems and quasi-technical tasks; the establishment of allowances to facilitate the movement of staff between field offices and research stations and the national capital.

Job descriptions etc

In addition to items such as those listed above, the United Nations Division of Public Administration will also deal with the broad problems of the relationship of agriculture to general governmental organisation and administration. While these various items have been included in a Provisional Agenda I must make it clear that this matter has not yet been finally settled and in addition to other items which the UN Division of Public Administration may wish to raise, we will also have to be guided by the views expressed at the Regional Conference next month.

In addition to expressing our views on the various items included in the agenda and attempting to stimulate greater interest in this subject field as a whole, we wish to provide an opportunity for the attending delegates to explain to each other how they are tackling these problems in their respective countries and to exchange opinions and ideas. During the trip I had just completed round Latin America at the time I saw you, many senior officials welcomed this opportunity to exchange views and experiences and expressed satisfaction that we are now taking a more active role in this subject field, which they felt had been rather neglected in the past in favour of activities in technical and economic fields. I believe it is particularly important in dealing with problems of organisation and administration in Latin America at this stage, that our role is restricted to giving general guide lines and providing an opportunity for delegates to thrash out many of these problems between themselves. This of course will be followed by more detailed studies on our part following the outcome of this meeting, which to our knowledge is the first of its kind to be held. Based on regional surveys and case studies in selected countries, a publication will be prepared on "Comparative Systems of Organisation for Agricultural Development in Latin America".

Pending the outcome of the Regional Conference, further discussions with OAS and the U.N. Division of Public Administration, and receipt of additional information from Argentina concerning the facilities available there, it is not possible at this time to prepare a final statement on the staff and equipment required to conduct this meeting, although I expect to be in a position to do so in the very near future. You will recall that I enquired whether you would be interested in collaborating with us on this project, and now that you have seen the agenda items to be covered I am wondering if you would be prepared to make an officer available to assist in discussions at the meeting on a topic or topics of particular interest to the Bank. Most of the agenda items are directly related to your activities and you will no doubt agree that much greater benefit could be obtained from Bank loans for agricultural development if improvements were introduced in the organisation and administration of ministries of agriculture and their field services to producers, and closer coordination promoted between these and other ministries and government agencies such as Economy, Public Works, Development Corporations, Agricultural and State Banks, Regional Development Boards etc.

It is for these reasons that even if you are unable to collaborate to the extent of a Bank official participating in the discussions, we are hoping that you will at least wish to be associated with this meeting. If you have any comments to make on the items listed in the Provisional Agenda or suggestions for additional items you believe should be included, these would be most welcome.

During my visit to the Bank I had an opportunity to discuss this meeting briefly with Mr. Demuth, and attached is copy of this letter which you may want to pass on to him and your Latin America Unit for general information.

Before concluding I would mention another matter which will be of interest to you. Since December last year we have had serving in Peru an Adviser on Agricultural Organisation and Administration who is working directly with the Minister of Agriculture in implementing the recommendations of the joint FAO/IBRD Mission to Peru on Agricultural Development. The expert in question, Mr. Guiscafré-Arrillaga of Puerto Rico is doing a really first class job under extremely difficult conditions, and I am sure that considerable benefit will result from his efforts in reorganising the Ministry and its regional offices, strengthening its field services, and developing closer coordination with other branches of government concerned with agricultural development. At present he is particularly concerned with the establishment of a strong planning office in the Ministry of Agriculture, and the integration into the Ministry's structure of autonomous services formerly carried out by the ICA servicio. It is to be hoped that Bank officials visiting Peru will contact Mr. Guiscafré-Arrillaga as I am sure his activities will be to your satisfaction as well as ours. I might add that we now have Advisers on Organisation for Agricultural Development working on similar assignments in several other countries.

I had been hoping to visit you again before now, but unfortunately my travels have been elsewhere. Trusting all is well with you and your family, and looking forward to seeing you again on my next visit to Washington, unless of course you can pay us a visit here in Rome before then.

Yours sincerely,

Victor W. Bruce

Victor W. Bruce
Agricultural Organisation and Administration Specialist
Agricultural Education and Administration Branch
Rural Institutions and Services Division

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES | FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

FIFTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE | SIXTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR LATIN AMERICA

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MÉXICO, D.F.
AUGUST 1960

LARC 60

Item No. 29 of the
Provisional Agenda

Document No. 21

MEETING ON PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION FOR COORDINATED DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Document prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Emphasis has been placed in most countries on the economic and technical aspects of agricultural development, while the fundamental importance of making parallel improvements in the organizational structure, administrative procedures and the strengthening of government services to agricultural producers in many cases has been relatively neglected. Substantial improvements of this type are essential if countries are to bridge the serious gap which exists between approved development plans and their realization. This gap will assume even greater proportions as efforts are made to accelerate the rate of development, unless remedial steps are taken.

A meeting is being organized for the 10 countries of South America during March/April 1961 on "Problems of Organization and Administration for the Coordinated Development of Agricultural Resources". The purposes are to focus attention upon this field of work, to provide an opportunity for member-countries to discuss and exchange ideas on their respective problems, and to develop useful and acceptable approaches for the solution of these problems. The meeting will be jointly sponsored by FAO and the United Nations in collaboration with the Organization of American States and with the support of other interested agencies.

The agenda includes matters related to the organization and operations of Ministries of Agriculture, to the administrative machinery and procedures for relating policies and plans for agricultural development with those for general economic development, and to the functioning of all ministries and governmental agencies concerned with the development of agricultural resources. Particular emphasis will be placed on the need for a coordinated approach to be taken by State and Agricultural Banks, Public Works, Development Corporations, autonomous and semi-autonomous agencies, the establishment of clear lines of responsibility and the avoidance of duplication. The subjects to be covered range from consideration of the organization needed at the national level for promoting agricultural development to implementation at the field level, and include such items as services to producers, multi-purpose

development projects, technical manpower requirements, the creation of training facilities and personnel policy. Guidance from the Conference on other major aspects which should be included in the agenda would be appreciated.

In view of the importance of the subjects to be dealt with by the meeting, it would be desirable that countries send policy-level participants representing ministries, banks, government corporations and agencies with major responsibility for agricultural development. If sufficient interest is expressed, it is hoped to hold a similar meeting at a later date for the countries of the Northern Zone of Latin America.

FAO Doc
Italy
FAO

July 11, 1960

Mr. Walter G. Weisbecker
Chief, Distribution and Sales Section
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy.

Dear Mr. Weisbecker:

Would you please send us three copies each of: — 2c - Jys 28-60

World Forest Inventory, 1958, and

Tea - Trends and Prospects (No. 30 in the commodity bulletin series). Rec'd Jys 12-60

We have not received copies of these publications through the normal distribution channel.

Yours very truly,

S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

SHR:vv

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA
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JUN 27 REC'D

Please quote
Référence: RU 7/10
Sírvase citar:

JUN. 24 1960

Dear Mr. Black,

.....

I have pleasure in transmitting to you five copies of the Report of the Seventh Inter-Agency Meeting on Agrarian Reform which was held in Rome, 25-26 April 1960.

It was regretted that the International Bank was not able to send a representative to this meeting. I wish to assure you, however, that any comments which your Organization may wish to offer concerning the Report, and future contributions in the field of agrarian reform, particularly the report on "Developments in the Field of Land Reform" to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962, will be greatly appreciated.

Since the Report of the Seventh Inter-Agency Meeting on Agrarian Reform appears on the agenda of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Social and Related Economic Questions to be held in Geneva on 4-8 July next, I should appreciate it if one copy were transmitted to the International Bank representative to the Geneva Meeting. In view of the short time available before the opening of this Meeting, a sufficient number of copies has been forwarded direct to the UN Geneva Office for Social Affairs for distribution to the participants of the Meeting.

Yours sincerely,

B. R. Sen
Director-General

ack Jun 28

Mr. Eugene Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818H Street
Washington

REPORT OF THE SEVENTH INTER-AGENCY MEETING ON AGRARIAN REFORM

(FAO Headquarters, Rome, 25-26 April 1960)

The Seventh Inter-Agency Meeting on Agrarian Reform was held in Rome on 25-26 April 1960. As in the past, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations issued invitations to the Meeting to the United Nations, the International Labour Office, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. UNESCO and the IBRD wrote regretting their inability to send representatives to the Meeting, but requested that copies of all documentation relating to it be sent to them.

The Meeting was opened by Mr.S.K. DEY, Director of the Rural Institutions and Services Division, in his capacity as Chairman. He transmitted greetings from the Director General, and said that FAO was conscious of the fact that it must do more in the field of agrarian reform by the improvement of the quality of work, but that this can only be done in close cooperation with the sister Agencies.

I. Participants

UN: Zahir Ahmed
Deputy Director
Bureau of Social Affairs

ILO: Lothar Richter
Rural and Indigenous Workers Division

FAO: Sushil K. Dey
Director
Rural Institutions and Services Division
Chairman

E.S.Abensour
Chief
Rural Legislation Branch
Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs

(I. Participants - contd.)

(FAO: - contd.)

Dr.R.M.Ghonemy
Land Reform Adviser
Rural Institutions and Services Division

Pedro Moral Lopez
Legal Research Officer
Rural Legislation Branch
Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs

Erich H. Jacoby
Chief
Land Tenure and Settlement Branch
Rural Institutions and Services Division
Secretary

II. Adoption of the Agenda

The CHAIRMAN referred to the provisional agenda prepared by FAO, as follows:

(i) Progress report of the Agencies on the work accomplished since the submittal of the last Progress Report to ECOSOC (E3208) (February 1958)

(ii) Review of Agrarian Reform Programs of the Agencies in the light of the ECOSOC Resolution 712 (XXVII), and of the UN General Assembly Resolution No.1426 (XIV).

(iii) Preparation for the report on Developments in the field of Land Reform to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962.

(iv) Other business.

It was felt that item (iii) of the agenda should be discussed in the light of the ECOSOC Resolution No.712 (XXVII) and of the UN General Assembly Resolution No.1426 (XIV).

The question arose as to whether the General Assembly Resolution 1426 (XIV) implied that a second report, in addition to the report mentioned in the ECOSOC Resolution, should be prepared. There was some discussion on this point with reference to the content of the two Resolutions.

The Meeting agreed that the only items on which additional stress seemed to be given in the General Assembly's Resolution were listed under paragraphs 2(b) and 6 of the Resolution. Paragraph 2(b) asks for an account of possible improvements in the support to be provided by the UN Agencies to Member Governments in their work in the field of agrarian reform. It was felt that this could be taken care of by adding a special chapter to the proposed ECOSOC report. In paragraph 6 of the Resolution an examination of the results of land reform programs in the under-developed countries and the effects which the programs have had on the economic development of those countries, is requested. It was understood that such an examination would provide the basis for drawing up the report. So far as the content of the proposed ECOSOC report on other topics is concerned, it was clear that the ECOSOC Resolution covered all those points.

III. Progress Reports and Reviews of the Agencies' Programs

UN, ILO and FAO cooperate in the Central American Study on Land Tenure and Agricultural Labour in which each of the three agencies participate by seconding one expert to the project.

The Representatives of FAO and ILO gave detailed reports of their respective Organization's activities in the field of agrarian reform since February 1959, when the last progress report was submitted to ECOSOC: they also reported on their plans for the future. Reference was made to the documentation submitted to this Meeting by ILO and FAO, which is appended to this report as Annex I and II respectively.

The FAO representative particularly referred to the expanded activities of the Organization in Latin America, and more specifically to the Latin American Land Reform Advisory Team, which has visited Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela and to the second Latin American Land Problems Seminar held in Montevideo (Uruguay) in November 1959. Among the studies completed during 1959 was mentioned the "Survey of Experiences in Land Reform and Land Settlement in a selected number of countries" which might be of specific importance for the projected report to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962.

The Program for 1960-61 paid specific attention to land tenure problems in Africa, and reference was made to the Center on Land Policies for East and Central Africa to be held in Uganda during October 1960, which it is hoped will be organized together with the Economic Commission for Africa. Reference was made to the negotiations with that Commission during the visit of Mr.Jacoby to their Headquarters in Addis Ababa recently. The hope was expressed that, as in the past, ILO will also closely cooperate with FAO in the organization of this Center. The FAO representative informed the Meeting about the resolutions of the last FAO Conference which requested the Director General to initiate preparations for the establishment of Regional Research and Training Institutes on Agrarian Problems in Latin America and in South East Asia. FAO assured the other Agencies that they will be kept informed concerning developments, and that the establishment of these Institutes will be carried out in close cooperation with them.

The Representative of ILO informed the Meeting that his Organization had given considerable attention to the major problems connected with rural development, subject to be discussed by the International Labour Conference in 1960 on the basis of the report entitled "The Contribution of the ILO to the raising of Income and Living Conditions in Rural Communities, with particular reference to Countries in Process of Development". The ILO took an important part, in collaboration with other international agencies, in the organisation of meetings, seminars and centres dealing with vocational training in agriculture and cooperatives and continued to provide technical assistance in the field of vocational training, cooperatives, handicrafts and small-scale industries.

Work is nearing completion on a preliminary study of settlement by migrants.

ILO has the primary responsibility for the Andean-Indian Program, which is carried out in close cooperation with the UN, UNESCO, WHO and FAO. ILO's studies in the field of agricultural labour are continuing, and reference was made particularly to the "African Labour Survey" and to the studies of the movement of labour out of agriculture, as well as non-agricultural employment opportunities for agricultural populations.

The representatives of the UN, ILO and FAO stressed the point that the preparation of the report to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962 would be one of the main items in all three Organizations' Programs for 1961.

IV. Preparation for the Report on "Development in the Field of Land Reform" to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962.

(1) Contents of the Report

The meeting examined the various aspects of land reform listed in paragraph 57 of document E/3208 with a view to determining and defining:

(a) the extent to which information is available or can be provided by the Organizations concerned.

(b) the responsibilities of the respective Organizations.

It was not the intention of the Meeting to make an exhaustive listing of all possible sources of information at this stage. It was considered useful to record the more important sources which were known at the present time. A more important decision was to fix the responsibility of the different Organizations for the preparation of the first draft of the four main sectors indicated in paragraph 57.

Item A: The effects of land reform on productivity in agriculture and on farm output in both the subsistence and commercial sectors .

FAO will be expected to collect all relevant material, taking into account the studies made by recognized international organizations and research institutions. The material provided by organizations other than international ones will have to be assessed by FAO. UN might be able to collect some information from the Regional Economic Commission.

Item B: The effect of land reform on employment in rural communities, with particular reference to:

(i) Productivity of labour
(ii) Level of employment and extent of underemployment

This will be mainly covered by ILO's own efforts, the sources being the reports available from Technical Assistance Missions, special studies conducted by recognized research institutes, studies made by ILO in collaboration with other international organizations, and reports prepared by ILO on regional meetings, seminars, conferences, and documentation furnished by countries participating in such conferences. As far as UN is concerned, the material that they would be able to provide would come from Regional Economic Commissions.

Item C: Financing agrarian reform.

(i) Tax policy
(ii) The needs of the new cultivator for production capital
(iii) Financial obligations to, and of, former landholders.

It was decided that FAO should review the replies to past questionnaires bearing on Tax Policy. ILO mentioned a number of studies which should be relevant to this topic, and these should be taken into account also. Two of them are "The Effects of Agrarian Reform Measures in Findland" and "The Economic Effects of Agricultural Settlement in Schleswig Holstein", the latter being prepared by the Research Institute for World Economics, University of Kiel, by Dr.Hans Stamer, in 1955. As far as UN is concerned, they might supply information on this point through their Regional Economic Commissions and the Fiscal and Financial Branch at UN Headquarters. It was also noted that some relevant information would be available from the working group's report at the Montevideo Seminar, and studies under preparation by the OAS.

As regards (ii) - ("The needs of the new cultivators for production capital") which concerns the problem of organizing facilities for rural credit, information should be provided by FAO the Cooperation Division of ILO would also have information on this point.

Item D: The Relationship of Land Reform to Community Development.

(i) The role of community development in the solution of specific problems arising from land reform schemes.

(ii) The impact of national community development programs on the agrarian structure.

(iii) Coordination of land reform measures and community development in national programs of economic and social development.

This would be the main responsibility of the UN (Bureau of Social Affairs) who will undertake a number of studies in selected countries through one or more consultant(s), or by farming out these studies, where possible, to recognised institutions. It was noted that in connection with the ECAFE study on the relationship between community development and economic development, some relevant information had already been collected. The ILO representative mentioned that information bearing

on this subject would be available from their experiences, for example, with the Andean-Indian Project, and would be made available for this purpose. It was felt that this would be useful as the Andean-Indian Project uses many of the community development methods and approaches in an adapted form.

In addition to the above items mentioned in paragraph 57 of the document E/3208, there are two other points mentioned in the General Assembly Resolution No.1426(XIV), paragraphs 2(b) and 6, with which the report will have to deal, namely:

(i) possible improvements for supporting the work of the Member Governments in the land reform field, and

(ii) an examination of the results of the land reform programs in the under-developed countries, and the effects which the programs have had on the economic development of those countries.

In regard to the methods of strengthening the Technical Assistance Program in the field of land reform, it was agreed that the different agencies will indicate their plans in this respect. Regarding the examination of the results of land reform programs in under-developed countries, it seemed unnecessary to indicate sources of information or to fix any specific responsibilities, since the evaluation would automatically follow from the determination of the effects of land reform measures on the aspects of economic and social development listed in paragraph 57 of the prospectus.

It was understood that at the time of the preparation of the report the points noted in paragraph 55 of the Prospectus (E/3208) would also be kept in mind.

The Meeting noted that the report would incorporate appropriate recommendations and observations in the manner indicated in the General Assembly Resolution No.1426 (XIV).

The Participants agreed that the report to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962 has to be one self-contained report, in which the contributions made by the various agencies in their legitimate fields of interest are integrated, with a view to achieving a balanced, consistent, and synthetic presentation.

2. Procedure for collecting information

It was agreed that the main emphasis of the report should be placed on the developments in less-advanced countries, and consequently the collection of information and data should be related mainly to under-developed countries which have undertaken land reform measures in recent years. The effects of agrarian reform programs in the more developed countries should be brought into account in so far as they illustrate the problems in the under-developed areas without going into detailed examinations of the situations in developed countries.

With respect to Items A - D; and items mentioned in the General Assembly Resolution No.1426(XIV): paras. 2(b) and 6.

Item A:[1/] FAO has no plan for undertaking any special case study.

Item B:[1/] ILO mentioned that their contribution would be specially orientated to the study of the effects of land reform measures on productivity and employment in the context of equal opportunity and security of livelihood of the agricultural population.

ILO planned a systematic analysis of all the available data and information, and the exploration of ways and means to close the remaining gaps with the help of existing research bodies and institutions. ILO was prepared to make available 12-man-months research.

Item C:[1/] (ii) and (iii): The UN referred to a communication received from the Head of the Fiscal and Financial Branch. It appeared that, apart from a study made by Mr.Ganjey, the Branch had not done any systematic work in this field, and had no resources available for undertaking special studies. At the same time it was admitted that this field was exceedingly important, and for that reason the Meeting agreed that the UN may be requested to undertake a few case studies on tax policy and financial obligations of land holders by making extra resources available for this purpose if necessary. It was recognized, however, that comprehensive studies in this field would be beyond the foreseeable resources in staff and time.

1/ for details of the various items see pp.5 and 6 of this Report.

Item C [1] (ii) : FAO will deal with this topic through studies which have already been made by the Credit Section of the Rural Institutions and Services Division. (H. Belshaw: "Agricultural Credit in Economically-Under-developed Countries", 1959: D.B.Brossard: "Manual of Supervised Credit in Latin America", 1955 "Report on the South American Center on Agricultural Credit", 1958: "Report on the Agricultural Credit Center in Indonesia", 1959, and the reports of Technical Assistance Missions, as well as further studies which are planned by them.

Item D [1]: The UN is preparing a study on the relationship of Community Development, in cooperation with ECAFE, which is expected to provide some useful material on these subjects. In addition, the Meeting felt it would be useful if special studies could be undertaken in Bolivia, Burma, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pakistan and Taiwan.

It was mentioned that some of the studies which the UN may initiate might possibly be undertaken by consultants, and the Meeting was invited to suggest suitable people for this purpose. The following names were given: Prof. D.G.Karve Dr.R.Weitz Prof. T.R.Raeburn Prof.A.Vivanco Mr.V.Nath Prof. H.Belshaw Prof.G.Hill Dr.Malai Huvanandana, and Miss D.Warriner.

It was suggested that the proposed country studies on the "Relationship of Land Reform to Community Development" might be made by study groups composed of selected nationals of the countries concerned. The Meeting held the view that it would be preferable to have outside consultants undertake the work in order to assure its objectivity.

Items mentioned in the General Assembly Resolution (No.1426(XIV)) :

(i) Improvements in the Technical Assistance Program in the field of land reform;

(ii) The effects of land reform programs on the general economic development of the countries concerned.

In regard to the first item, it has already been noted that in making their respective contributions the Agencies will indicate the nature of further, and if possible, improved, technical assistance support that may be required by Member Governments.

With respect to the second item, it was felt that some of the facts elicited by examination of the questions listed in paragraph 57 of the Prospectus were sufficient indices to base an analysis of theproblems involved. In addition, FAO will, if possible, obtain specific case studies from selected authorities (such as Dr.Edmundo Flores, Mexico, and Prof. Kajita, Japan).

ILO's representative mentioned, also a study on the "Effects of Settlement in Finland", which could be obtained, on loan, from the Library of the Bonn University.

In addition to the above sources of information, it was agreed that in order to comply with the terms of the General Assembly's Resolution No.1426 a questionnaire should be drawn up and sent to all those countries which have undertaken land reform measures in recent years. To ensure that this questionnaire would result in the furnishing of significant information, it was agreed that staff members of the Agencies, and of the Regional Economic Commission, when visiting countries should use it to secure information on relevant issues. The questionnaire should be initially drafted by each Agency in respect to its field of interest, and then consolidated after consultations by correspondence.

3. Procedure for drawing up the Report

The UN and FAO representatives expressed different views as to where the responsibility for the compilation and coordination of the material for drawing up the final report should lie.

FAO's representative felt that on account of FAO's acknowledged major responsibility in this field, the work of drawing up the final report on the basis of the material to be supplied through different sources and organizations should be carried out at FAO Headquarters. The major part of the information and reference material which would need to be continually consulted in drawing up the overall report was located at FAO Headquarters. It has been accumulated here over the years through the work and reports of the whole-time Headquarters, Regional, and Field Staff employed in this work in FAO. It had to be also recognized that it was only the officials engaged in this work at FAO Headquarters who had continuing contacts with specialists and institutions working in this field in other parts of the world. These contacts would be invaluable at the time that the consultant was engaged in drawing up his overall report. It was therefore essential that the consultant should

work in close and continuous contact with FAO staff specializing in the field of agrarian reform. Among the UN Agencies FAO was the only Organization which had a full-time-staff engaged in work in this field. Consequently it would be expedient for the purpose of ensuring an adequate report of high quality that the main body of the report should be drawn up in Rome.

The UN representative said that if there was to be a single report under the Resolution 712 (XXVII) of the ECOSOC, and 1426(XIV) of the General Assembly, and if this report was to be based upon the contributions of the various Agencies, the Regional Economic Commission and the United Nations, it would be appropriate and necessary for the UN Secretariat to have the responsibility for the final report. For, after all, he pointed out, under the resolution of the ECOSOC and the General Assembly it was the Secretary-General who had been requested to prepare the reports in consultation with the Agencies and Member States, and that while the predominant interest of the FAO and need for its playing the major role in bringing together this report is fully recognized, the fact should not be lost sight of that land reform has to be viewed in the context of general economic and social policy, that the contributions to the report were to be from various sources (UN Bureau of Social Affairs, Fiscal and Financial Branch of the UN Specialized Agencies, Economic Commssions, Reports of Field Experts and Consultants) and that the finalization of a comprehensive report would need a broad perspective.

The responsibility for the final shaping should, in his view, be that of the UN Secretariat, and that such a responsibility admittedly entrusted to the UN Secretariat cannot, in his opinion, be adequately discharged if the FAO's Consultant (who, it is insisted, should be appointed by the FAO and work at Rome) were to be "guided" and "inspired" by the FAO alone and were to produce the final report in Rome under FAO's supervision.

The UN representative further said that, while he made this point of principle (not of convenience), he recognized the absolute need of consulting the FAO fully regarding the substance, the form, and the final shaping of the report.

On behalf of FAO it was stated that FAO recognized the need for the consultant to visit the Headquarters of the UN and other Agencies such as ILO, UNESCO, and the IBRD. It was also cognizant of the fact that the report had to be submitted to the ECOSOC by the Secretary-General. After

the report had been drawn up at FAO Headquarters, it was contemplated that the consultant would submit it to the UN, who would no doubt ensure that their point of view was reflected in the body of the report or in a separate introduction if necessary, after such further consultations with the other Agencies concerned, including FAO, as might be deemed expedient.

The ILO's representative stated that, because of the difference of views between UN and FAO, he would have to refer this matter to his Organization.

4. Time-Table for Report

The following time-table was agreed on for the preparation of the report:

1961

1 February: Agencies' contributions to reach FAO Headquarters for consolidation.

1 March to 15 July: Work by Consultant on preparation of over-all report among the Agencies.

15 July to 15 September: Circulation of the first draft of the over-all report among the Agencies.

15 September to 15 October: Preparation of the Final Draft, and further consultations among the Agencies if necessary.

15 November: Submission of the Final Draft Report to the UN.

5. In his concluding statement the Chairman thanked the Participants for their valuable contributions and cooperation.

ANNEX I

Activities of the I.L.O. in the Field of Agrarian Reform and Related Subjects

I. Activities Completed, or Under Progress since the Sixth Inter-Agency Meeting on Agrarian Reform

Meetings, Seminars and Centres

In the field of vocational training in agriculture and forestry, and as a contribution to the joint work undertaken with the E.C.E. and the F.A.O., the I.L.O. continued to operate a fellowship scheme in Europe for instructors and workers in forestry and it participated in the organisation of a training centre in the same field. The I.L.O. took an important part, together with other international agencies, in the preparation of an international course on vocational education of the agricultural teaching staff organised under the auspices of the Swiss Government in Zurich (Switzerland). The I.L.O. was also associated with the work of the Fourth Session of the F.A.O. Subcommission on Extension and Vocational Training in Agriculture, Home Economics and Rural Youth, held in Belgrade in March 1960, and contributed a working paper on Extension Work for Hired Farm Workers.

The Technical Meeting on Co-operatives for the Near East (Cairo 1959) was jointly organized by the I.L.O. and the F.A.O. with the collaboration of the League of Arab States. Points of discussion among other questions were: co-operatives as instruments of government policy with special reference to land use (land tenure, reform and settlement schemes, agricultural credit, etc. The I.L.O. participated in the First Technical Meeting on Agricultural Co-operatives for South America (Buenos Aires 1959), jointly organised by the F.A.O. and the O.A.S., and in the Second Latin American Land Problems Seminar, Montevideo, November-December 1959.

The Seventh Inter-Regional Seminar on Co-operation was jointly organised by the I.L.O. and F.A.O. in Denmark in collaboration with the Danish National Committee for Technical Assistance.

A Training Centre on Agricultural Co-operatives was jointly sponsored by F.A.O., I.L.O. and the Commission on Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (Nairobi 1959).

Technical Assistance

The Ecuador Land Settlement Project, jointly undertaken by the I.L.O. and the F.A.O. was continued. I.L.O. contributes to the Central American Study of Land Tenure and Agricultural Labour (12 months' expert assistance provided under the regular budget of the I.L.O.).

Technical assistance covering various aspects of agricultural co-operation were carried out in a large number of countries including Burma, Malaya, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic, Honduras, Jamaica and Trinidad.

Technical assistance dealing with handicrafts and small-scale industries was provided to a considerable number of countries such as Afghanistan, Ceylon, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Puerto Rico, El Salvador and Thailand. Regional assignments were undertaken in the Middle East and in Latin America.

The I.L.O. continued, in close co-operation with the U.N., F.A.O., U.N.E.S.C.O. and W.H.O., to exercise primary responsibilities for the Andean Indian Programme. The Governments of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru have requested financial assistance from the Special Fund for expansion of the Programme in the fields of instructor training, land settlement and agricultural extension. In December 1959 the Governing Council of the Special Fund decided to grant such assistance. The Technical Assistance Board of the U.N. has granted a contingency credit to Colombia for initiating in 1960 a programme of rural development and integration for the indigenous population of the Cauca Valley.

Reports and Publications

Report VI, International Labour Conference, Forty-Fourth Session, 1960, Sixth Item on the Agenda: Contribution of the I.L.O. to the Raising of Incomes and Living Conditions in Rural Communities, with Particular Reference to Countries in Process of Development, Geneva, I.L.O., 1959.

A study of the movement of labour out of agriculture is in the process of publication. I.L.O., African Labour Survey, Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 48 (Geneva 1958).

Non-Agricultural Employment Opportunities for Agricultural Populations in Europe, in International Labour Review (Geneva, I.L.O.), Vol. LXXXI, No. 2, February 1960.

E. Fischlowitz, Manpower Problems in Brazil, in International Labour Review (Geneva, I.L.O.), Vol. LXXIX, No. 4, April 1959.

M. Awad, Settlement of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribal Groups in the Middle East, in International Labour Review (Geneva, I.L.O.), Vol. LXXIX, No. 1, January 1959.

A. Métraux, The Social and Economic Structure of the Indian Communities of the Andean Indian Region, in International Labour Review (Geneva, I.L.O.), Vol. LXXIX, No. 3, March 1959.

P. Das, Women under India's Community Development Programme, in International Labour Review (Geneva, I.L.O.), Vol. LXXX, No. 1, July 1959.

II. Programme for 1960-1961

Conferences, Meetings and Centres

International Labour Conference, 44th Session, 1960, Sixth Item on the Agenda: Contribution of the I.L.O. to the Raising of Incomes and Living Conditions in Rural Communities, with Particular Reference to Countries in Process of Development.

The Conference will discuss problems of rural development, including agrarian reform.

ANNEX I

The Sixth Session of the I.L.O. Permanent Agricultural Committee will deal with the questions of social services in agriculture, the application and enforcement of labour standards in agriculture, and will be able to advise on further I.L.O. action in the light of the I.L.O. Conference's consideration of rural development questions, including agrarian reform.

It is proposed to convene the Committee on Work on Plantations in 1961.

A Conference of American States Members of the I.L.O. will be held in 1961; it is proposed to place on the agenda an item on Conditions of Tenants, Share-Croppers and Similar Categories of Agricultural Workers.

The Eighth I.L.O./F.A.O. Inter-Regional Seminar on Co-operation will be held in Denmark from 25 July to 24 August 1960.

A seminar on co-operation for French-speaking countries in Africa, South of the Sahara is to be organised by I.L.O. during 1960 in an African country.

Reports and Publications

A study of labour problems in North Africa, designed to constitute the second volume of the African Labour Survey is in preparation.

Work is nearing completion on a preliminary study of land settlement by migrants.

The I.L.O. will co-operate with the U.N. and other specialised agencies in the preparation of the report on the impact of agrarian reforms on economic and social development, to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962.

A manual on co-operative administration and management and a simplified version of the Workers' Education Manual on Co-operation are in preparation.

A study on services for small-scale industries is being planned for 1960.

Various technical assistance activities, similar to those mentioned under I, are to be continued.

ANNEX II

FAO's WORK IN THE FIELD OF LAND REFORM

I. Program of Work completed, or under process, after the submission of the Progress Report to ECOSOC of 16 February 1959 (E-3208).

Meetings and Centers

Third Session of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings European Commission of Agriculture, Rome, April 1959.

Second Latin American Land Problems Seminar, Montevideo, November-December, 1959.

Participation in the Settlement Study Group of the Farmers' Convention, Israel, March 1959.

Latin American Land Reform Advisory Team, 1959: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela. This Team was organized to help those Governments to clarify the structural problems and explore in close cooperation with them, the type of action required. (The report will be published in the near future).

Assistance within the Regular Program

Indonesia: Assistance in land reform legislation;

Nigeria, Western Region: Assistance in farm settlement schemes;

Sierra Leone: Appraisal of tenure situation with a view to suggesting a new approach to tenure problems.

Assistance under the Expanded Technical Assistance Program (ETAP)

Assistance granted to:

Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, and Paraguay.

FAO participates in the "Central American Study on Land Tenure and Agricultural Labour" seconding one full-time expert to this Project.

Special Fund Project

Participating in the Andean-Indian Project in the field of Land Settlement.

Studies

Mr.A.Gaitskell: "Land tenure and Land use problems in the Trust Territories of Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi" (Submitted to the Trusteeship Council - February 1959).

Prof. G.D. Karve: "Survey of experiences in land reform and land settlement projects in a selected number of countries". (Brazil, Ceylon, Indonesia, Israel, Mexico, Sudan, and United Arab Republic).

Prof. T. Tepicht: "Study on new forms of cooperatives in the sphere of production".

Publications

- Report of the Third Session of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings (Rome, April 1959: Meeting Report no.RU 3/1959).
- Report on the Center on Principles and Policies of Land Settlement for Asia and the Far East, Ceylon, November-December 1958 (Report no.1131).
- Supplement to Bibliography on Land Tenure, 1959.
- Report of the Working Group of the Government of India, and of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on "Methods for evaluation of effects of agrarian reform, New Delhi, India, 1958".
- Texts of Legislation on Agrarian Reform on the Food and Agriculture Legislation Quarterly (in the three official languages).

II. Program for 1960-1961

Meetings and Centers

Center on Land Policies for East and Central Africa, Uganda, October 1960.

Fourth Session of the Working Party on Consolidation of Holdings, European Commission of Agriculture, 7-10 August 1961.

Third Session of the Study Group on Problems of Individual and Group Settlement (1961 - probably in Yugoslavia).

It is expected that Member Governments will request the organization of country seminars on problems of land reform implementation.

Reports

Preparation, in cooperation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, of the report on "Developments in the field of land reform", to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962.

Regional Research and Training Institutes on Agrarian Problems

In accordance with the resolutions of the last Conference preparations for the establishment of the Institutes will be initiated.

Publications

Comparative Studies on Principles of Legislation on Land Consolidation and on Land Settlement both in cooperation with the Rural Legislation Branch.

Country Reports selected from Prof.Karve's "Survey of experiences in the field of land reform and land settlement projects".

"Study on Methods of Land Tenure Studies" and on "Evaluation of the Effects of Agrarian Reform" (if resources are available).

Studies planned

Country Studies on Evaluation of Agrarian Reform Measures.

In cooperation with the United Nations, studies on Land Taxation and Methods of Land Assessment.

ETAP Program : Requests to be implemented: Bolivia, Panama and Turkey. Requests are expected in the near future from Indonesia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

Liaison U.N FAO

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Please quote: TEC - LA-2/13
Référence: SP-8/25(b)
Sírvase citar:

MAY. 16 1960

Dear Mr. Hoffman,

I am pleased to learn from your letter of 7 May that you will be able to call on us here at FAO Headquarters on your way back to Washington. I expect to be in Rome on Monday and Tuesday, 30 and 31 May, and would suggest that you come to see me at 11 o'clock on the Monday. Dr. F.W. Parker, who is Assistant Director-General of the Technical Department, will join us and will arrange for you to meet members of his Department later for more detailed discussions of the fertilizer situation in Asia and the Far East. In the meantime I am sending you herewith a copy of the draft Report of the FAO Asian Fertilizer Survey Team. This has not yet been distributed to the governments concerned but it is hoped that it will be ready in final form in the near future.

I also enclose a brief summary report of a two-day meeting of representatives of the fertilizer industry which took place in Rome last month. The draft Report of the Survey Team was reviewed and a proposed World Fertilizer Program under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign was submitted for consideration. You will gather from this summary that the response from the fertilizer industry was encouraging. When the full report of the meeting is ready, which I hope will be within a week or so, a copy will be sent to the Bank as promised in my letter of 7 April to Mr. Black.

Looking forward to your visit to Rome, I am

Yours sincerely,

B.R. Sen
Director-General

Mr. Michael L. Hoffman
Chief, World Bank Mission
Ashoka Hotel
New Delhi
India

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Please quote Référence : Sírvase citar :
TEC - LA-2/9, LA-2/13

Cable Address : FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Dear Mr. Black,

I am writing this letter to you in view of your deep and continuing concern in the development of India and Pakistan. Your imaginative leadership has been effective in guiding India through difficult times, especially during the past two years, and your initiative in connection with the recently organized Pakistan Agricultural Commission should make an important contribution to the future development of the country. I am sure, therefore, that you will be interested in our view of the rôle that increasing use of fertilizers can play in accelerating the economic progress of both these countries.

Our study of the relationship between the average yield of all grain crops and the use of fertilizers by fourteen representative countries of Asia, Europe and North America is shown in Fig.1. You will note from the figure that India and the Philippines, using almost no fertilizer, produce about 800 kgs. of grain per hectare. At the other end of the curve, the Netherlands and Japan, using 250 or more kgs. of plant food, provide about 3,500 kgs. of grain per hectare. The relationship between the average yield of grain crops and fertilizer use is remarkably good for thirteen of the fourteen countries. We recognize, however, that many other factors may be associated with these differences. The good relationship may indicate that the increased use of fertilizers is usually associated with other important practices.

Fig.1 makes possible an estimation of the quantity of fertilizer - kgs. per hectare - required to produce a desired national average yield. India's average yield in 1957 was 780 kgs. per hectare and was obtained with the use of 1.4 kgs. of fertilizer - $N + P_2O_5 + K_2O$ - per hectare of arable land. If an average yield of 1,200 or 1,600 kgs. is desired, the use of fertilizers should be increased to 10 or 20 kgs. per hectare of total arable land respectively.

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President, International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818, H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Fig.2 shows a similar relationship between the national average yield of food crops and fertilizer use for twelve European countries for the pre-war period. It was used in planning the European agricultural recovery program. Note the yield data cover more crops than in Fig.1, and the relationship is as good as that shown in Fig.1.

In Fig.3, we give the curve of Fig.1 and the pre-war and post-war data for five countries. All five countries have essentially moved up the curve. Both the pre-war and 1957 points lie reasonably close to the curve. This preliminary test indicates the method has considerable promise and gives some assurance that it might apply to India and Pakistan, as suggested above.

The need and importance of fertilizer is further illustrated in a fourth figure showing the amount of arable land and fertilizer use per capita in three agricultural countries of Asia and the Near East, and three industrialized countries of Europe and North America. India, with 0.4 hectares of arable land per capita, but using almost no fertilizer, is probably the poorest fed nation in the world. Taiwan, with only one-fourth as much land per capita but using 18 kgs. of plant food, has a good food supply and substantial agricultural exports. Egypt, with the same amount of arable land as Taiwan, but using only 10 kgs. of fertilizer per capita, is moderately well off as regards food supply and also has considerable exports of cotton. West Germany, with substantially less agricultural land per capita than India and Italy, but utilizing 40 kgs. of plant food per capita, has an excellent food supply. The United States, with 1.1 hectares of arable land and 30 kgs. of fertilizer per capita, has a surplus of food and feed grains. The data of Fig.4, along with similar data for a larger number of countries, seem to indicate that Asian countries, with a high density of population and limited land resources, will ultimately need to use about 15 kgs. of plant food per capita. The figure for Japan is 14.9 and for South Korea 11.2.

These data have led me to the conviction that fertilizers are an absolute pre-requisite for adequate food production in countries such as India and Pakistan. In this conclusion, I am in complete agreement with the Ford Foundation Agricultural Production Team's report to the Government of India. Since both countries must produce essentially all of their food requirements, it appears necessary that a comprehensive economic aid program should make adequate provision for assistance in the procurement of fertilizers through imports and for an orderly expansion of domestic production. This is particularly important in India where the demand for fertilizers is substantially greater than the supply.

In view of the above, an attempt to get the industrialized nations of Europe and North America, and Japan, to provide fertilizers as an important component of their economic aid program to India and Pakistan seems justified. This fertilizer could be provided from existing surplus plant

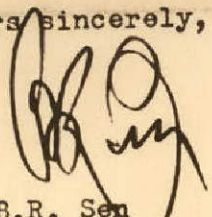
capacity which is substantial, especially in Western Europe and Japan. The counterpart funds developed from the sale of fertilizers could be used to strengthen government services to agriculture, including credit, research and extension services, all of which are needed for the effective distribution and use of fertilizers. A portion of the counterpart funds could be used in expanding the domestic fertilizer-producing capacity, thereby reducing the need for imports. Such funds, of course, would have to be supplemented by foreign capital, some of which might well be provided by non-governmental sources.

The companies exporting fertilizers under the above program should be required to assist in the development of the market and encouraged to undertake fertilizer production in both countries, in association with local capital. The companies might be assured of an opportunity to meet a substantial portion of the import requirements of a given area over a period of years if they would undertake the development of the market and fertilizer production. Most of these companies also produce chemicals for the control of insects and plant diseases. They would, therefore, be expected to develop that market and to promote pest control and other practices which are needed to make fertilizers fully effective.

This Organization recently had a team make a study of the fertilizer situation in the group of countries extending from Pakistan to the Philippines. Dr. Maurice Perkins, of the World Bank, was associated with the team much of the time, and we are grateful for his assistance. The team's report should be in final form in about sixty days. It will provide the data from which import requirements of India and Pakistan can be calculated.

I should be interested in having your reaction to this proposal. If we can provide further data or information, I trust you will call upon us.

Yours sincerely,

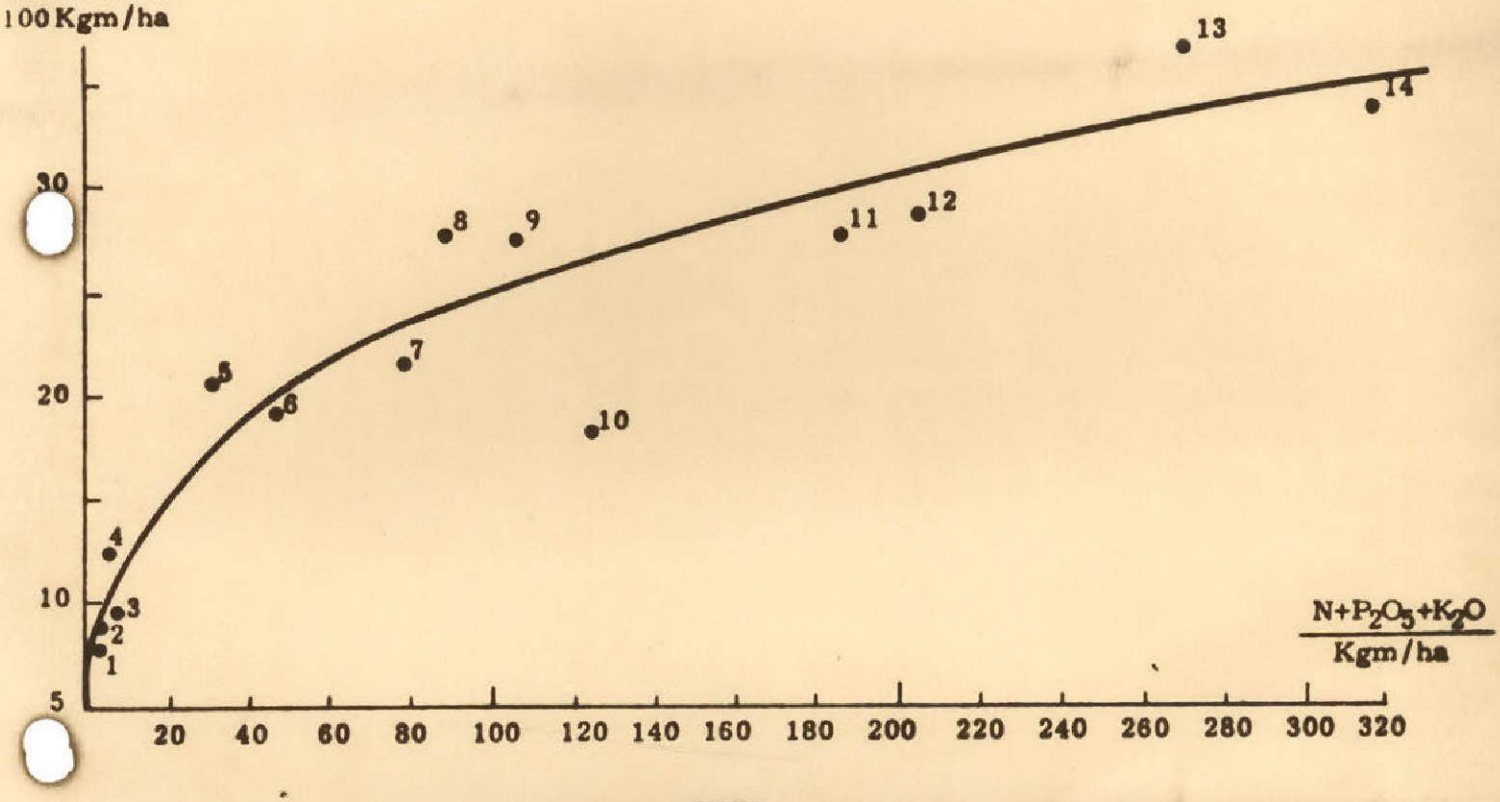


B.R. Sen
Director-General

Fig. 1

USE OF CHEMICAL FERTILISER ($N+P_2O_5+K_2O$)
AND AVERAGE YIELD (1957)

(yield in all grain units, excluding mixed grain)



KEY

1 India	5 U.S.A.	10 Korea, South
2 Philippines	6 Italy	11 Germany, West
3 Mexico	7 France	12 Taiwan
4 Canada	8 Egypt	13 Japan
	9 U.K.	14 Netherland

Reference: Volume 12 Production Yearbook, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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This figure will be revised by the addition of other countries, after which the curve will be redrawn.

Fig. 2

Graph from "Fertilisers in Agricultural Recovery Programmes"
OEEC - Paris.

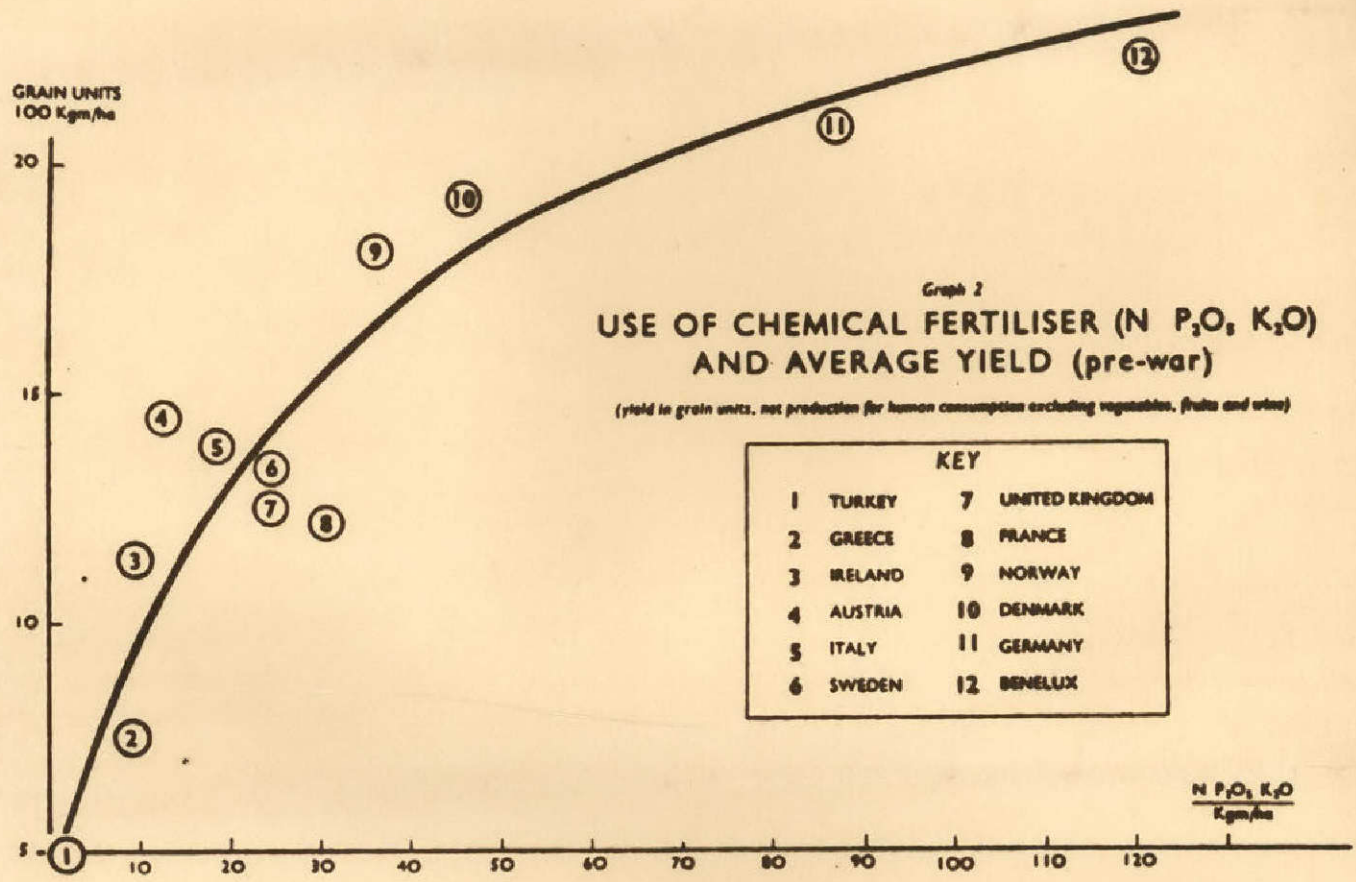
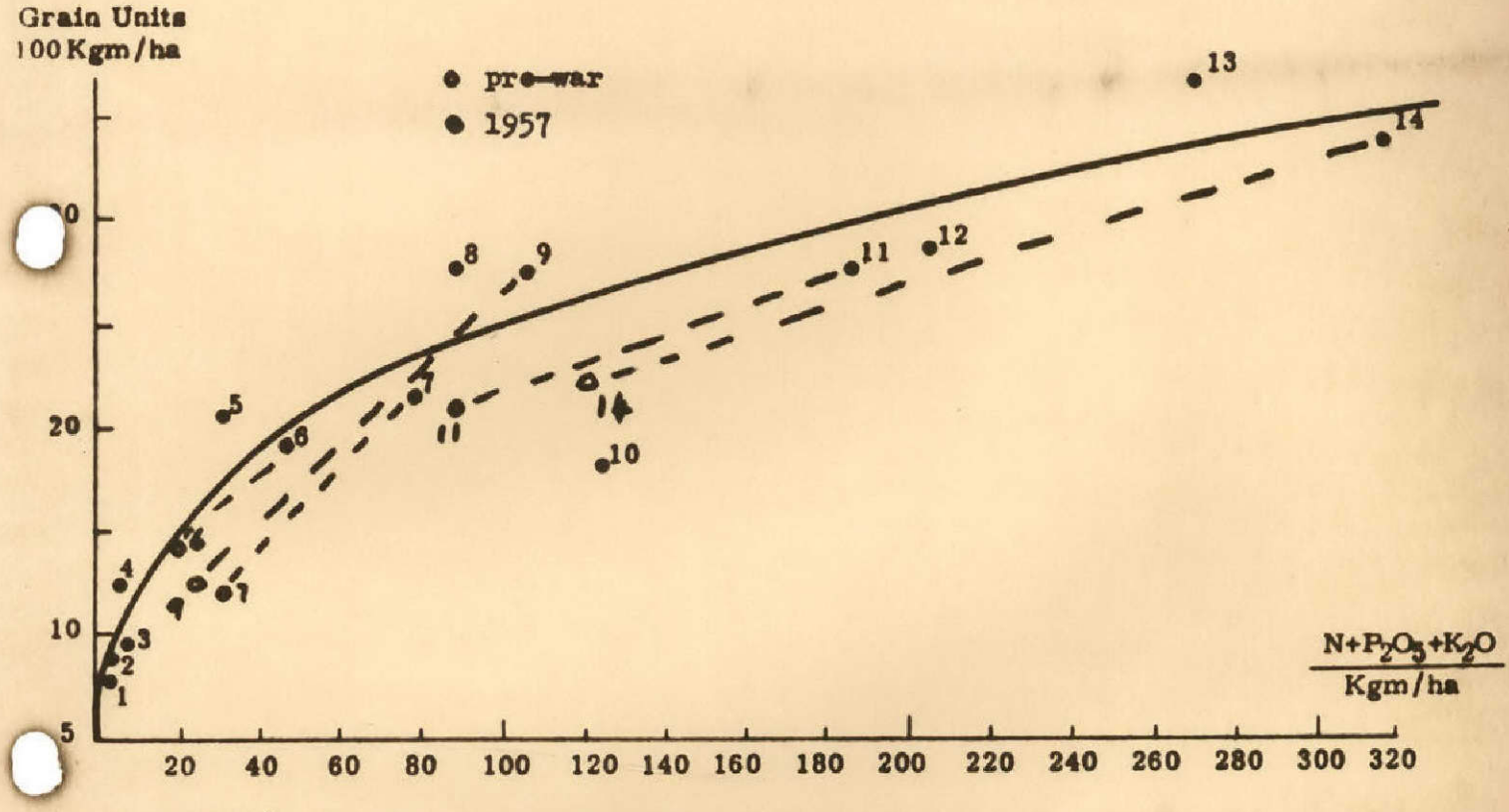


Fig. 3

USE OF CHEMICAL FERTILISER ($N+P_2O_5+K_2O$)
AND AVERAGE YIELD (1957)

(yield in all grain units, excluding mixed grain)



KEY

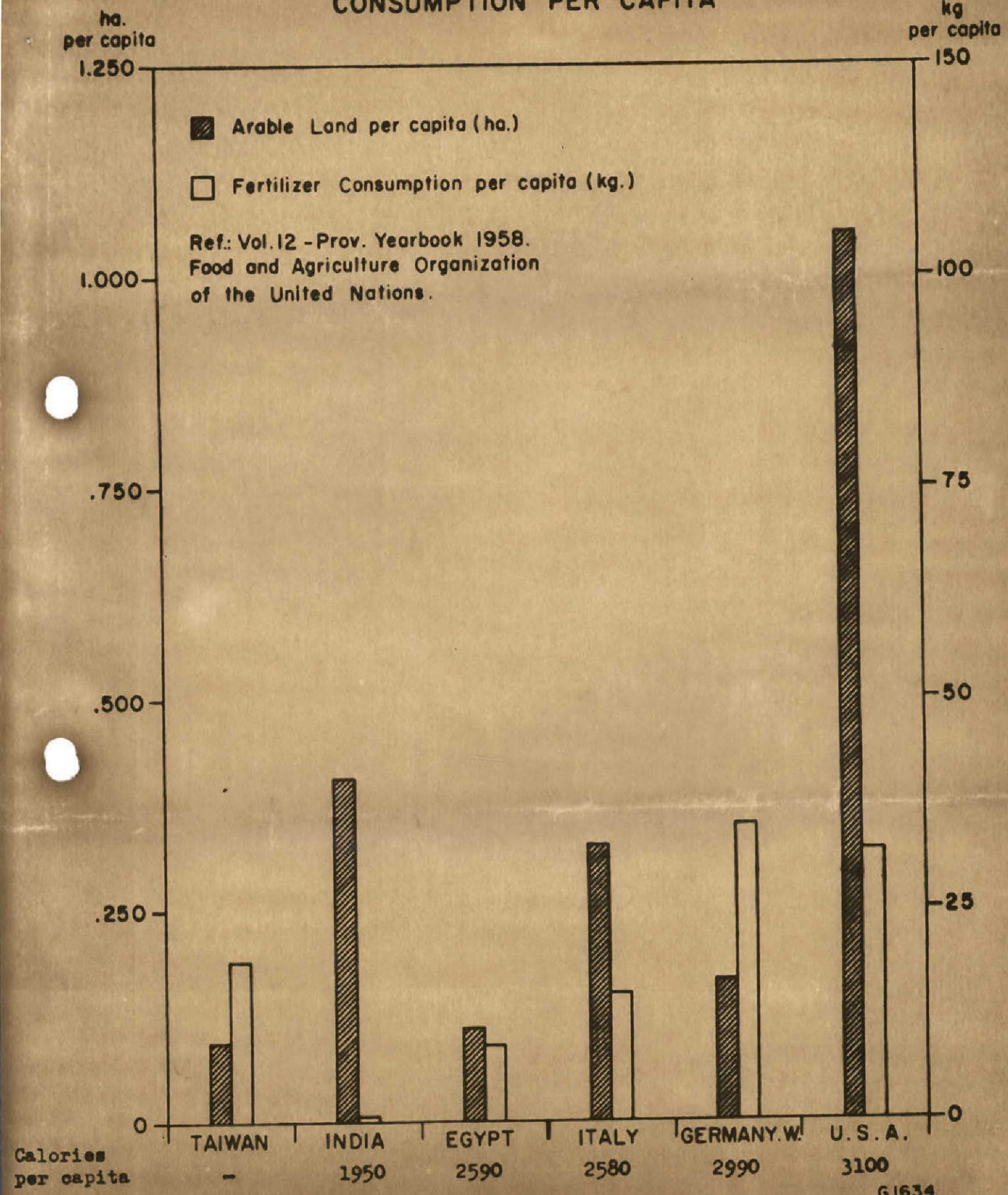
1 India	5 U. S. A.	10 Korea, South
2 Philippines	6 Italy	11 Germany, West
3 Mexico	7 France	12 Taiwan
4 Canada	8 Egypt	13 Japan
	9 U.K.	14 Netherland

Reference: Volume 12 Production Yearbook, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

G 1629

Fig. 4

ARABLE LAND AND FERTILIZERS CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA



March 7, 1960

Dear Dr. Sen:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 4 giving us the views of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the role that the increasing use of fertilizers can play in accelerating economic progress in India and Pakistan.

We have studied the report on India's Food Crisis and Steps to Meet It, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, and we are looking forward with much interest to reading the report which the FAO team is to produce as a result of their studies of the fertilizer situation in countries of the Far East.

The Bank now has a mission in Pakistan to study the economic situation and will shortly be sending another economic mission to India. I am asking Mr. Michael Hoffman, who will be heading the mission to India, to stop in Rome on his return from India late in May and to discuss with you the matter raised in your interesting letter and other problems of mutual interest.

When the reports of the two missions have been completed, we shall be happy to send you a copy of each.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene R. Black

cc: Messrs. Hoffman and Reid

Dr. B. R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome
Italy

ERB:GSMason:mtc

Liaison FAO

April 6, 1960

Dr. B. R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Dr. Sen:

Mr. Black has asked me to thank you for and to respond to your letter of March 15, 1960, informing the Bank of the progress made so far on the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, and of the steps which you are taking to elicit the cooperation of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Campaign.

Regarding your invitation to attend a conference of NGO's on this problem at FAO Headquarters early in May, I am sorry to inform you that, because of the heavy work load now imposed on the staff of the Bank, it will not be possible for us to be represented at that meeting. We should like to express the hope, however, that the NGO's participating in the conference will give full and effective support to achievement of the objectives of the Campaign.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth
Director
Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff

RHD:ELH:em

F.A.O.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files DATE: April 5, 1960

FROM: Jan Willems, Economic Staff

SUBJECT: World Rice Outlook 1960 as Discussed at F.A.O. Rice Conference in Saigon, February 22 to March 1, 1960

General

In 1959/60 the weather has been generally favorable for rice production in the Far East for the second successive season, and paddy production is as high as, or higher than in 1958/59 in most countries. A recovery of production in Africa and Latin America also seems likely. Excluding Mainland China, where output apparently fell owing to flood damage, world production of paddy in 1959/60 would exceed last season's record level of 131 million tons.

Export supplies will be somewhat larger than last year. Import demand for the lower grades of rice is likely to remain strong this year, in particular in South-East Asia. A substantial fall in Japanese imports is forecast. Demand elsewhere for the higher qualities should remain steady or increase slightly.

Some reduction in export prices took place already and an increase in carryover stocks at the end of 1960 can be expected. Competition between exporters might be sharp and lead to a pressure on prices.

Situation in exporting countries

Burma expects a record 1959/60 crop. Including small carryover stocks there are about 1.9 million tons of rice available for export (exports in 1959 were 1.7 million tons) of which already over 1.4 million tons has been sold under Government to Government contracts with Indonesia (508,000 tons), India (355,000 tons), Ceylon (305,000 tons), Pakistan (200,000 tons), and other countries. The Burmese try to improve the quality of their rice by paying premia to the farmers for higher quality paddy and by developing more modern milling plants.

Thailand has a better crop than last season's (7.5 million tons of paddy) and will have a larger export supply (confidentially estimated at about 1.3 million tons) than in 1959, when only 1.07 million tons were shipped.

Mainland China's exports in 1959 (excluding U.S.S.R.) probably exceeded the peak 1958 level of 700,000 tons. Present contracts for exports amount to only 160,000 tons to Ceylon in barter for rubber, although the Chinese reportedly wanted to sell more. In the second half of this year, there might be more sales pressure from that area.

Vietnam has between 400,000-500,000 tons export supply (1959 export 240,000 tons) which is much more than the expected sales.

Cambodia which had a very bad crop in 1958/59, now has probably 200,000 tons for sale.

Korea which only sold 5,000 tons in 1959 now may have 150,000 tons for sale.

Pakistan has 60,000-100,000 tons better quality rice for sale, although it will need still substantial imports this year.

The U.S.A. which exported 686,000 tons in 1959 will probably surpass this quantity in 1960.

The United Arab Republic (Egypt) which had a bad crop last year will resume exports this year at a level estimated at 300,000-400,000 tons. Export taxes have been abolished, but minimum export prices of £34-41 per ton according to quality have been established.

The Philippines which recently became self-sufficient in rice now have a surplus of about 50,000 tons for sale. As, however, the domestic price to the farmers has been set rather high to reach their goal of self-sufficiency this surplus could only be sold at a loss in the international market.

Australia, which sold 56,000 tons last year, in 1960 will have an exportable surplus of 43,000 tons.

British Guiana's exports of 68,000 tons normally go to the West Indies Federation, but because of expansion in production a further 10,000 tons may be available for export to Latin American countries.

Madagascar, after a recovery in crop results, will probably have between 20,000-40,000 tons available for export.

Altogether availabilities from main exporting countries which in 1959 exported approximately 4 million tons, for 1960 are estimated at around 5.4 million tons.

Situation in importing countries

Despite good crops import demand will probably remain about the same as last year. The two main exceptions are Japan and the Philippines. Japan with a series of bumper crops is practically self-sufficient. With rising incomes consumption of subsidiary food has strongly increased and consumers have become more selective. The imported long grain rice is derationed and the ration of domestic rice has been increased by 10%. Total imports are estimated to drop from 280,000 tons in 1959 to about 160,000 tons in 1960. The Philippines, which in 1958 still imported 192,000 tons now even have an export surplus of about 50,000 tons.

Indonesia, whose imports in 1959 rose about 810,000 tons will likely remain the world's largest importer. Contracts with Burma (508,000 tons) and

U.S. (PL 480: 125,000 tons) have been signed for 1959/60. At the moment there are no new negotiations with Mainland China, which in 1959 (partly through the U.S.S.R.) provided almost one-half of Indonesia's imports.

India had a good crop. The problem of insufficient supplies reaching the deficit areas remains, however, and 1960 import might be substantially above the 1959 level of 290,000 tons. A preliminary estimate of 500,000 tons was made (350,000 tons from Burma under a 5-year agreement and 150,000 tons from U.S.A. under PL 480 Agreement dated November 23, 1959). Although rice stocks increased in 1959 national food reserves are still regarded as insufficient. In addition to the import of rice, a supply of 3 million tons of U.S. wheat has been contracted on special terms.

Pakistan, which last year imported 310,000 tons, will again need substantial rice imports in 1960. At least 200,000 tons of Burmese rice will be imported. The total rice deficit in East Pakistan is about 450,000 tons per year. Part of it is met by supplies from West Pakistan and it is planned to cover about 10% in wheat. Government procurement is increasing. Rice production was higher in 1959/60 than in 1958/59 but over the last few years as a whole still remains almost stagnant.

Ceylon now consumes about 1 million tons of rice per year, half of which has to be imported, mainly from Burma (305,000 tons at £32 per long ton f.o.b.) and from China under the barter agreement against rubber.

The level of imports in Malaya remains approximately the same at around 365,000 tons.

Singapore and Hong Kong remain important rice buyers at a total volume of over 650,000 tons.

Altogether the Far Eastern rice importers are estimated to need close to 3.25 million tons of rice in 1960 compared to actual imports into the same countries of over 3.2 million tons in 1959. Imports into other areas amounted to about 1.6 million tons in 1959. It is unlikely that the latter will show major change in 1960.

cc: Messrs. Rist, Prasad, Hoffman, Adler, Alter, Gilmartin, Kamarck, Larsen and Lipkowitz.

(11-59) INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENTAL ROUTING SLIP		Date March 25, 1960	
DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIONS SOUTH ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST			
	Room No.		Room No.
✓ Mr. Brakel		Mr. Wang	
~~Mr. Burney~~	~~607~~	Mr. Wiese	
Mr. de Wilde		Mr. Wright	
~~Mr. Folk~~	~~625~~	File	P 100
~~Mr. Goodman~~	~~607~~		
Mr. Jeffries			
~~Mr. Kapur~~ K	—		
Mr. Larsen			
Mr. Louvet			
Mr. Mason			
~~Mr. McDiarmid~~	~~604~~		
Mr. Pollan			
Mr. Rucinski			
Mr. Stevenson			

DETACH THIS SLIP AFTER CIRCULATION AS SHOWN ABOVE

FAO

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. J. Rucinski B600 DATE: March 24, 1960

FROM: Mr. L. B. Rist

SUBJECT: F.A.O. Rice Conference in Saigon

You may be interested to see the attached commodity note prepared by Mr. J. Willems of this Department summarizing the discussions at the F.A.O. Rice Conference in Saigon held during February 22 to March 1, 1960.

For Staff Use Only
No. 18
March 24, 1960

COMMODITY NOTES*

F.A.O. Rice Conference in Saigon

From February 22 to March 1, I attended the Fourth Session of the F.A.O. Consultative Sub-Committee on the economic aspects of rice in Saigon.

The main subjects discussed at this meeting were (a) world situation and outlook for rice in 1960,1/ (b) long-term trends study and (c) a variety of marketing problems (fluctuations in exports, cost of holding stocks, grading and standardization, internal market structures, consumers preferences, etc.).

Our main interest was in the long-term trend study and upon request I made a statement on this subject which is summarized below.

1. The interest of the Bank in this problem stems from the fact that rice is an important commodity for many of our member countries; rice prospects are relevant both for these countries' long-run income growth and for their resource allocation policies.

2. I mentioned several of the problems of method, statistics, and assumptions which come up when studying this subject.

3. I pointed out the necessity of a long-term study in this field as most importing countries plan for self-sufficiency and the exporting countries are also planning expansion of production. However, a continuous comparison of assumptions with actual facts and a constant correction and improvement in statistical data will be needed to develop a reliable kind of blue-print within the next few years on the long-term aspects of rice production, trade, and consumption.

I was asked to participate in an ad hoc working party to discuss this trend study further. On recommendations by this working party the Committee decided to make this study a central item of the program of work for some years. The study would aim primarily at showing the relative importance of the main factors influencing the world rice economy, with a view to arriving at a range of probable magnitudes and relationships rather than precise

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estimates. The study will be mainly directed toward projecting the position in (or about) 1965, but consideration shall also be given to the possibility of making projections for 1975. The workability of the projection for 1975 will be considered further at the 1961 session, in the light of experience obtained during the first year of work.

Data on prospective growth of population, national incomes, and other basic series of a more general character will, wherever possible, be developed by the Secretariat in collaboration with other international agencies concerned with the pertinent estimation.

To assist the Secretariat in its work and to facilitate relations with members for purposes of the study, an Advisory/ Liaison Group will be established, the members of which would serve in their capacity as individual experts rather than as representatives.

Our collaboration in these discussions was very much appreciated not only by the Secretariat of F.A.O. but also by several country delegates (the U.S., India, Thailand, Australia, and Indonesia) with whom I had further discussions on the subject of long-term trend study.

Concerning the basic assumptions for our own rice study, I learned at the Conference that our three main problems - position of India and Indonesia and supply from Mainland China, are still largely unknown. According to the Indian delegate the prospects for the Third Five-Year Plan are still under consideration. In Indonesia "hope" is expressed for reaching self-sufficiency somewhere beyond 1965 on the basis of a per capita consumption level of 10% above the present one, but there is no guarantee that these hopes will be realized. On the subject of Mainland China all experts admitted to be absolutely uninformed. Notwithstanding a difficult supply position, the Chinese still seem to push sales of rice rather strongly in various Asian markets.

At the end of the Conference the press mentioned a so-called Japanese Rice Bank. According to the press, Japan would buy surpluses from Thailand and Burma and sell them under special conditions (such as settlement of war damages) to S.E. Asian countries and in particular to Indonesia and the Philippines. The Japanese delegates knew nothing about this plan nor did the members of the F.A.O. Secretariat or the countries concerned. On my return trip via Tokyo I obtained information to the effect that this is a personal project of the Minister of International Trade and Industry, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, and details of the plan are still unknown. Probably this project aims at solving the problem of Japan's practical self-sufficiency in rice on the one hand and the pressure from Asian rice countries on the other hand to balance their imports of Japanese goods by rice sales to that country.

Another point to be mentioned here is the official protest from Thailand, seconded by Burma (and unofficially by Australia) against increasing American rice sales, commercially and through PL 480, both in Europe and Asia. After the traditional answer from the U.S. delegate (reduction in U.S. rice acreage, careful marketing procedures) the countries had no further comment. However, Thailand, which apparently suffers most from American competition, remained rather concerned about its rice export prospects.

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* Commodity Notes summarize discussions during meetings on commodity problems conducted by the Economic Staff. They are made available to interested parties in the Bank for background information. They reflect solely the views of the reporting staff member or of the staff members taking part in the discussion.

Jan Willems/aw
Economic Staff

Dr. Lopez-Herrarte

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar:

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

MAR. 15 1960

Dear Mr. Black,

You will recall our earlier discussions concerning the Freedom From Hunger Campaign, and the visit of Dr. Ezekiel to your office in Washington to discuss the possible participation of the Bank in preparing background papers to be used in the Campaign. No doubt you have also been informed of the action taken last summer at the Economic and Social Council when the proposal was endorsed and recommended for the cooperation of all international agencies concerned, subject to its final approval at the FAO Conference.

Our Conference last fall gave general approval to my proposals for this Campaign and authorised me to go ahead along the general lines proposed to it. One of our initial steps was to call an ad hoc meeting of Non-Governmental Organisations to advise me on further steps to develop cooperation of interested NGO's in supporting the Campaign. ... A copy of the report of this meeting is enclosed.

In line with their recommendations, I am calling a meeting of all interested NGO's here at FAO Headquarters in the first week of May, May 3-7. In line with our Conference proposals, we are inviting to this Conference not only international NGO's accredited to FAO, but those accredited to all other UN organisations and Specialised Agencies, so that each organisation can decide for itself whether it wishes to cooperate in this effort.

This NGO Conference will not only discuss cooperation between the NGO's and FAO, but also cooperation between them and the other international organisations cooperating with FAO in the Campaign.

I therefore invite you to send a representative to this Conference, and hope that you will find it convenient to do so.

With my best regards.

Yours sincerely,

B.R.Sen
Director-General

Mr. E. R. Black
President
International Bank
1818 - High Street, N.W.
Washington D.C.

Ack Apr 6

FFHC/60/1

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, Italy

REPORT OF AD HOC ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF NGO'S ON THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

19 January, 1960

1. At the invitation of the Director-General, 23 international non-governmental organizations 1/ accredited to FAO sent representatives to the meeting (Attendance list as App. I). The meeting had before it the statement on the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FAO doc. C 59/15) which had been placed before the 10th Session of the FAO Conference, and the portion of the report of that Session of the Conference dealing with this subject (par. 113 through 128). Copies of both these documents are attached to this report (Appendices II and III).

2. The Director General, in opening the meeting, emphasized that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign can be successful only if non-governmental organizations give full support to achieving its objectives, both in arousing and awakening world-wide public opinion to the problem of continued hunger and malnourishment, and its causes and possible cures; and in helping start and carry through positive measures for overcoming these problems. He called attention to the actions of the FAO Conference authorizing him to seek the cooperation and support of non-governmental organizations, both national and international, and to invite INGO's, in the language of the resolution "to participate in an Advisory Committee of non-governmental organizations, which shall on request consult with the Director General and with representatives of other cooperating international organizations concerning plans for the Campaign and the activities of non-governmental organizations in assisting in the Campaign, at the same time providing an opportunity for the organizations represented to consult with one another."

3. The Director-General stated that in his opinion it would be desirable to invite all INGO's interested in cooperating in the Campaign to take part in a general Conference of INGO's later in the Spring, for the purpose of discussing how they might best participate and cooperate in the effort both with FAO and the other UN Agencies taking part in it, and what should be the composition of the INGO Advisory Committee. Under the provisions of par. 3 of the FAO Resolution, the organizations invited would include INGO's accredited to the U.N., to U.N. specialized agencies, and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as those accredited to FAO.

1/ Hereafter, in this report, the initials INGO will be used to designate international non-governmental organizations, NNGO will be used for national non-governmental organizations, and NGO for both together.

4. The ad hoc Committee accepted this task, and held five meetings over the period January 18 through January 20. Mr. John D. Metzler, of the Commission of the Churches of International Affairs (including the World Council of Churches and International Missionary Council), served as Chairman, and was assisted by a drafting committee whose other members were: Robert Hewlett, of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, Mrs. J.G. van Beekhoff van Selms, President of the Associated Country Women of the World, Mr. F. Casadio, representing both the World Federation of United Nations Associations and the Union of International Associations, and Prof. Pennacchi, representing the League of Red Cross Societies.

5. The ad hoc Committee wishes to express to the Director General its satisfaction for his issuing the call for the meeting immediately after the FAO Conference, and wants to thank him and the FAO staff for preparing and servicing the meeting very effectively.

6. The ad hoc Committee agreed unanimously on the following recommendations to the Director General:

(1) DATE AND PLACE OF CONFERENCE OF INGO's

7. It is recommended that this Conference be held the last week of April or the first week of May at FAO Headquarters, and that FAO provide secretarial and other facilities; calling upon cooperating INGO's to assist where possible in securing necessary services, such as translation, interpretation, etc. The Director General is requested to issue the call for the meeting as soon as possible.

(2) AGENDA FOR THE MEETING

8. The following subjects are suggested for the draft Agenda. It is understood that the Conference will modify this Agenda as it deems fit.

9. I. Organization of the Conference. Election of officers, approval of Agenda and rules of procedure, etc.

10. II. Nature of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Presentation of the Campaign:

(a) What gave rise to the idea;
(b) How the plan of the Campaign has developed to date;
(c) What the present plans, objectives, and methods include, with particular reference to the part expected to be carried by non-governmental organizations, international and national, and their expected cooperation with FAO and other UN agencies participating in the effort.

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11. III. Participation of INGO's and NNGO's in the Campaign, with respect to:

(a) Information and Education;
(b) Research projects and international technical assistance;
(c) National action programs;
(d) Fund-raising, and uses of funds obtained.

12. IV. Possible arrangements for NGO's to work together on the Campaign

(a) At International Level
  (i) with INGO's
  (ii) with FAO and other international UN Agencies

(b) At National Levels
  (i) with and between NNGO's
  (ii) with governments and their national committees

13. V. Advisory Committee of INGO's

(a) Functions, tenure, and operations of the Committee
(b) Size of the Committee
(c) Suggested membership
(d) Secretariat for the Committee

COMMENTS ON THE AGENDA

14. In preparing this Agenda, the ad hoc Committee was drawn into discussing some matters of substance, which are noted below for the information of the Conference.

15. Item II. This would cover a presentation of the ideas already developed for the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, for the benefit of those participants who come to the meeting without prior direct contact with these ideas. This first topic might best be handled by an initial presentation by the Director General of FAO and his aides of the ideas and goals of the Campaign. This should help suggest the pattern for the participation and cooperation of NGO's. It should also indicate what FAO expects to accomplish during the 5-6 year campaign period, and what assistance and support it hopes for from the various groups of NGO's in reaching these goals.

16. Item III. This would provide an opportunity to debate in more detail the special ways in which NGO's, international and national, can support and participate in the program, and carry on work with respect to different sectors of it. Plans already made by NGO's for beginning this work (mentioned in Para. 30) might be reviewed in this connection, and also the proposed schedule for the informational and educational activities set forth in FAO Doc. C 59/15, Appendix III (English pages 26 to 27, French pages 28 - 30). The background information to be made available for the Campaign by FAO and cooperating international agencies, listed in Appendix II of the same document, might also be considered,

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along with additional studies which might need to be prepared, and steps NGO's could take to prepare further studies, and to use and publicize such information. Similarly, suggestions and ideas for research and action projects, and for assisting in financing the Campaign as a whole and individual projects involved, would also be considered.

17. Item IV. In the opinion of the ad hoc Committee, the Advisory Committee should have about 15 members. These should be so selected as to give due representation to (i) major interests represented by different kinds of INGO's, such as women's groups; farmers and other groups with agricultural interests; religious groups, labor, trade, and commerce; nutrition; scientific and professional groups; public opinion and general information groups; (ii) strength in various kinds of campaign activity, such as education and information, action, and fund raising; (iii) geographic representation, with special attention to the need for adequate participation of those areas where hunger and malnourishment are most widespread; (iv) scope of the organizations, relevance of their aims to the purposes of the Campaign, and the contribution they can make to its success.

18. In view of the difficulty of choosing a small group of representatives, well balanced with respect to all these aspects, the ad hoc Committee recommends that the Advisory Committee (a) be composed of representatives of selected organizations rather than individuals, and (b) that its composition be proposed at the Conference by some group designated for this purpose, preparatory to any vote.

19. Item V. It is recommended that the Advisory Committee, when chosen, serve not only as advisor to the Director General, as called for in the FAO resolution but also as the continuing Executive Committee of the INGO Conference, and in such capacity meet from time to time to consider matters of interest to all its members, as well as to advise the Director General. For this reason, it is suggested that the Advisory Committee have a permanent secretary, employed by FAO to serve the Committee, (possibly from funds contributed by all the cooperating INGO's through FAO). This secretary would also serve as continuing point of contact at FAO headquarters between INGO's and FAO on all matters concerned with NGO participation in the Campaign, as well as being Secretary for the Advisory Committee.

3. DOCUMENTATION FOR THE CONFERENCE

20. For Item I, proposed rules of procedure for Conference, draft agenda, etc. to be drafted, by FAO,

21. For Item II, this would be provided by FAO and other cooperating international organizations. It would include

(a) The ECOSOC resolution (July, 1959) on the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

(b) Conf. Doc. C.59/15

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(c) Extract from the FAO 10th Conference Report

(d) The report of this ad hoc Advisory Committee

(e) The FAO report, "Outline of an Action Program under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign" (now in preparation)

(f) A new FAO paper on expected support and action on the Freedom from Hunger Campaign with special references to what can be done by different types of INGO's and NNGO's; and expanding the references to NGO's in paragraphs 125, 127 and 128 of the FAO Conference report and recommendations.

(g) Any parallel documents prepared by cooperating UN organizations or Agencies

22. On Items III and IV of the draft agenda, FAO would place before the Conference the replies from organizations as called for in par. 30 below, and would also prepare for the Conference a summary of these replies. FAO, other UN Agencies, and individual INGO's participating in the Conference, would also be free to submit any other papers on these points they cared to place before the meeting. (To prevent delays in transmission to participants, it would be appreciated if organizations submitting papers would provide 200 copies in English, 100 in French, and 50 in Spanish, if possible, for distribution to members of the Conference - suggested numbers subject to change on basis of replies to the Director-General's letter of invitation.

23. On Item V, par. 3 and 11 of the FAO Conference resolution provide the authorization for the new Advisory Committee.

24. In view of the costs of reproducing and distributing documents, and of the burden which unduly large documentation places upon Conference participants, it is suggested that all new documentation or statements for the Conference be put in as brief and simple form as possible.

4. ORGANIZATIONS TO BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCE

25. It is requested that the Director General issue the invitations, and include in those invited to be represented

(i) All Intergovernmental Agencies specified in the Conference resolution, par. 3 subsection (ii), i.e. "the UN and the UN specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)"

(ii) All international non-governmental organizations specified in par. 3, subsection (iii), i.e. "international non-governmental organizations having established consultative relationship with FAO, the UN, or the other specialized agencies."

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26. It is understood that INGO's participating in the Conference are free to include, as members of their delegations, representatives of major national NGO's affiliated with them.

27. It is also understood that the general meetings of the Conference will be open to the public, so that INGO's not accredited to any UN body, and national NGO's not affiliated with any accredited INGO, will be free to attend the meetings as members of the public. It is recommended that some selected foundations, world religious groupps, and other specially interested bodies, be invited by the Director General to attend as observers.

28. It is suggested that members of the ad hoc Committee inform the Director General, not later than 29th February, of the names of any INGO which should be added to the list placed before the Conference, and of any other organizations which, in their opinion, should be invited under the preceding paragraph.

29. The procedure recommended here will enable all INGO's qualified to take part in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign under the FAO Resolution, to decide for themselves whether they wish to cooperate and to participate in the Conference. With respect to international intergovernmental organizations, only those which are cooperating in the preparation of background papers have thus far been listed as cooperating in the effort, i.e. the United Nations, WHO, UNESCO, ILO, and WMO (the World Meteorological Organization). Other agencies which might well participate in these or other aspects of the Campaign, notably UNICEF, the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the U.N. Special Fund, and the Atomic Energy Agency, might also be invited to take part in the Conference.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE MEETING

30. (a) It is suggested that in issuing the call for the INGO Conference, the Director General ask each INGO accepting the invitation, to send with its reply, or to submit shortly thereafter:

(i) Copies of any formal actions or resolutions that the organization has adopted with respect to participation in the Campaign;

(ii) A summary of any plans it has made for its participation in the Campaign;

(iii) Any suggestions or comments on the proposed Agenda, or any otherpoints it may wish to place before the Conference.

31. (b) It is suggested that the Conference may wish to break up into commissions or committees to consider some special matters before it, and to prepare draft reports on these matters for Conference

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consideration. For example, interest of some INGO's in special phases of the Campaign, such as scientific and research aspects, interests of women's groups, or of farmers, etc. might be considered concurrently in separate meetings of those interested. It is hoped that facilities will be available to permit of three such sub-groups meetings at one time, and it is believed that at least one day might usefully be devoted to such meetings.

32. (c) It is suggested that, in addition to meetings of the Advisory Committee once or twice a year, the entire INGO Conference might reconvene in connection with or near to the time of, the 1961 Session of the FAO Conference, for general reconsideration of progress made and further action needed.

33. (d) In view of the importance of securing attendance at the Conference of persons having direct experience of the problems of alleviating hunger and malnutrition, INGO's having affiliates in the developing countries should make every effort to include representatives from those countries in their delegations. To facilitate the attendance of such persons, and of INGO's specially representative of such countries, we request that the Director General include in his requests to foundations to help operate the Campaign, provision to enable part of those funds to be used to defray travel expenses of such representatives, where needed, to the Conference, or to the Advisory Committee, if selected as members of it.

34. (e) To facilitate representation of INGO'S interested in cooperating in the Campaign but unable to send individual representatives to the Conference, it is suggested that the draft rules of the Conference provide that qualified organizations be entitled to designate the representative of some other organization to speak and vote for them at the Conference, but that no delegate be authorized to represent more than three organizations.

Liaison - F.A.O.

Mr. L. Rist

March 14, 1960

Jan Willems

F.A.O. Rice Conference in Saigon

From February 22 to March 1, I attended the Fourth Session of the F.A.O. Consultative Sub-Committee on the economic aspects of rice in Saigon.

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2. I mentioned several of the problems of method, statistics, and assumptions which come up when studying this subject.

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My collaboration in these discussions was very much appreciated not only by the Secretariat of F.A.O. but also by several country delegates (the U.S., India, Thailand, Australia, and Indonesia) with whom I had further discussions on the subject of long-term trend study.

Concerning the basic assumptions for our own rice study, I learned at the Conference that our three main problems - position of India and Indonesia and supply from Mainland China, are still largely unknown. According to the Indian delegate the prospects for the Third Five-Year Plan are still under consideration. In Indonesia "hope" is expressed for reaching self-sufficiency somewhere beyond 1965 on the basis of a per capita consumption level of 10% above the present one, but there is no guarantee that these hopes will be realized. On the subject of Mainland China all experts admitted to be absolutely uninformed. Notwithstanding a difficult supply position, the Chinese still seem to push sales of rice rather strongly in various Asian markets.

At the end of the Conference the press mentioned a so-called Japanese Rice Bank. According to the press, Japan would buy surpluses from Thailand and Burma and sell them under special conditions (such as settlement of war damages) to S.E. Asian countries and in particular to Indonesia and the Philippines. The Japanese delegates knew nothing about this plan nor did the members of the F.A.O. Secretariat or the countries concerned. On my return trip via Tokyo I obtained information to the effect that this is a personal project of the Minister of International Trade and Industry, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, and details of the plan are still unknown. Probably this project aims at solving the problem of Japan's practical self-sufficiency in rice on the one hand and the pressure from Asian rice countries on the other hand to balance their imports of Japanese goods by rice sales to that country.

Another point to be mentioned here is the official protest from Thailand, seconded by Burma (and unofficially by Australia) against increas- American rice sales, commercially and through PL 480, both in Europe and Asia. After the traditional answer from the U.S. delegate (reduction in U.S. rice acreage, careful marketing procedures) the countries had no further comment. However, Thailand, which apparently suffers most from American competition, remained rather concerned about its rice export prospects.

FORM NO. 59
(2-55)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: Feb. 12, 1960

TO: Mr. Black

FROM: B.R.Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations.
Rome, Italy

FILED UNDER: Op. Files - I.D.A. General

SUMMARY: Re visit from Mr. Lopez Herrarte and discussions about I.D.A.

Ack. by Mr. Knapp Letter dated February 26, 1960.

Liaison FAO Po-Sui.

February 9, 1960

Mr. J. Guiscafre-Arrillaga
Agriculture Administration Specialist
Organizacion de las Naciones Unidas
Para La Agricultura Y La Alimentacion
Oficina Del Representante De La F.A.O.
En El Peru
Lima - Peru

Dear Mr. Guiscafre-Arrillaga:

Thank you for your kind letter of January 23 under reference 004/G.A. I am glad that you find the report prepared by Mr. Packman and myself makes sense.

I am afraid that like you I have never been able to find satisfactory literature on the subject of the organization of a Ministry of Agriculture. Sound organizations exist but differ widely being conditioned by local historical developments. As I have held a number of seminars in our Economic Development Institute on this subject, I have prepared an outline for reading by students. This is very brief but does indicate some of the important issues and may be of help to you. A copy is enclosed.

During my visit to Colombia I helped to reorganize the Ministry there. Your colleague Dr. Maurice Amiot now in Chile worked closely with me on this. If you contact him he may be able to let you have some of the papers I wrote to the Minister establishing some of the principles and procedures. I do not have these myself.

I believe you are right that the Ministry in Peru needs to be put in order before it is expanded to deal with its full task.

Mr. Groenveld sends his best regards. I wish you luck in a difficult assignment and I should like to hear how you get on. Perhaps as a particular problem arises you might feel inclined to write for a personal second opinion. Please do so.

Yours very sincerely,

Paul F. Craig-Martin
Assistant Chief
Agriculture Division
Department of Technical Operations

Encl:
PFCraig-Martin:th

FAO

February 8, 1960

Miss Gerda Blau
Director, Commodities Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Miss Blau:

Thank you for your letter of January 26 regarding various commodity matters of mutual interest. We appreciate very much being informed of the work which your division is undertaking. Needless to say, with our limited commodities staff we find the work of your division highly useful.

We appreciate the invitation to have an observer at the Rice Group's next session in Saigon. Mr. Black has already responded to Mr. Sen's letter, informing him that Jan Willems will attend as the Bank observer. A copy is attached.

The proposed work on coffee to which you refer is in connection with the long-term study to be undertaken by the Coffee Study Group. We have been asked to prepare those sections dealing with coffee's financial aspects, particularly the financing of coffee crops. We have agreed to undertake this work with the understanding that the information presently available to us in Washington for most coffee producers is not adequate. The Group now proposes to have the Economist Intelligence Unit collect the information in the coffee-producing countries for us. Until such time as that is done, the work which we can do here will be of limited scope. As the work progresses, we should be pleased to keep in touch with you and Mr. Maizels on this matter.

The papers on tea, jute, and sugar, to which you refer, would be most useful. We look forward in great expectation to reading them.

Aside from Willems' participation in the rice meeting, I do not know at this time whether we will be able to have observers at the other meetings which you were kind enough to list. We shall do our best to be represented, and I want to thank you for the advance notice.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Dragoslav Avramovic
Chief, General Studies Division

Attachment

DA/SN/nj

FAO

February 5, 1960

Mr. B. R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Sen:

Thank you for your kind letter of January 26 regarding the forthcoming meeting of the CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice. The problems before the Sub-Committee are certainly ones in which the Bank has a fundamental interest. We shall be very happy to have an observer at the meeting. Accordingly, I have asked Mr. Jan Willems of the Bank's Economic Staff to attend the meeting at Saigon.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the major contribution which the Food and Agriculture Organization has made to the work of the Bank in the agricultural commodity field. Not only have the studies prepared by FAO provided much useful data and analysis, but the cooperation received from members of the FAO staff has been invaluable.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Eugene R. Black

ERB/DA/SN/nj

FORM NO. 75 (5.58) INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date 2/10/60
NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Reid	400
Mr Brightbarken	
Any comment?	
None	
Mr. Reid	

	Action		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
✓	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	nformation		Signature
	nitial		To Handle

REMARKS

Mr Gordon

We could be unable to be represented but would like papers in due course

Regs

From David L. Gordon

Mr. Gordon

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Please quote Référence: Sírvase citar: RU 4/10

FEB. 5 1960

Dear Mr. Black,

I wish to refer to ECOSOC resolution 712(XXVII) which requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the specialized agencies, to prepare a report on the progress of land reform for the session of the Council in 1962. The first study prepared for ECOSOC in this field was primarily concerned with obstacles to the implementation of land reform measures, and the two successive reports resulted from an analysis of government replies to a United Nations questionnaire on land reform. The report for 1962 is intended to provide information from world-wide sources on:

(i) the efficiency of implementation
(ii) the obstacles to be overcome
(iii) the impact of agrarian reform measures on agricultural and economic development.

The ECOSOC resolution also invites the United Nations agencies to continue their work in the field of land reform, particularly by the dissemination of information, the organization of seminars and training courses, the encouragement of appropriate pilot projects and studies, and by fostering collaboration by institutions on research related to land reform; it invites FAO and other competent international agencies to cooperate with Member States in the establishment of regional research and training centers concerned with the continuous study of agrarian problems.

In order to achieve the necessary coordination of the work of the United Nations agencies in the field of land reform and to make adequate arrangements for the preparation of the report to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962, I have pleasure, in accordance with past practice, in inviting you to be represented at the Seventh Inter-Agency Meeting on Agrarian Reform which will be convened at FAO Headquarters at 10 a.m. on Monday, 25 April, 1960.

I suggest the following provisional agenda:

Mr. Eugene Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street
Washington, U.S.A.

Ack 2.2.19

1. Progress report of the agencies on the work accomplished since the submittal of the last Progress Report to ECOSOC (E3208);

2. Review of programs of the agencies in the sphere of agrarian reform;

3. Preparation for the report on developments in the field of land reform to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1962;

4. Other business.

I shall be happy to receive any comments or additions which you may care to suggest on this provisional agenda so that I may notify the other participating agencies in advance of the meeting.

I should also be glad to have your confirmation that your Organization will be represented, the names of the members of your delegation, and any documentation which you may think would be helpful to the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

B. R. Sen
Director-General

RECEIVED
1960 FEB -9 AM 10:32

Yours sincerely,

B. H. Sen
Director-General

I shall be happy to receive any comments or additions which you may care to suggest on this provisional agenda so that I can notify the other participating agencies in advance of the meeting.

I should also be glad to have your confirmation that your organization will be represented, the names of the members of your delegation, and any documentation which you may think would be helpful to the meeting.

1. Progress report of the agencies on the work accomplished since the submittal of the last Progress Report to ECOSOC (E/3508);

2. Review of programs of the agencies in the sphere of agriculture;

3. Preparation for the report on developments in the field of land reform to be submitted to ECOSOC in 1963;

4. Other business.

FORM NO. 89
(2.57)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date Feb 10

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Ruckteschell v.i 10.60	600
③ Mr. Demuth (after return from Mr. Gardner's office)	506
① Mr. Iliff SEB has seen	1003

	Action		Note and File
	Approval		Note and Return
	Comment		Prepare Reply
	Full Report		Previous Papers
	Information		Recommendation
	Initial		Signature

Remarks

Fro. JBKnapp

Laroza-FAO
x IDA
Mr. Ruccarelli
Mr. Demuth

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

TELEPHONE BABYLONE 17-10

CABLE ADDRESS: INTBAFRAD PARIS

PLEASE REPLY TO
PARIS OFFICE: 67, RUE DE LILLE
PARIS (7E) - FRANCE

February 2, 1960

Mr. J. Burke Knapp
Vice President
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.

Dear Burke:

I had lunch today with my old friend, Veillet-Lavallée, who is one of the 3 Assistant-Director General of FAO. He has under him the Mendels, the Broches and the Graves of that organization. It ended up with almost an hour with Mr. Sen. The latter wanted to make three points:

a) He is very much concerned about the famous "Food problem" and he has started what is to my mind a rather intelligent campaign. He starts from the idea that fertilizers are needed everywhere in the under-developed countries but that fertilizer manufacturers in advanced countries are not producing to full capacity. Instead of pushing for new plants to be erected in the under-developed countries, he would like to push the manufacturers into delivering more to those who need it. As I remarked that need and demand were not synonymous, he indicated that his first suggestion had been that the manufacturers should follow the example set in India when the Sindri plant found itself confronted with a glut of nitrogen, namely demonstration farms. He would like to induce the manufacturers to establish such farms in a great number of spots, especially in Asia. I don't know how successful he will be but this is obviously an intelligent way of fostering demand.

b) He expressed some concern about the operations of IDA. What he had on his mind was the complications attending the re-use of counterpart funds. I tried to explain to him how we looked upon the potentially inflationary effect of the use of these funds and, I think, I succeeded in impressing upon him that the World Bank was not exactly rigid about it. In this conjunction he mentioned a group of experts which is now traveling to Asia, from Indonesia to Pakistan, to study the impact of the delivery of surplus grains by the United States. As you will remember, they assembled in Washington a week ago and Hooker had asked us to send an observer who in the end had to make a little speech precisely on the subject of counterpart funds and development investment. I was happy to tell Mr. Sen that Van der Mel had presented the orthodox but flexible point of view of the World Bank at this briefing session.

x IDA

Para (c) copied for Atlantic Free Organizations

c) Mr. Sen's main preoccupation was the Committee of 8 on aid to under-developed countries which you will see in a few weeks in Washington. He was apprehensive at the thought that a new organization might be created which would try to handle its own technical assistance in practically every field and which would by-pass the United Nations' agencies and supplant them by purely creditor countries' assistance. He had somehow imagined that this Committee had already reached the stage of resolutions, decisions and action. He could hardly believe me when I told him that at the time I left Washington the problem was to find an agenda.

He is right however in this sense that the issue may arise some day, but I hardly can imagine that individual Atlantic countries, or whichever organization will succeed the OEEC will be in a position to substitute for the enormous amount of technical assistance provided by the existing U.N. specialized agencies.

I am not sure this was a very constructive discussion. It was extremely pleasant and cordial. I thought it might be of some interest to you and perhaps to Mr. Black and Dick Demuth.

Ever yours,

Leonard

Leonard B. Rist

P.S. I understand Lopez-Herrarte is expected any day in Rome. He may hear of the same problems.

- 2 -

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Ever yours,

Leonard B. Rist

P.S. I understand Lopez-Herrero is expected any day in Rome. He may host of the same problems.

RECEIVED
1960 FEB -9 AM 10:35

Form No. 26
(5-58)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

F.A.O.

INCOMING WIRE

DATE OF WIRE: FEBRUARY 1, 1960 RC 9.

TO: BURKE KNAPP IBRD

FROM: ROME

ROUTING
ACTION COPY TO MR. KNAPP
INFORMATION COPY TO
Decoded By

TEXT:

REFERENCE LETTER OF SEN FAO TO BLACK DATED JANAURY 26 IT NOW APPEARS THAT RICE MEETING IN SAIGON WILL START INTELLIGENT RESEARCH ON LONG TERM TRENDS STOP I EARLIER RECOMMENDED AGAINST OUR ATTENDANCE STOP BUT GERDA BLAU KNOWS OF OUR RICE STUDY AND HAS CONVINCED ME WILLIAMS COULD MAKE CONTRIBUTION THEREFOR RECOMMEND HE ATTENDS MEETING AFTER HAVING BEEN BRIEFED BY AREA DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED

RIST

DUPLICATE

TYPED

GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE

FEB 1 4 29 PM 1960

FORM NO. 75 (5-58) INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ROUTING SLIP	Date 2.8.60

NAME	ROOM NO.
Ofer. Files	P-100

	Action		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		To Handle

REMARKS

This is for your files - The Eco. Staff has prepared an answer for Mr. Black's signature. copy of which has already been sent to you.

Frc. Lise Cathala

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA
Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Please quote:
Référence:
Sirvase citar: CO

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

FAO
REC'D JAN. 26 1960

JAN. 26 1960

My dear Black,

We have been very glad to note, in recent years, the active interest taken by the Bank in the work of our Commodity Groups and, in particular, the excellent cooperation received from Dr. Avramovic and members of his staff. This cooperation has helped to strengthen our work and I hope that it has also been of use to your side. The purpose of my note today is to enlist your special interest in the Fourth Session of the CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice, and to express the hope that you can arrange for a Representative of the Bank to participate in the work of this Session. The Fourth Session which will be held in Saigon for about ten days beginning on 22 February, is likely to be a particularly important one from the viewpoint of our cooperation on Commodities work.

For the past few years, this study group has been carrying out a series of economic studies (on the price structure of the International rice market, on internal marketing policies, consumer preferences, costs of storage, size of trade fluctuations, etc.) in order to build up a more adequate basis of commodity knowledge. Now, with this preparatory work virtually completed, the CCP and the FAO Conference have asked the Rice Committee to undertake a more ambitious study of long-term trends in world supplies and demand for rice. The Far Eastern countries especially regard this as an extremely important way of providing some firmer foundation for their national programs and policies in which rice is so basic.

We are under no illusions as to the difficulties of such a study for rice, but we also appreciate the reasons that led the governments concerned to urge that it be done. In the circumstances, we frankly regard it as essential that we should be able to draw on the experience of the Bank in

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street NW
Washington 25 DC
USA

Ack tel 5.

this field. At the same time, I hope that the matter will also be of considerable practical use to your side. I might say in this connection that the members of our Grains and Rice Branch have been much interested in their recent discussions with Maurice Perkins concerning the trends study on rice in the Far East which, I understand, the Bank is itself carrying out and for which we have been very glad to supply some data. I think, therefore, that it would be very desirable for both sides if a Bank Observer could be present at Saigon, where the planning of the FAO study will be worked out in detail.

I would add that all those participating in the previous two sessions in Colombo and Washington were very glad indeed to have the benefit of the participation by Mr. Jan Willems, who contributed materially to the effectiveness of the work.

Yours sincerely,

M. Veillet-Lavallée

For B.R. Sen
Director-General

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA
Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
ROME

Cable Address: FOODAGRI, ROME
Tel. 590011 - 590211 - 599071

Please quote:
Référence:
Sírvase citar: CO

JAN. 26 1960

Dear Mr. Avramovic,

This is to bring you up-to-date on a number of matters of mutual interest.

Fats and Oils

Many thanks for letting us have the final version of your very useful Fats and Oils Study. Duncan Ridler may be coming to Washington for a few days quite soon, and, if so, will try to get in touch with you for a chat, to let you know about some of the work on fats and oils we have in mind.

Rice

I attach a copy of a letter from the Director-General to Mr. Black stressing FAO's interest in the Bank's cooperation in the work of our Rice Group and expressing the hope that it will be possible for the Bank to be represented at the Group's Fourth Session, which will be held in Saigon from 22 February - 1 March.

Coffee

I understand from Al Viton that he saw you briefly during his visit to Washington, and that he much appreciated the opportunity of a talk with you. Meanwhile, I trust that you will have received a copy of Viton's coffee paper in the version sent in December to the Coffee Study Group for distribution through the Group's secretariat to those cooperating with the Group. In any case, however, two further copies are also being sent to you direct from here under separate cover.

As you will see from the introductory note to the paper, its release has been limited at this stage to the circulation required for the direct use of the Group. We hope that it will be of use for this purpose, but would like to make it clear that it is not regarded by us as the "final product" of a thorough study for publication, which will need a good deal more research on various aspects as well as editing and re-arrangement of the present draft (which had to be prepared very hurriedly).

Mr. B. Avramovic
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street NW
Washington 25 DC
USA

Ack Feb 8

In the circumstances, and seeing that Al Viton has got a very heavy program indeed in dealing with all his various commitments for Beverages and Sugar in 1960, we have now made an arrangement whereby Mr. A. Maizels, a very good economist on the staff of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, has agreed to do some further work on the lines just mentioned. I understand from Maizels that he had seen your very useful earlier Coffee Report and he had also heard, through other channels (not from us, since we like to be very discreet concerning any information on your program, which we know is often not available for general release) that you were in the process of undertaking some further work on Coffee. He asked whether it would be possible to exchange all the information now being collected by you and by us. I quite agree that it would be very useful if this could be done. Perhaps you could kindly let me know whether it would be possible for you to let us have some of the material you have got so far for our background information. We could vouch for its being used by us and by Maizels with the utmost discretion.

Tea

Under separate cover, I am sending you an advance copy of our Tea Bulletin, which is due for publication in the printed FAO Commodity Bulletin series in February or March this year.

Jute

You may like to know that arrangements are now being set under way, based on requests by the FAO Conference and a coinciding request by the ECAFE Committee on Trade, for a study to be undertaken on Trends in Jute, bringing up-to-date our Commodity Bulletin on Jute of three years ago, but also going some way beyond this, if possible, in ascertaining prospects of supply and demand, including the influence of substitutes. Here again, on the consumption side we have made an arrangement for some help being provided by the London National Institute.

Sugar

There are at present three manuscripts which, because of various special circumstances, all slightly overlap with each other, and we are still considering their streamlined publication. They are:

(1) A Sugar Handbook giving about 50 basic tables relating to production, trade, consumption and prices over the past 60 years, or so;

(2) A more analytical study on Trends and Forces in the World Sugar Economy (though also containing a very detailed appendix with some of the statistical tables identical to those in the Sugar Handbook); and

(3) A modified version of the text of the study mentioned under (2), with shortened text and without statistical tables, which will be issued in the form of two articles in our Monthly Bulletin (over the next two months).

By arrangement with the Sugar Council, a mimeographed version of the full study mentioned under (2) has been made available by them to their Members. Since this version, I believe, is the one likely to meet your requirements best at this stage, I am arranging for a copy to be sent to you through them.

Since I take it that you receive regularly copies of our Monthly Bulletin, you will also automatically obtain the articles mentioned under (3). Meanwhile, we are now considering publication of quite a comprehensive Sugar Bulletin in our commodity series, which will contain the bulk of the material of the study under (2), plus a number of additional tables originally planned for the Sugar Handbook under (1).

CCP Commodity Groups

Apart from the Rice Meeting in Saigon in February, and the first meeting of the Citrus Group being held in Madrid (23 May - 1 June), our other meetings will all be held in Rome, as follows: Coconut - probably from 10 - 20 May; Grains - 1 - 8 June; CCP - 7 - 23 June; and a small CCP Sub-Committee on Price Support Measures (to meet for some days during the June Session of the CCP). Official notices will be sent out in due course, but I just want to give you this advance notice so as to make it easier for you to consider - as we very much hope you will - any arrangements you may be able to make for the representation of your Department on these various Groups.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

J.O'R

pp Gerda Blau
Director, Commodities Division

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Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Gerda Blau
Director, Commodities Division

CABLES: FOODAGRI, LIMA

TELÉFONO 36440-28-43

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

OFICINA DEL REPRESENTANTE DE LA F.A.O.
EN EL PERU
EDIFICIO DEL MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO-PISO 7º.
AVENIDA SALAVERRY, APARTADO 2036
LIMA-PERU

PLEASE QUOTE
REFERENCE:
SÍRVASE CITAR

004/G.A.

January 23, 1960

Dear Mr. Craig-Martin,

I hope you recall our short interview jointly with Dr. Groenveld on December 10, 1959 at the Bank, in connection with my assignment to implement the FAO/IBRD recommendations about re-organizing the Ministry of Agriculture of Peru.

In my reconnaissance survey of the local state of affairs at the Ministry, I have run accross a preliminary report by you and Mr. Walter Packman which is quite inspiring. This report was a preliminary introduction to the Survey, I understand.

From this report, as well as from our converstion, I gather you have quite a deal of knowledge and experience about ministries organization and administration in Latin America.

I wonder, if you would have available any published or written reports and summaries on the matter that could be available to me. I also would like to have references to books and publications by others, that you would consider interesting and useful for me to have.

(Cont'd)

Mr. Paul Craig-Martin
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Ack. Feb. 9, 1960

Cables: FOODAGRI, LIMA
Telephone 36440-28-43

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

OFICINA DEL REPRESENTANTE DE LA F.A.O.
EN EL PERU
Edificio del Ministerio de Trabajo-Piso 7o.
Avenida Salaverry, Apartado 2039
LIMA-PERU

00h/G.A.

Please quo
Référence
Sírvase c

January 23, 1960

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In my recommissance survey of the local state of affairs at the Ministry, I have run across a preliminary report by you and Mr. Walter Pedman which is quite inspiring. This report was a preliminary introduction to the Survey, I understand.

From this report, as well as from our conversation, I gather you have quite a deal of knowledge and experience about ministries organization and administration in Latin America.

I wonder, if you would have available any published or written reports and summaries on the matter that could be available to me. I also would like to have references to books and publications by others, that you would consider interesting and useful for me to have.

(Cont'd)

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As yet, all I have done is to try to meet officials and personnel at the Ministry and know about their work and functions. It seems to me that there is a lot of human and physical meterial highly useful. The first task obviously is not that of strengthening the Ministry but merely one of putting the Ministry in order. I think that if we succeed in it, the idea of rebuilding other ministries would spread as a contageous disease.

I will be pleased and grateful to have your valuable assistance. Please give my best regards to Dr. Groenveld.

Yours very truly,

J. Guiscafre-Arrillaga
Agriculture Administration
Specialist