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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank

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Washington DC 20433

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RETURN TO BANK ADMIN. &
POLICY FILES

1972/74
E Observers/New Members
Vol. I


Archives
Correspondence 72/74-01



1759620

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This file is closed as of
December 31, 1974.
For further correspondence,
please see 1975/77 files.

THE FORD FOUNDATION

60, AVENUE MOHAMED V

TUNIS

TÉLÉPHONE : 283.422

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : FORDTUN

Tunis, December 17, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Director
IBRD (World Bank)
Washington D.C. 20431
USA

Dear Mr. Graves,

Before finally leaving for a short vacation in Florence I would like to express to you how much I appreciated participating in the mission to Algeria on behalf of the CGIAR, and my pleasure in getting acquainted with you.

Under separate cover I am sending two copies of the first two issues of the Bulletin d'Agronomie Saharienne. One of these copies is for Mr. G. Homs; he will find there the program of the project on Date Palms/Bayoud that the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform and the Foundation are implementing in Algeria. It should be recalled that the Bayoud Research Laboratory, that you visited, is the first and only expression of the National Research Center for Saharan Agronomy that will be part of the Institute of Saharan Agronomy in Ouargla. If I understand well, the IBRD and Mr. Homs are interested in this institute.

The full address of Professor William Snyder is 1926 Napa Avenue, Berkeley, Cal. 94707. It is easier to contact him at home than at the Department of Plant Pathology.

Finally, I wish to express my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a very happy New Year in your new (non-bank) life.

Yours sincerely,

Piero Bronzi

Piero Bronzi
Program Advisor
In Agriculture

PB/bb

THE FORD FOUNDATION

80, AVENUE MOHAMED V

TUNIS

TELEPHONE : 283.412

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : FORDTUN

Tunis, December 17, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Director
IBRD (World Bank)
Washington D.C. 20431
USA

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Under separate cover I am sending two copies of the first two issues of the Bulletin d'Agronomie Saharienne. One of these copies is for Mr. G. Homat; he will find there the program of the project on Date Palms/Bayoud that the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform and the Foundation are implementing in Algeria. It should be recalled that the Bayoud Research Laboratory, that you visited, is the first and only expression of the National Research Center for Saharan Agronomy that will be part of the Institute of Saharan Agronomy in Ouargla. If I understand well, the IBRD and Mr. Homat are interested in this Institute.

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Program Advisor
In Agriculture

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File Title CGIAR - E - Observers / New Members - Correspondence 72/74-01		Barcode No. 1759620		
Document Date November 23, 1974	Document Type Letter			
Correspondents / Participants To: E. M. Al-Atrash From: Minister of Finance, Iraq				
Subject / Title Establishment of a research institute in Iraq				
Exception(s) Communications of Executive Directors' Offices				
Additional Comments		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date April 12, 2021</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date April 12, 2021
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File Title CGIAR - E - Observers / New Members - Correspondence 72/74-01		Barcode No. 1759620		
Document Date May 6, 1974	Document Type Memorandum			
Correspondents / Participants To: M. M. Almad, Executive Director From: W. A. Wapenhans				
Subject / Title Location of Agricultural Center				
Exception(s)				
Additional Comments Declassification review of this record may be initiated upon request.		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date April 12, 2021</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date April 12, 2021
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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: October 29, 1974

FROM: Michael L. Lejeune

SUBJECT: Saudi Arabia

Mr. Melville of ODM (U.K) tells me that the Director General of Agricultural Research and Development in Saudi Arabia is Mohamed As-Saadeh and he would be a good person to contact when the time comes to make an approach to Saudi Arabia.

Name, style, and designation should be checked.

Michael L. Lejeune

MLLejeune:ia

E

Sir John Crawford

October 23, 1974

Anthony Neylan

Wortman Mission to China

Dr Wortman reported to a large Bank group today on the 12-man mission which he recently took to China. Their report is expected to be available in about six weeks time. Points of particular interest were as follows:

- i) China has deliberately allowed its agricultural research system to be disbanded and run down to the point where the only research being done is some plant breeding.
- ii) At the request of the Chinese authorities the mission formulated some recommendations based on their observations, which were:
 - (a) that China needed to re-establish its research capability, and
 - (b) China should establish more contact with the outside world.
- iii) Borlog and Brady both felt that they had set up working relationships for the Chinese with CIMMYT and IRRI. They issued quite specific invitations for Chinese teams to visit both Centres. It remains to be seen, of course, whether Chinese agriculturalists will be permitted to take up these invitations.
- iv) The Chinese authorities repeatedly confused the Consultative Group with the United States Government. A frequent observation was that "China would be able to enter into more complete relationships with the CG and the International Centres once there had been a change in the official relationship between China and the United States.
- v) The work of the International Genetic Resources Board was explained to the Chinese and the mission recommended that China should have an observer at the next meeting. Apparently there has been no attempt in China to preserve and store germ-plasm.

ANeylan:jf

AN

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

FROM: Wend von Buelow

SUBJECT: Romania: Annual Meeting

DATE: October 16, 1974

During the Annual Meeting several meetings were held with Mr. Diamandopol, President of the Romanian Investment Bank, and Bank staff from the divisions concerned to discuss present and future projects.

1. Local Cost Financing: At the beginning of our discussions the Romanian delegation emphasized that, due to their tight balance of payment situation, they would like to see the Bank financing a larger portion of their "own effort". We pointed out that we would prefer to consider this request on a case by case basis, and indicated that local cost financing was proposed for the agricultural projects. To clarify some confusion on this subject, we explained in a separate session with Mr. Diamandopol that in estimating the foreign exchange costs of a project, we would take into account the direct and indirect imports. This means that we would even be prepared to finance not clearly identifiable, imported material used for a project, in case the country concerned is a net importer of this material. We mentioned that equipment and material used for a Bank financed project would normally have to be procured in accordance with our Guidelines (which in most but not all cases means ICB) up to the amount of our Loan. Mr. Diamandopol expressed his desire to grant Romanian suppliers a margin of preference in bid evaluation whenever possible.
2. Joint/Parallel Financing: Following the delegation's request we explained that joint or parallel financing agreements would represent an excellent vehicle for a country like Romania to obtain funds from donors which do not have the staff and facilities to evaluate projects and would therefore like to make use of the Bank's experience and judgement. We offered to elaborate on this matter in more detail if requested, on the occasion of Mr. Noon's mission to Romania at the end of this month.
3. Capital Subscription: Following their request, we handed to the Romanians a list of selected member countries of the Bank which released their 9% capital subscription in freely convertible currency for Bank lending. This list (copy attached) was prepared on the basis of a report dated August 26, 1974 which we obtained from Mr. Chang (Controllers' Dept.). On his request that the full report be not made available, we released only the extracted material. We also explained other but less common ways for Bank members to make their contribution to the Bank's capital such as releasing it in stages and limiting it for purchases in their own country.
4. CGIAR: A follow-up was made on Mr. Clark's previous discussions on Romania's membership in the Consultative CGIAR Group. Mr. Diamandopol showed interest, in particular in case an international center for research would be established in Romania. Mr. Graves intended to get in touch with Mr. Diamandopol to conduct more detailed discussions on the final day of the Annual Meeting, but at the writing of this note Mr. Graves is away from the Bank, and we have no information on his intended discussion.

5. Otelinox Project: Necessary documents for the approval of the technical and economic indicators of the project have been prepared and are expected to be approved by the Council of Ministers at the end of October (condition of effectiveness). Procurement is making good progress, and the Bank will soon receive draft contracts for approval. We obtained assurance that a first progress report as provided in the Loan documents will be sent to us starting October 1.

6. Tecuci Project: The Bank staff expressed concern that the project site has been changed without asking for prior approval by the Bank, and we pointed out that we would still expect to receive information regarding the new site as well as a technical and economic justification for the change. We gave Mr. Diamandopol a letter outlining all our requirements in this respect.

We learned that the conditions for making the Loan effective -- either (I) approval by the Council of Ministers of the technical and economic indicators for the project or (II) the conclusion of foreign contracts for US \$35 million or more, whichever occurs first -- have not yet been met. However, the decree is supposed to be issued soon. The list of equipment to be imported is not yet finalized. We expressed concern that according to the Romanian Investment Bank's cable of October 2, 1974, Romanian suppliers have been pre-qualified for 15 out of 41 equipment packages, while at the time of appraisal no Romanian suppliers were supposed to bid to any major degree. We also indicated that we would wish to know the views of the process licensors on the Romanian firms proposed for prequalification. It was also suggested to add to their list of prequalified suppliers at least one supplier each from Japan and the USA in order to get a greater breadth and variety of bids. The Industrial Projects Department wrote the Romanians immediately after our meeting and gave them specific comments on procurement.

7. Turceni Project: One condition of effectiveness of this Loan is the approval by the Romanian Council of Ministers of the technical and economic indicators of the project. We received the Ministers' decree in September, however subsequent analysis (Mr. Fish's memorandum of September 30, 1974) showed a number of differences between the project as approved by the Council of Ministers and the project as appraised. In particular the amount of the foreign exchange component of the project was much lower than our estimate. During our discussions all differences were cleared up, and it turned out that the relatively low figure for the foreign component as stated by the Romanians was due to a different exchange rate used by them and due to the exclusion of indirect imports from their calculation.

Following Romania's request we extended the deadline of effectiveness until November 29, 1974 (cable dated October 8), in order to allow a satisfactory legal opinion to be worked out when Mr. Asser (Legal Dept.) visits Bucharest in early November.

8. Pulp and Paper Project: In reply to our letter and aide memoire of July 5, 1974 we received their letter dated September 26 on October 2, one day before our meeting on this subject. Therefore a thorough review was not possible, and we agreed that Mr. Oberdorfer (Ind. Projects) would comment on it after his return from a mission at the end of October. The discussion centered on the feasibility study to be prepared by independent consultants prior to project

appraisal along the lines suggested in our letter of July 5, and we pointed out that the Bank would not be in a position to cover these costs as suggested by Romania. We advised the Romanians, who are very reluctant to use foreign exchange for services which, in their opinion, can be provided by themselves that there are possibilities to get necessary financing from the UNDP (IFS). We agreed to explore these possibilities and inform them accordingly. This idea was well received, and we were requested in case of a positive response to inform the Romanian authorities through a formal letter. ^{1/}

New Projects:

9. We received a list with project proposals to be executed under the following Ministries:

Ministry of Electric Energy	2 projects
Ministry of Metallurgy	2 projects
Ministry of Heavy Machine Building Industry	3 projects
Ministry of Machine Tools Building Industry and Electro Th.	1 project
Ministry of Mining, Petroleum, and Geology	1 project
Ministry of Forestry and Material Construction	1 project
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Water Management	11 projects

10. Industry: Mr. Moore (Industrial Projects) pointed out that the Bank would require more information than provided for in the list in order to be able to select projects suitable for further Bank consideration and to establish a possible timetable. He undertook to send a letter to Romania listing all information required and indicated that an identification/preparation mission could be expected to go to Romania early next year to review existing documents and discuss priorities among the proposed projects.

11. Power: The Romanians consider the proposed projects to have the following priorities:

(a) Rjul Mare Retezat Project -- Mr. Green (Projects EMENA) will determine the state of preparation of this project during his forthcoming mission to Romania and discuss with the Romanian authorities its presentation for Bank appraisal.

(b) Cernavoda Hydroelectric Power Project -- Expected to be ready for appraisal in the first quarter of 1975.

(c) Lower Olt Multipurpose Project (Irrigation and Power) -- According to information previously received the project will not be ready for lending before FY 1977.

(d) Turceni II -- Start of construction expected in 1977 and commissioning in 1982.

(e) Iron Gates -- The Romanians are still interested, however it is not clear yet when an agreement with Yugoslavia will be achieved. For the time being preparation of this project has come to a standstill.

12. Tourism: The Romanians expressed interest in obtaining a loan for the development of new health resorts. We explained that the financing of such a project would depend on a sector review to be carried out prior to project appraisal.

^{1/} IFS was contacted the same day and confirmed that an application from Romania would be considered favorably. We informed the Romanian delegation orally that day and by letter on October 15.

13. Transport: Mr. Diamandopol pointed out that in addition to the new canal between the Danube River and the Black Sea mentioned in the above project list they have plans for other transportation projects (highways, canal Bucharest-Danube, etc.). He requested us to take the initiative and write to them a letter expressing our willingness to consider such projects and describe the necessary steps to be taken. Mr. Noon will take this letter to Romania next week.

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Köpp

cc: Messrs. Paijmans, Cash, Moore (Frederick), Dewey, Fish, Howard, Elliott, Asser, Gavin, Hume, Noon

WVonBuelow:cg

E

1974 BRIEFING PAPER -- ROMANIA

DELEGATION: 1/

Florea Dumitrescu	Minister of Finance (Governor-Bank)
Iulian Bituleanu	Deputy Minister of Finance
Mihai Diamandopol	President, Investment Bank of Romania (Alternate Governor-Bank)

MEETINGS:

With Mr. McNamara	October	at
With Mr. Benjenk	October	at
With Mr. Paijmans	October	at

PART I

(Issues to be raised by Mr. McNamara)

1. Progress in Romanian Program

You may wish to open the session by indicating our great pleasure that Romania and the Bank have made such progress since your discussions with Mr. Dumitrescu at the Nairobi Annual Meeting a year ago. Since that time, we have (a) loaned \$190 million for three projects (fertilizer, steel and power); (b) appraised two projects in agriculture; (c) completed a second economic mission; (d) undertaken an industrial EDI course for Romanians in Yugoslavia and arranged for a similar course to be given in Bucharest in January 1975, and (e) employed the first Romanian staff member in the Bank (Mr. Ruiu, Public Utilities, East Africa).

2. Lack of Project Proposals

Beginning with the 1973 Annual Meeting, we have repeatedly urged the Government to propose a second list of projects, for financing beginning FY76; however, the Government has repeatedly postponed presenting such a list pending further elaboration of the fifth Five-Year Plan in time for the XIth Party Congress now scheduled for November. As a result, we have virtually no firm and adequately documented project proposal beyond the two FY75 agricultural projects appraised in May and scheduled for Board consideration in January and February 1975. During a short visit to Bucharest at the end of August, Mr. Köpp was informed that a revised list of project proposals

1/ Composition of the Delegation to be confirmed.

(including 11 industrial, 3 power and 3 agricultural projects) for Bank financing in FY76 and later had just been submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval. The Romanians indicated that they expected to be able to send the list to the Bank within a week or two. If the delegation has not presented us with a list of projects before or during the Annual Meeting, the Government should be strongly encouraged to do so if they expect the Bank to be in a position to review and appraise projects for FY76 lending and to continue lending to Romania at substantial levels.

3. Joint and Parallel Financing

As regards financing of projects, you may want to indicate that the Bank would be prepared to support the Government in seeking joint or parallel financing of projects in Romania. This would hopefully help to increase the total amount of longer term funds available to Romania and to build up outside confidence in the country, thus enhancing its independent access to the world's financial markets.

4. Lack of Information

The lack of firm project proposals is just one (though most important) example of the difficulty the Bank staff is still confronted with in getting all relevant information for its work in Romania. Although the cooperation in this respect has improved considerably over the last 12 months and the results are much better than a year ago, much time is still wasted on the working level because the Romanians have to go through time-consuming clearance procedures to release information even if it is readily available. You may want to make the point again that it would be very helpful for our day-to-day work if the Government, on a high level decided to ease its information policy towards the Bank and instructed the ministries and banks accordingly. This is particularly true for all information going beyond the very narrow limits of a project.

5. Unsettled UK and US Debt Claims

The unsettled debt claims of the UK and US against Romania caused considerable difficulty when the first three loans were being distributed to the Board in June and July. At that time, the Bank sought to separate the question of Bank lending from that of debt settlement on the basis of the Romanians' assurances that they expected progress toward settlement of these claims by September. The Executive Directors for both the UK and the US commented, nonetheless, that they hoped for an expected speedy resolution of their claims. As the amounts involved are quite small (the UK has proposed a £9 million settlement, and US claims amount to \$7.5 million), the benefits to Romania in the international financial community of settling these claims would far outweigh the costs. As regards the UK claims, the Romanians advised us in July that a solution would be reached in September while they recently indicated that a meeting was scheduled for October but that the prospects for a quick settlement were not too good; the same message

was conveyed to us also by the British Executive Director's office. The agreement on the procedures for settlement of the US claims (which was worked out in July by Messrs. Woods and Bituleanu) was signed recently. You may wish to ask the Romanians how and on what timetable they expect to settle both the US and UK claims. The next projects scheduled for presentation to the Executive Directors are those for irrigation and agricultural credit in January and February 1975.

PART II

(Issues which might be raised by the Delegation)

1. Visit to Romania

The delegation will probably convey an invitation from President Ceausescu for Mr. McNamara to visit Romania. Such a visit would be appropriate at any time now, but could be particularly effective when we will be finalizing our review of the projects to be proposed by the Romanians for Bank lending in future years (Part I, para 2 above).

2. Membership in IDA and IFC

The delegation may raise the question of Romania's membership in both IDA and IFC. A series of informal explanatory discussions on this topic has already taken place, and an IFC mission will shortly visit Romania to take these discussions further. A background note on IDA membership was prepared for the Romanian Embassy in June 1974 on their request. Since Romania recently signed the Convention on ICSTD, membership of IDA and IFC would imply Romania's participation in all the agencies of the Bank Group.

3. Full Membership in CGIAR

On Mr. Hoffman's suggestion, we approached Ambassador Bogdan in August about the possibility of Romania's becoming full time a member of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Romania currently alternates with Israel as a regional representative to CGIAR and may be interested in assuming a more active role as part of its general desire for fuller membership in international institutions. Mr. Clark discussed this matter with the Minister of Finance, together with the Minister of Agriculture and the Presidents of the Investment Bank and the Agricultural Bank while in Bucharest for the World Population Conference. The Minister of Finance agreed that Romania ought to be a member and donor of both money and skill and indicated that they would raise the matter with Mr. McNamara at the Annual Meeting. ✓

PART III

(Issues to be raised by Mr. Benjenk in addition to those in Parts I and II)

1. Basic Economic Mission in FY76

We are beginning to prepare for the Basic Economic Mission scheduled for the Spring of 1976. Two regular economic missions have been completed, and a third is scheduled for the Spring of 1975. In addition, we have scheduled agriculture and industry sector missions during the first half of calendar 1975, and the economic work program for the next year will seek to improve our understanding of key sectors in preparation for the basic mission. You may wish to confirm with the delegation that the timing of the basic mission is appropriate, and that the Government is prepared to make available promptly the necessary sector information as we prepare for the basic mission.

2. Routine Debt Reporting

Romania has yet to establish a routine reporting procedure on its foreign debt, though this is now under way. Following the visit of Mr. T. Klein in February this year, when the Bank's reporting system was explained to Romanian officials, an undertaking was given by the Ministry of Finance to begin setting up the necessary procedures forthwith. It was understood that by about April 1975, the system would be fully operative. However, progress so far has been slow, as far as we can gather because of staff constraints within the Ministry of Finance (this we learned from Mr. Tocitu, the man responsible for compiling the data in the Ministry, who has recently been on an IMF course). You may wish to reiterate the importance of this issue to the Romanians, emphasizing that some visible evidence of progress towards establishing the full system is desirable before presentation of our next two projects to the Board. To achieve this, it was suggested to Mr. Tocitu that a preliminary aggregation (using IBRD Forms C and D, where relevant) be made of mid-year 1974 debt, to be transmitted to the Bank by the end of October. No commitment to furnish this data has been given. Another visit by Mr. Klein towards the end of the year may be required.

3. IDA Membership

The background note referred to in Part II, para 2 and Mr. Adler's memorandum on the subject prepared in April 1973 are attached as Annexes 6a and b.

4. Unsettled UK and US Debt Claims

Details on these claims which are referred to in Part I, para 5, are presented in Annex 5.

5. Membership in CGIAR

Background notes on the August discussion with Ambassador Bogdan and on CGIAR are attached as Annexes 7 and 8. ✓

PART IV

(Issues to be raised by Mr. Paijmans in addition to those in Parts I, II and III)

1. Procurement and Other issues in Upcoming Agricultural Projects

You may wish, in noting the progress of the past 20 months, to direct your discussions toward the Giurgiu-Razmiresti Irrigation and Sadova-Corabia Agricultural Credit Projects for which pre-negotiating sessions are scheduled in Bucharest during late October (before negotiations proper in November). These projects will involve local cost financing for the first time (financing some Romanian produced equipment was theoretically possible but considered improbable in our initial lending operations). You may recall that, on Mr. Baum's suggestion, the Loan Committee decided in July that we should seek a written understanding on the procurement procedures under which Romanian suppliers would participate in international competitive bidding for the Sadova Project. This decision (see minutes of the Special Loan Committee attached to the Sadova Project brief) presumably extends to the Giurgiu Project as well. Mr. Köpp flagged this matter to Mr. Rusinaru (President, Agricultural Bank) in general terms in Bucharest at the end of August, and you may wish to underscore its importance by discussing it in your meeting. At a minimum, the written agreement on procurement procedures would cover Romanian price bids (to be set equivalent to catalogue prices) and would establish in advance the exchange rate (lei 20 = US\$1) and evaluation criteria to be used for bid evaluation. You may also wish to discuss with the Romanians the Bank's rationale for requesting that they seek the views of other riparians on the use of Danube waters for the Giurgiu-Razmiresti Irrigation Project. You should probably also register the thought that we (our Projects staff) still feel that some consultants' services are essential to assist with international competitive bidding procedures which will involve local suppliers (as well as with installation and initial operation of imported equipment).

During Mr. Köpp's visit to Bucharest, Mr. Rusinaru indicated that he did not object to a limited number of consultants to assist a Romanian institution in the procurement for the project though he wondered why such assistance was needed for the agricultural but not for the previously agreed industrial projects. As regards consultants for the installation of equipment, he felt that such assistance should be provided according to the needs and preferably as part of the supply contracts. On the use of the Danube waters, Mr. Rusinaru emphasized that (i) under the International Danube Convention, Romania (as any other riparian state) is obligated to maintain a certain minimum water level to permit shipping (which would not at all be affected by the proposed irrigation project), (ii) neighboring countries had never objected to any previous Romanian irrigation project, (iii) Romania is cooperating with both Yugoslavia and Bulgaria on power projects on the Danube and (iv) it would be a highly sensitive issue politically if the Bank insisted that Romania received formal agreement from other riparians on the use of the Danube waters for an irrigation project. Mr. Rusinaru promised a reply to our letter of July 11, 1974 in writing by September 15.

2. EDI Course

In addition to reviewing our lending and economic activities with the Delegation, you may also wish to mention how pleased we have been to have an active EDI program for Romania which included participation of both faculty (Prof. Constantinescu) and students in Washington, as well as the special industrial course held for Romanians in Yugoslavia. A second EDI course exclusively for Romanians will be held in Bucharest in January 1975.

3. Recruitment and Use of Romanian Consultants

You may wish to express our pleasure that the first Romanian staff member joined the Bank in August (Mr. Ruiu, as a power engineer in the East Africa Region). We will continue our efforts to recruit Romanian staff and could possibly widen the scope of our search for candidates to include education planners and agriculturalists. Consideration may also be given to younger candidates than have so far been presented, possibly for inclusion in the Young Professionals Program. You may also wish to point out to the delegation that our Personnel Department has found that proficiency in spoken and written English is the single most difficult obstacle to accelerating recruitment. If the right moment arises, you may also wish to mention that a Romanian (Professor Pintilie) hired as a consultant by the South Asia Region had very great difficulties in performing his assignment because his English was much less proficient than was stated on his curriculum vitae. This was embarrassing to all concerned.



Record Removal Notice

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Document Date October, 1974	Document Type CV / Résumé			
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V-E
-M

October 2, 1974

Dear Mr. Roupp:

Thank you for letting me know, in your letter of September 25, about the position of the Charles F. Kettering Foundation with respect to the activities of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. While I am sorry that we are not to have the Foundation's financial participation, I am grateful to you for having taken the time to attend our meeting in July. Your remarks about the Foundation's involvement in nitrogen fixation research will be of interest to a number of donor agencies now consulting on various aspects of plant nutrition, as well as to the Consultative Group's Technical Advisory Committee, and I am taking the liberty of calling this part of your letter to their attention.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves
Executive Secretary

Dr. Phillips Roupp
Director
International Affairs
The Charles F. Kettering Foundation
Suite 300
5335 Fox Hills Drive
Dayton, Ohio 45429

cc: Sir John Crawford
Dr. Sterling Wortman
Dr. Joel Bernstein
Mr. Peter Oram

Mr. Baum
Mr. Yudelman
Mr. Neylan

HG:mcj

September 25, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Mr. Graves:

Before replying to your letter of August 28, I want to thank you for welcoming the Kettering Foundation's observers to your July meetings so cordially. Mr. Vause, Dr. Newton, and I found the experience informative. It helped us to add to our picture of the coordinated efforts in agricultural research being supported and guided by the Consultative Group. Alternative possibilities for the Kettering Foundation's relationship with the Consultative Group have been considered in the light of what we were able to learn through your generous cooperation.

Your letter detailed the budgetary requirements for ten programs supported by the Consultative Group and additional funds which are likely to be needed in 1975. We understand that the proposed International Plant Nutrient Institute is not being funded at this time but remains under study.

After careful consideration, we have had to conclude that our own budgetary constraints will not make it possible for us to contribute to the current programs of the Consultative Group.

The nitrogen fixation research of the Charles F. Kettering Research Laboratory represents a major, long-term commitment of the Foundation. For this reason, we see no way in which we can make a monetary contribution to the Consultative Group's present programs. Should the International Plant Nutrient Institute be created eventually,

CHARLES F. KETTERING FOUNDATION

Mr. Harold Graves
September 25, 1974

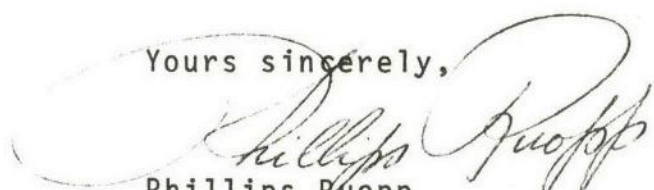
page two

we would like to consider ways to establish a working relationship between the Kettering Laboratory and the Institute.

We are of course eager to be kept informed regarding the status of the proposed Plant Nutrient Institute and to receive regular updatings on the Consultative Group's activities.

With renewed appreciation for the invitation to join you in July.

Yours sincerely,



Phillips Ruopp
Director
International Affairs

PR/pmc

Mr. Douglas

October 1, 1974

Harold Graves

CGIAR: Informal Donors' Meetings, New York and London

As you will remember from the discussion in the Consultative Group meeting on August 2, it is expected that donors will meet informally between now and the next Consultative Group meeting on October 30-31, primarily for the purpose of comparing notes on their intentions concerning contributions to international agricultural research programs for 1975. As you know, one informal meeting, which will be attended for the most part by donors based in North America, is to take place in New York on October 9, and another, to be attended mostly by European donors, is to be held in London on October 16. Sir John Crawford mentioned, when he and I happened to meet in Ottawa last week, that representatives from Australia (one of whom might be Mr. Ingeviak) might attend both meetings.

Attached to this memorandum are copies of two papers which donors will have in hand in New York and London; you may wish to forward them to the Australian representatives who are likely to attend.

One paper is a set of notes on Center budgets, briefly mentioning any questions still outstanding in the evaluation of those budgets and suggesting, in some cases, which expenditures might possibly be deferred or reduced if that seemed advisable to donors.

The other paper is a table showing a suggestion by the Secretariat of what allocations might be made by donors to individual research programs and how these might be fitted together to meet the needs of these programs. Some of these figures are those which were declared by the donors in question in the Consultative Group meeting last August 2; others are simply best estimates by the Secretariat which do not necessarily correspond to what donors actually have in mind.

Attachments

HG

HGraves:apm

✓E
cc M

CHARLES F. KETTERING FOUNDATION / SUITE 300 / 5335 FAR HILLS AVENUE / DAYTON, OHIO 45429 / 513-434-7300

September 25, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Mr. Graves:

Before replying to your letter of August 28, I want to thank you for welcoming the Kettering Foundation's observers to your July meetings so cordially. Mr. Vause, Dr. Newton, and I found the experience informative. It helped us to add to our picture of the coordinated efforts in agricultural research being supported and guided by the Consultative Group. Alternative possibilities for the Kettering Foundation's relationship with the Consultative Group have been considered in the light of what we were able to learn through your generous cooperation.

Your letter detailed the budgetary requirements for ten programs supported by the Consultative Group and additional funds which are likely to be needed in 1975. We understand that the proposed International Plant Nutrient Institute is not being funded at this time but remains under study.

After careful consideration, we have had to conclude that our own budgetary constraints will not make it possible for us to contribute to the current programs of the Consultative Group.

The nitrogen fixation research of the Charles F. Kettering Research Laboratory represents a major, long-term commitment of the Foundation. For this reason, we see no way in which we can make a monetary contribution to the Consultative Group's present programs. Should the International Plant Nutrient Institute be created eventually,

DEC 3 1974
RECEIVED

Mr. Harold Kroger
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Development
1115 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Kroger:

Thank you for your letter of August 28, 1974, regarding the proposed International Development Foundation. I am pleased to hear that you are interested in the work of the Foundation and that you are considering the possibility of establishing a similar foundation in your country. I am sure that the Foundation will be able to provide the information and assistance you need to establish such a foundation.

Your letter also mentioned the fact that you are interested in the work of the Foundation and that you are considering the possibility of establishing a similar foundation in your country. I am sure that the Foundation will be able to provide the information and assistance you need to establish such a foundation.

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Baum
Crawford

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1974 SEP 27 AM 10:16
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

Mr. Harold Graves
September 25, 1974

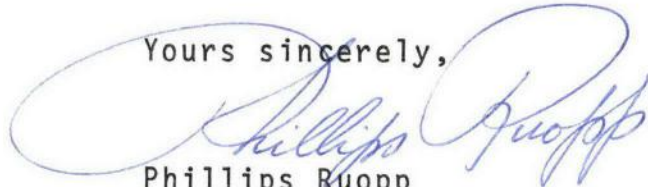
page two

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We are of course eager to be kept informed regarding the status of the proposed Plant Nutrient Institute and to receive regular updatings on the Consultative Group's activities.

With renewed appreciation for the invitation to join you in July.

Yours sincerely,



Phillips Ruopp
Director
International Affairs

PR/pmc

Files

September 23, 1974

Harold Graves

Soviet Union

Mr. Mashler of UNDP telephoned this morning. It was his first day in New York following his visit to the Soviet Union last week. His purpose in Moscow was to discuss the form and convertibility of the USSR contribution to the UNDP.

While in Moscow, he struck on the subject of the Consultative Group. The Russians showed considerable interest, and Mashler gave them a rather comprehensive briefing on the purposes and working methods of the Group. The senior official involved in these conversations was Dr. Budin, the Deputy Director of the Vavilov All-Union Institute for Agricultural Research. Dr. Budin's chief is Dr. Brezhnev of the Genes Board.

HGraves:apm

cc:
(Bawm)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

E

TO: Files *BMC*
FROM: Bruce M. Cheek
SUBJECT: ROMANIA -- Membership in CGIAR

DATE: September 19, 1974

I have discussed with Mr. Hans-Eberhard KÜpp the question of raising the matter of CG membership with the Romanian delegation when it meets Mr. McNamara during the Annual Meeting. The brief which has already been sent to Mr. Knapp for clearance covers the CG situation satisfactorily except that I have arranged with Mr. KÜpp to add the following sentence:

"The Romanians would be welcome to attend the Consultative Group meeting in Washington on October 30-31 whether as observers or indeed as full members."

I gave Mr. KÜpp to understand that we would await reaction from him in the light of this meeting before writing or cabling to Romania on the question of membership and attendance. I also said that, if a subordinate meeting with the delegation looked to be desirable during Annual Meeting week, he should get in touch with Mr. Graves.

cc: Mr. KÜpp
BMC:mcj

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harold Graves

DATE: September 3, 1974
(typed)

FROM: William Clark *WDC*

SUBJECT: Romania and CGIAR

I got your memo about Romanian membership in CGIAR and raised it with the Finance Minister at my first meeting with him. He was interested but not well informed and promised to think it over.

Last night he gave me dinner to meet his ministerial colleagues in charge of Agriculture, Industry, the Investment Bank etc. He agreed that Romania ought to be a member and donor of both money and skill. He will raise the matter with Mr. McNamara at the Annual Meeting.

May I leave it to you to see that Mr. McNamara is properly briefed on this?

WDC:sf
cc. Messrs. Benjenk and
Votaw.

BHC
HG
JC
EJ
E

WDC
WDC
WDC
WDC

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 3, 1974
(typed)

TO: Mr. Harold Graves

FROM: William Clark

SUBJECT: Romania and CGIAR

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May I leave it to you to see that Mr. McNamara is properly briefed on this?

WDClark:sl
cc. Messrs. Benjenk and
Volaw.

Baum
Yudelman
Hoffman
Sir John.

Files

August 15, 1974

N.W. Noon, Acting Division Chief, 1D, CPDI, EMENA Region

Romania - Membership in Consultative Group in International
Agricultural Research

1. At Mr. Hoffman's suggestion, Messrs. Votaw, Graves and I met on August 14 with Ambassador Bogdan and Mr. P. Anghel, Third Secretary at the Embassy. We discussed with the Ambassador the possibility of Romania becoming a member of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, and Mr. Graves explained the functions and composition of the Consultative Group. The Ambassador expressed his interest and indicated that he would be in touch with Bucharest to review possibilities of Romanian membership. He was also interested in the rationale for Romanian membership; our impression was that the lines of discussion he found most convincing were those involving national prestige, and Romania's desire for fuller participation in international institutions as well as the Bank's concern to broaden membership of the Consultative Group. The Ambassador also inquired about the nature of the financial commitment which would be involved; Mr. Graves indicated that contributions ranged from quite small (e.g. \$100,000 annually) upwards.

2. Following the meeting we discussed amongst ourselves, the next steps which we might wish to follow to further stimulate Romania's interest in the Consultative Group. Mr. William Clark¹ is in a position to raise the question when he visits Bucharest as part of the Bank's delegation to the World Population Conference later this month. It was felt that the most productive of contacts for Mr. Clark would be the Minister of Finance, Mr. Florea Dumitrescu; the President of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industries, Mr. Rusinaru; and possibly the Minister of Agriculture. Ambassador Bogdan had also noted that the national Academy for Agricultural Sciences was a likely point of contact for the Consultative Group and that its president was a former Minister of Agriculture who had also been quite active internationally.

3. It was also felt that Mr. McNamara or Mr. Benjenk might wish to discuss possible Romania membership with Mr. Dumitrescu and other members of the Romanian delegation at the Annual Meeting.

Cleared with and cc: Messrs. Votaw, Graves.

cc: Messrs. Clark, Wapenhans, Benjenk(o/r), Pajmans(o/r), Köpp(o/r)
Hume(o/r).

NWN/noon/ss

Mr. G. Votaw

August 9, 1974

Bruce M. Cheek 

CGIAR --- Possible Romanian Membership

I refer to our telephone conversation yesterday on the above subject, which was in the light of Mr. Michael Hoffman's note of August 5 that Romania might be interested to join the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research as a donor.

We agreed yesterday that it would be useful for the Secretariat to meet next week with you and the Romanian Ambassador and the Division Chief for Romania.

You indicated that it would help for the Ambassador to have some information on the CGIAR and I am therefore attaching a set of documents which are of the kind we make available to institutions or governments interested in the Group. The Romanian Trade Office has sent Mr. Ichim to the Consultative Group meetings both last July, and again last November. Romania is one of the two countries representing the Southern and Eastern Europe region in the FAO system and therefore attends the CGIAR meetings on behalf of the region, though not of course representing the government per se. The fact that Romania and Israel presently share a membership of the CGIAR on this basis would not preclude Romania's own membership.

We are interested in Romania joining the CGIAR as a donor. We are in process of building up our contacts with scientists in the communist countries. Prof. D. D. Brezhnev of Leningrad is a member of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources which the Consultative Group established following its sessions last November. We also invited Russia as an observer to the recent International Centers Week meetings but did not receive a reply.

The information attached for the Ambassador, and also for your own use and that of your colleagues, is as follows:

- (1) A standard information piece on the work of the CG which we have readily available;
- (2) A draft paper which we submitted to the World Food Conference Preparatory Commission as a basis for their discussion of agricultural research at the November conference;
- (3) The paper on scientific priorities for the international agricultural research system which was prepared last year by the Technical Advisory Committee, under Sir John Crawford, which is part of the CGIAR system; and

August 9, 1974

- (4) A table indicating the mobilization of funds and the use thereof in the CGIAR system for the calendar year 1974. This would indicate to the Ambassador and yourself the various levels of giving of countries of different sizes and degrees of interest and also the ways in which funds are used throughout the system. For 1975 we expect about \$45 million to be mobilized for the international research system.

Bank representation at the World Population Conference in Bucharest on August 19-30 will consist of Mr. William Clark, Mr. Kanagaratnam and Mr. Timothy King. Accordingly, I am sending this note to Mr. Clark and would hope, in the light of any discussions with the Ambassador, to ask Mr. Clark if he would take the matter up with the Romanian authorities while in Bucharest.

Attachments

cc: Mr. Baum
Mr. Wm. Clark
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Graves

EMC:mcj

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

E

TO: Mr. Bruce Cheek

DATE: August 5, 1974

FROM: Michael L. Hoffman *MLH*

SUBJECT: CGIAR - Romania

Mr. Votaw tells me that the Romanians indicated to him some time ago that they would like to be asked to join CGIAR as a donor. It seems to me that this ought to be followed up with the Region.

MLH:mmcd

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

D23 E 10 a

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

July 24, 1972

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

I was glad to hear, through the Rockefeller Foundation, that the Kresge Foundation had approved a grant of \$750,000 toward the cost of capital installations at the Centre Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT). In view of your interest in CIAT, let me extend you a most cordial invitation to attend International Centers Week in Washington, at which CIAT and other international agricultural research centers will be discussing their programs with donor governments and organizations.

As you may know, International Centers Week is an event which for the past two years has been sponsored by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations. This year, the concept of the meeting has been somewhat enlarged. The sponsor is now the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, a group of 28 governments and organizations (including the two Foundations and the World Bank) interested in giving financial support to existing centers and in considering the establishment of new ones. The meeting will bring together, as before but on a larger scale, centers and donor representatives; and it also will be combined with a meeting of the Consultative Group's Technical Advisory Committee, the international body of experts who advise the Group on the scientific merits and priorities of ongoing and proposed international agricultural research programs.

International Centers Week convenes this year on Monday, July 31, and continues into Friday, August 4; a full schedule of the Week's events is sent with this letter. It would be a pleasure to welcome you to this meeting, and I hope you will let me know that you can be present.

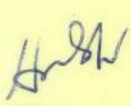
Sincerely yours,



Richard H. Demuth
Chairman

Enclosure

Mr. William Baldwin
President
The Kresge Foundation
1500 N. Woodward Avenue
Birmingham, Michigan 48011


HG/RHD:ap



OUTGOING

TELEGRAM

67 E

ADDRESSEE (Note: X-out errors. Do not erase)

JARQUDI
INMARABI
KUWAIT

DISPATCH REQUESTED

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LTF (reduced rate)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Telex	<input type="checkbox"/> ETAT (full rate)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRESS

FOR MAIL AND CABLES UNIT USE ONLY

Received by	Date	Hour
	18/7	17:00
Transmission Method	No.	Date
TX	114	18/7

MESSAGE

NOOR HAS INFORMED ME OF YOUR DISCUSSIONS KUWAIT CONCERNING PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE NEAR EAST STOP AS CONSULTATIVE GROUP WILL BE DISCUSSING THIS AND SUPPORT OTHER INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES WASHINGTON 29 JULY-2 AUGUST WOULD GREATLY WELCOME PRESENCE REPRESENTATIVE ARAB FUND AS OBSERVER THIS MEETING STOP IRAN ALSO ATTENDING AS OBSERVER WITH VIEW TO SUBSEQUENT MEMBERSHIP & GROUP STOP REGARDS

YRIART
FOODAGRI

4-
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PROGRAMME TAG 1145549

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Cleared Juan Felipe Yriart		18.7.74	
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Juan Felipe Yriart, ADG, Development Department		18.7.74	

DG C.C. Noor (B317)
DDG Yriart (DD)
Barr (IBRD, Washington)
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Oram (DDIR)

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PR 3/10 Membership

AFS 90-4 1272 200. M

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1974 JUL 30 PM 4:09

RECEIVED

July 17, 1974

Mr. R. G. Chollar
President
Charles F. Kettering Foundation
Suite 300
5335 Fox Hills Drive
Dayton, OH 45429

Dear Mr. Chollar:

I take pleasure in inviting the Kettering Foundation to become a member of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. I do so on behalf of the three co-sponsors of the Group: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, in the belief that membership in the Group would provide an effective way for the Foundation to pursue its purposes and objectives.

The Group is a voluntary association of governments and of both private and official organizations; they give financial support to international programs of research and training whose purpose is to improve the quantity and quality of food production in developing countries.

More than 2,000 scientists are now at work in international programs supported by the Group. Their research encompasses crops and animals which account for at least three-quarters of the food supply of developing countries and for a still higher proportion of the protein consumption of these countries.

In 1974, members of the Group are supporting 10 international research programs. It is expected that an 11th, concentrating on agricultural problems of the Near East and North Africa, will soon be proposed and accepted for support by members of the Group.

The 10 activities already receiving the help of the Group are as follows:

(1) International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), based in the Philippines. IRRI developed the high-yielding varieties of rice which were part of the basis of the famous "green revolution" in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Now the Institute is undertaking work of exceptional importance in research intended to develop new strains of rice and production practices which will help the small rice farmer

who cannot afford much fertilizer and whose land is rain-fed rather than supplied with controlled irrigation.

(2) International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo - CIMMYT), based in Mexico. This Center also participated in the green revolution; it developed the high-yielding varieties of wheat which greatly increased production of that crop beginning in the latter 1960s. It now is making good progress in developing maize of superior protein and higher yields than present varieties. It is also working on new drought-resistant varieties of wheat which have been tested with considerable success in Turkey.

(3) International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), based in India. This is a new institute, studying ways to improve the production of sorghum, millet, chick pea and pigeon pea in areas of scanty rainfall among the developing countries.

(4) International Potato Center (Centro Internacional de la Papa - CIP), based in Peru. It is working to develop potatoes with superior resistance to disease and other unfavorable environmental factors which are particularly important in the regions near the equator where most developing countries lie.

(5) International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), based in Nigeria, and (6) International Center of Tropical Agriculture (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical - CIAT), based in Colombia. Both are concerned with the humid, lowland tropics, with emphasis on Africa and Latin America, respectively. CIAT has primary responsibility among the international agricultural research programs for field beans and manioc; it also has a program directed at improving the output of cattle and pigs. IITA, for its part, has primary responsibility for certain grain legumes (chiefly cowpeas and soybeans) and for selected roots and tubers (especially sweet potatoes and yams), and works on manioc cooperatively with CIAT. Both CIAT and IITA do work to adapt IRRI rice varieties and CIMMYT maize types to their respective regions. Another program sponsored by the Consultative Group has the objective of making improved rice varieties more widely available in western Africa, particularly in French-speaking countries; this program is carried out by (7) the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA), based in Liberia.

(8) International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), now being established in Nairobi, and (9) International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA), which is to be established in Ethiopia, are both concerned with the production of livestock, and especially of cattle, in Africa.

July 17, 1974

(10) Members of the Group, with special assistance from FAO, have set up an International Board for Plant Genetic Resources designed to establish and coordinate a network of plant gene centers which will conserve and disseminate seeds which may be of value in breeding plants with higher yields, better food value or greater resistance to pests and diseases. One of the centers which will become part of the network is at Izmir, specializing in the conservation of genetic material for crops of particular interest in the Near East.

In addition, the Consultative Group, through the experts of its Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), has been studying the special research needs of the Near East and North Africa. The Group expects that later this year or early in 1975 it will receive a recommendation from TAC for the establishment of an International Center for Research on Arid Lands (ICRAL) to conduct research and training for the region; and it seems quite clear, from a number of discussions that already have taken place, that the Group will agree to accept this recommendation. It is expected that this new effort will focus on soil and water management, on the improvement of certain crops (barley, durum wheat, broad beans and lentils) and on the improvement of animal production systems, especially sheep.

I should make it clear that the activities of each program spread far beyond the country in which the program happens to be based. Each center has an extensive system of training which brings in participants from many different countries for periods ranging from a few weeks to two years; each center has an annual program of seminars and conferences which attract leading scientists from all over the world to discuss problems of research and production; and each center has one or more programs of technical cooperation with particular developing countries, usually with the financial support of an individual donor government like France or the United States. The actual research activities of a program also spread beyond the borders of the program's host country. CIMMYT, for example, exchanges seed and research results with more than 60 countries.

In the Consultative Group itself, there are 29 members. Five of these are representatives of developing areas, chosen by the regional caucuses and conferences of FAO for renewable terms of two years each. The other 24 participants are permanent members. While there is no automatic requirement that permanent members be donors to the international agricultural research programs I have mentioned, they are generally expected to become so; and new members, in fact, do become donors.

July 17, 1974

African Development Bank
Asian Development Bank
Australia
Belgium
Canada
Denmark

European Economic Community
FAO
Ford Foundation (U. S.)
France
Germany
Inter-American Development Bank

Int'l Development Research Centre (Canada)
Japan
Kellogg Foundation (U. S.)
Netherlands
Norway
Rockefeller Foundation (U. S.)

Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
U. N. Development Programme
United States
World Bank Group

Each of the donor countries in this list is supporting at least two of the international research programs, and some are making contributions to as many as eight or nine. Donors make their own decisions about which programs to support and what funds to make available. They have available to them, however, the expert evaluation of TAC concerning the technical merits of the programs, and the information of the Consultative Group Secretariat (a staff provided by the World Bank) concerning what financial gaps need to be filled. All donors are influenced to some extent by these two sources of information and judgment; but the decisions, let me repeat, are those of the donors themselves.

The size of contributions varies considerably among donors. Grants to individual Centers vary all the way from \$50,000 to more than \$1 million. The totals of contributions by individual members vary from \$100,000 (although this is exceptional) to several million dollars.

The evolution of the international agricultural research system is by no means complete, as is illustrated by the very fact that a gap exists in research activities benefiting countries of the Near East and North Africa. New programs are needed; much remains to be done in strengthening the services rendered to developing countries by the

July 17, 1974

international programs. As a result, the number of activities supported by the Consultative Group is continuing to grow; the number of donors is growing; and the amounts of money being mobilized are increasing from year to year as are the requirements. It is against this background that the World Bank, FAO and UNDP, as co-sponsors, invite the Kettering Foundation to become a member of the Consultative Group.

The Consultative Group holds two meetings each year. One occurs during what is traditionally called International Centers Week. That Week begins with presentations of the intended future activities of each of the programs being supported, or being proposed for support, by the Group. It ends with a meeting of the members of the Group, discussing questions of organization and policy within the Group and weighing the financial implications of the programs that have been presented to them. The second meeting, some months later, continues some of the policy discussions, and provides a forum in which members can compare information about the assistance they intend to give to the research programs. This year, International Centers Week will begin on July 29 and end on August 2, and the second meeting of the Group will take place on October 30.

It would please the co-sponsors greatly if the Kettering Foundation were to decide to join and support the work of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. We would be happy to welcome the Foundation's representatives to one or both of the year's meetings of the Group. In view of the short time remaining before the July meeting, you may prefer to send your representatives as observers, prior to your reaching a decision on joining the Group.

Sincerely yours,

Warren C. Baum
Chairman

cc: Dr. Sterling Wortman, Rockefeller Foundation
Mr. William Mashler, UNDP
Mr. Peter Oram, FAO

HNG/els

John

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ORAM
FOODAGRI
ROME

DATE: JULY 12, 1974

CLASS OF
SERVICE: TELEX

EXT. 3592

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT:

Cable No.: AFTER DISCUSSION WITH A RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL OF KETTERING FOUNDATION

STERLING WORTMAN HAS SUGGESTED THAT THE FOUNDATION SHOULD BE INVITED
TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON PREMISE THAT IT
WOULD SUPPORT SEVERAL CENTERS IN THE SYSTEM. WOULD FAO AGREE TO AN
APPROACH BEING MADE BY THE CHAIRMAN IN THE NAME OF THE COSPONSORS.

REGARDS.

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture and Rural Development

SIGNATURE *Harold N. Graves, Jr.*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

HNG/els

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATIONINTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENTINTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

OUTGOING WIRE

DATE: JULY 12, 1974

CLASS OF
SERVICE: TELETYPE

EXT. 3525

TO: ORAM
FOODAGRI
ROME

COUNTRY: ITALY

TEXT
Cable No.

AFTER DISCUSSION WITH A RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL OF RENTING FOUNDATION

STELLING WORTHMAN HAS SUGGESTED THAT THE FOUNDATION SHOULD BE INVITED

TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON PREMISES THAT IT

WOULD SUPPORT SEVERAL CENTERS IN THE SYSTEM. WOULD TWO AGREE TO AN

APPROACH BEING MADE BY THE CHAIRMAN IN THE NAME OF THE CO-SPONSORS.

REGARDS.

GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLEARANCE AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

AUTHORIZED BY

NAME

Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT

Agriculture and Rural Development

SIGNATURE

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE

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ORIGINAL (File Copy)

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Checked for Dispatch

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Files

July 12, 1974

Harold Graves

Kettering Foundation

I called William Mashler today to find out whether UNDP, as a co-sponsor of the Consultative Group would agree to an invitation being extended for the Kettering Foundation to join the Consultative Group. He said that UNDP would agree.

He said also that he had happened to have lunch with Sterling Wortman today and that this subject had been mentioned in passing. Wortman had put some stress on the manner of the approach that might be made to the Kettering Foundation. That foundation, he said, might be frightened off if the large contributions of other donors were cited. It would be better to indicate that there was no standard size of contribution.

HNG/els

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: July 12, 1974

FROM: Harold Graves *HG*

SUBJECT: Kettering Foundation

Mr. Baum called yesterday to report a conversation with Sterling Wortman on the subject of the Kettering Foundation. Wortman had been talking with James Reed of that foundation and had gotten a favorable, although tentative, reaction to the idea that the foundation might join the Consultative Group. It was agreed that Mr. Baum would write a letter to R. G. Chollar, President, Charles F. Kettering Foundation, Suite 300, 5335 Fox Hills Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45429.

C2E
~~CC: DFO~~
la

Files

July 11, 1973

Bruce M. Cheek *lc*

International Centers Week --- Participation of Kresge Foundation

On Monday, July 9, Mr. Edward Taylor of the Kresge Foundation telephoned from Michigan with some questions arising from Mr. Demuth's letter of invitation of June 26 to the Kresge Foundation President, Mr. William Baldwin. He confirmed the interest of Kresge in participating in Centers Week, although he has still to finalize the matter with Mr. Baldwin. He asked for a copy of the agenda of the socio-economic seminar referred to in the letter; for the likely list of participants in the Consultative Group meetings; and for information on whether there would be any review meetings at CIAT later this year.

I told Mr. Taylor that the latest schedule of events was just being sent out and also sent him a copy of CIAT's own proposed program and budget for 1974, adding that the Consultative Group's own progress reviews would be circulated shortly. I know of no review sessions being held at CIAT later this year.

lc
BMC:mcj

E

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: HOFFMAN

DATE: JULY 5, 1974

HOTEL RICHEMOND TELEX 22598

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COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

TEXT:
Cable No.:

MCNAMARA LETTER TO CANDAU RE CGIAR SIGNED TODAY. COPIES GOING TO
BELLERIVE AND MAHLER.

REGARDS

BOSKEY

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Shirley Boskey, IRD
International Relations

DEPT.

SIGNATURE *Shirley Boskey* SB:tsb
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

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JUL 2 10 10 AM 1974

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

HOFFMAN

COUNTRY:

SWITZERLAND

TEXT:

Cable No.

HOTEL RICHMOND TELEX 22298

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MONMARA LETTER TO CAMPAU RE CETAIR SIGNED TODAY. COPIES GOING TO
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COMMUNICATIONS
Jul 5 10 20 PM 1974

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COMMUNICATIONS
Jul 5 10 20 PM 1974

248423A IBRD UR

INCOMING E TELEX

Distribution: Mr. Graves
Agr. & Rural Dev.

2300INTRCON TN (Telex Nr.)

From: Teheran

GRAVES INTBAFRAD WASHINGTON D.C. USA TELEX NOS 440098 64145

IRANIAN ATTITUDE STILL FRIENDLY TOWARD CGIAR STOP APPRECIATE YOUR
DESPATCHING IMMEDIATELY TO TASK FORCE TWO COPIES OF ORIGINAL PRESS
ANNOUNCEMENT ESTABLISHING TAC AND GROUP TOGETHER WITH TWO COPIES MY
REPORT ON PRIORITIES REGARDS

CRAWFORD+

NNN

248423A IBRD UR

2300INTRCON TN

CC: Mr. Baur

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

JUN 24 12 57 PM 1974

RECEIVED

~~BMC~~
HG
CJ

A

June 10, 1974

Dr. Boris A. Rounov
Deputy Minister of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture
Ovlikov 111
Moscow
U.S.S.R.

Dear Mr. Minister:

Dr. Sterling Wortman, Vice President of the Rockefeller Foundation, has told me of his visit to the Soviet Union in April and in particular of his discussion with you in Tbilisi on the world-wide effort to develop the technology required for accelerating food production in developing countries. I understand that Dr. Wortman mentioned the work of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) in supporting research designed to help increase food production and to improve agricultural practices.

Given the urgent nature of the world food problem and the interest of your Government in making available its scientific and other resources to help developing countries in their efforts to raise living standards, I am taking up Dr. Wortman's suggestion that I get in touch with you concerning the work of the CGIAR and the possibilities of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

I am enclosing two items which will explain the operations of the Group; one is a short summary and the other is a more detailed paper which has been prepared for the World Food Conference in Rome next November. The Group was formed in 1971 in order to mobilize greater technical and financial support for the expansion of the work which had been done, in part by the Rockefeller Foundation, to secure technological break-throughs in wheat and rice production in the 1960's. The work now extends to ten institutes located in Africa, Asia and Latin America and conducting research on all major food crops and on more specialized concerns such as African livestock production and the conservation of genetic resources for food and forest products. The research centers have their own international managements. Their technical programs are coordinated through a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and general policy matters and financial contributions are the responsibility of the Consultative Group. The membership of the Group consists of twenty donors, which are governments and private foundations as well as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), together with representatives of the developing regions, including regional banks such as the Asian Development Bank. The UNDP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Bank are the co-sponsors of the 29-member Group.

A major event for the Group in the near future will be its annual International Centers Week, to be held at the World Bank in the week of July 29, when the Consultative Group members, the directors and senior staff of the research centers, and the scientists of the TAC will gather to review the progress of the research programs and to discuss the activities to be pursued in the coming years.

The newest activity of the Consultative Group is the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources which is holding its first meetings in Rome this week, and I am glad to note that a distinguished Soviet scientist Dr. D. D. Brezhnev, Director of the N.I. Vavilov All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Industry in Leningrad, is a member of the 14-man Board. I would hope that there are many other ways in which the work of the Consultative Group and the strengths of Soviet research can be coordinated for the benefit of developing countries.

It is against this background Mr. Minister that, as Chairman of the Consultative Group, I should like to invite representatives of your Government to be present as observers during International Centers Week, in particular on July 29-31 when the research work of the centers system is discussed. The meetings would provide a good opportunity to become acquainted with this research system and for an exchange of views and broadening of contacts for all concerned.

I look forward to hearing from you.


Sincerely yours,

Warren C. Baum
Chairman

Enclosures (2)

cc: Mr. McNamara
Dr. S. Wortman, Rockefeller
Mr. M. Yudelman
Mr. H. Graves

BMCheek/WCBaum:mcj



May 25, 1974

Dear Bill:

You will have had by now the documents which I put in the mail for you on Wednesday. I have cleared with David Hopper, for you to give the Iranians if it seems desirable, the material contained in paragraphs 65 through 81 of the TAC Working Group on the Middle East Center. This paper was among the papers in the packet I sent you.

Let me hope that you have a successful and good journey.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Mr. William T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and Inter-regional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
866 United Nations Plaza (Room 3512)
New York
New York 10017

Wm
HGraves:apm

ROUTING SLIP		DATE	
FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT, PROJECTS STAFF			
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Mr Mc Namara			
Mr Check. per draft			
a letter for my signature			
web 6/5			
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN	
APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON	
COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION	
FOR ACTION		PER YOUR REQUEST	
INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY	
INITIAL		RECOMMENDATION	
NOTE AND FILE		SIGNATURE	

REMARKS

May I have your reaction,
please.

web 5/21

6/5
I doubt they would attend,
I & I have no objection to
an invitation.
Rn ✓

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

STERLING WORTMAN
VICE-PRESIDENT

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

May 16, 1974

Dear Warren:

As I mentioned to you recently in Washington, I spent a week in the Soviet Union in April and had an opportunity to discuss the world effort to develop the technology required for accelerated food output in the developing countries. The persons with whom I talked at greatest length were Deputy Minister of Agriculture Boris A. Rounov and Academician Federov, who formerly headed the USSR Hydrometeorological Service. Also, I mentioned the world effort briefly in discussions with Mr. Chitikov, the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet. All expressed interest, but since we were working through interpreters I am not sure that their impression of the CG and the institute system is what I intended to convey.

At any rate, if you think it appropriate you could write to Deputy Minister Rounov, referring to the discussions that he and I had in Tbilisi. It occurred to me that one or more representatives from the Soviet Embassy in Washington or in the delegation to the United Nations might be invited to attend at least the first couple of days of Centers' Week. You should feel under no obligation to issue an invitation at this time since I talked with them as an individual and in no way committed the Consultative Group.

I did visit one research institute in Vienna -- the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis -- which the United States and the Soviet Union are jointly financing along with several other countries. This new center, housed in an old castle being renovated by the Austrian Government, has an annual budget of \$3.5 million. Of this the U.S. and the USSR each contribute \$1 million per year through their respective Academies of Science and the balance of \$1.5 million

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 80TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

CABLE: ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 2-8100

STEWART W. WATMAN
VICE PRESIDENT

May 16, 1974

Dear Warren:

As I mentioned to you recently in Washington, I spent a week in the Soviet Union in April and had an opportunity to discuss the world effort to develop the technology required for accelerated food output in the developing countries. The persons with whom I talked at greatest length were Deputy Minister of Agriculture Boris A. Rounov and Academician Fedorov, who formerly headed the USSR Hydrometeorological Service. Also, I mentioned the world effort briefly in discussions with Mr. Giltikov, the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet. All expressed interest, but since we were working through interpreters I am not sure that their impression of the CC and the Institute system is what I intended to convey.

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SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

1974 MAY 21 PM 11:49

Mr. Warren Baum


- 2 -

May 16, 1974

annually is contributed by 12 other European and Eastern European nations. So, there is some basis for believing that the Soviet Union might be interested in cooperating on a broader scale.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,


Sterling Wortman

Mr. Warren Baum
Chairman, Consultative Group
for International Agricultural Research
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

SW:msl

yellow

E

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

March 18, 1974

Sir John Crawford
32 Melbourne Avenue
Deakin
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600
Australia

Dear Sir John:

I was glad to have your letter of March 5, concerning the interest of the Papua-New Guinea Development Bank in the work of the centers and concerning the status of proposals for improved agricultural research in West Africa. We are looking forward to your visit to the Bank in late April so as to discuss a number of matters concerning the Consultative Group and would take up these two questions with you again as you suggest. Meanwhile, I am setting out what I think about the two matters you raise.

First, there is the request of the Papua-New Guinea Development Bank for advice on the work being done in IITA and CIAT and, in future, in the animal research stations which we are establishing. IITA is working on all three crops you mention, yams, cassava, and soybeans, with particular reference to small holders. I am enclosing a copy of IITA's 1974 budget proposal which does indicate recent work and proposals now being applied in their research program. Last week, Herb Albrecht was in the Bank on his way back from the Center Directors meeting at CIAT and I discussed the two points in your letter with him. He would be happy to have the Development Bank write to him directly and would then be prepared to make contacts between his staff and the New Guinea people. He suggests that, on hearing from New Guinea, he could let them have the final report which is about to be issued on their 1972 research and the relevant papers based on the February 1974 review of their work program. I am sure too that he would have them put on the list for IITA's newsletter and other occasional publications. It would be useful for the Development Bank to specify directly to him the various lines of interest that they have.

Concerning CIAT, I am enclosing the similar document for 1974 on program and budget together with a copy of its 1972 Annual Report. The Center also has the only operating livestock programs for the international centers and perhaps the beef and swine work would interest New Guinea. I intend writing a short note to Jerry Grant so that he will be aware that he may hear from the Development Bank. We can leave the question of the livestock research centers to discuss in April.

I thought it best to send the material now available to you so that you could make the contact again with the Development Bank and at the same time invite them to contact directly Dr. Albrecht and Dr. Grant whose full addresses I have attached.

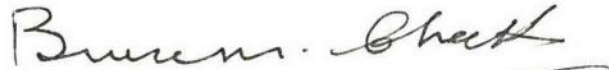
The "Betsche proposal" on rationalizing research in West Africa forms part of a larger picture of which you are well aware including questions of cooperation with the French in the CG, the need for closer relations between anglophone and francophone research in Africa, the desire of IITA to expand its outreach activities particularly in francophone countries -- and also the question of the effective operation of WARDA.

I have yet to take up with the West African Regional Office the results of their own review of Roger Rowe's memo of January 31 on this subject, which I sent you. At the same time, Mr. Baum has reviewed the comments of the French Alternate Executive Director, Mr. Faure, at the time of the 1974 IDA allocations to the centers, a copy of which I sent to you, and is asking us to take up with him the matter of our approach to collaboration with the French, starting from the exchange of letters between Giscard d'Estaing and McNamara in February 1973 when the French Minister put the trypanosomiasis proposal to him and urged that the CG support expanded programs in existing institutes in addition to creating wholly new ones.

By the time you come in April, I hope we will have a number of points to discuss with you on this rather broad and complex subject. I am attaching for your information both the Board summary on the IDA discussion which includes the French intervention and also the English extract of an article on agricultural science and research in Sub-Saharan Africa which proposes the creation of a Sahelian Institute of Agronomics which would have both training and research objectives. The journal from which this is extracted is called Techniques and Development and is published in Paris under the auspices of GERDAT and related French research institutes operating in Africa; this is from the November/December, 1973, issue. Finally, of course, we will have to see what benefit we can get from the CARIS pilot project in any review of West African matters.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Yudelman
Mr. Leslie Helmers
Mr. Roger Rowe
Mr. A. A. Neylan
BMC:mcj

5 March 1974

Mr Bruce Cheek,
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research,
C/- IBRD,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
WASHINGTON DC 20433. U.S.A.

Dear Bruce,

Would you be good enough to tell me what can be done to meet the request of the Papua New Guinea Development Bank for advice on the work being done in IITA and CIAT and, in future, the work of the animal stations in Africa or anywhere else we establish one. The Bank is particularly anxious to try and develop vegetable work in yams, cassava and soya bean, among smallholders. If at all possible I would like them sent the Annual Reports and any other documents that set out the nature of the work being done, then allowing the Bank to correspond direct on matters of interest to the staff there. Please do anything you can now, but you may wish also to talk with me about it when I come in late April.

Thank you for keeping me informed about Betsche's ideas. TAC's work cannot be reduced to a station by station review of what is going on within a hundred or more nations. It can, however, give strong blessing to efforts to review what is going on in important areas like West Africa and East Africa. This would be a first step to encouraging rationalisation of effort akin to, but certainly not necessarily identical in form to, WARDA. This is a matter I would like to discuss further with you and your colleagues in April.

Yours sincerely,


(J. G. Crawford)

CONFIDENTIAL

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JAN 22 2020

WBG ARCHIVES

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME - Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

PR 3/3

13 March 1974

Dear Bruce,

As promised a note on the current membership of developing regions on the CGIAR. It is our understanding that both members from each region may attend meetings, although one is expected to act as spokesman on any given topic.

Africa

Morocco - Nigeria

Nigeria has been a pretty regular attender, unlike Morocco, but suggestions for a change were not taken up by the regional caucus meeting during our last Conference. Communications to the named delegate of Morocco go unanswered. Could CGIAR approach the Moroccan Government formally - through Bank channels?

Asia and the Far East

Thailand - Malaysia (vice Philippines)

Formal notification of the change is being conveyed to us. Peter Oram has just visited Malaysia and tells me this is on the way. The delegate is to be Mr. Encik Anuwar bin Mahmud, Director of the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI). Further details will follow with confirmation.

Latin America

Brazil - Argentina

No change.

Near East

Pakistan - Egypt

Egypt informs us that correspondence on CGIAR/TAC activities should be addressed directly to the Ministry of Agriculture, for the attention of Dr. Hassan Baghdady, General Supervisor of Agricultural Research, to ensure speedy action.

Mr. Bruce Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary CGIAR
IBRD
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy
Cable: FOODAGRI ROME - Telex: 51181 FOODAGRI
Telephone: 3797

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13 March 1974

PR 3/3

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Latin America

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No change.

West East

Pakistan - Egypt

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Mr. Bruce Chalk
Deputy Executive Secretary CGIAR
IBRD
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
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13 March 1974

Southern and Eastern Europe

Israel - Romania

No change.

Please let me know if you require any further confirmation or addressees for communications. Our contacts are in many cases through the national FAO Committees or Permanent Representatives to FAO. I feel however that both you and we should have a single, standard point of contact in the national Government, e.g. as for Egypt or Nigeria. Could this be organized, do you think?

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,



B.N. Webster
Assistant Secretary
Technical Advisory Committee

E1

April 16, 1973

Dear Mr. Tenzer:

In response to your letter of January 4, I am sending you for your files the Summary of Proceedings of the Consultative Group meeting of last November.

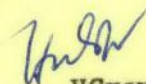
The reports of TAC, about which you also inquire, are distributed by the Secretary of TAC, Mr. Peter Oram, from the headquarters of FAO in Rome. I am forwarding your letter to Mr. Oram for his consideration.

Sincerely,

Sent
Apr 18/73

Harold Graves
Executive Secretary

Mr. M. Tenzer
Organisation for Economic
Co-operation and Development
2, rue Andre-Pascal
75775 Paris
France


HGraves:apm

FROM: KUWAIT

INCOMING TELETYPE

RECEIVED

5. 2. 1973

Distribution:

Mr. Baum

Mr. Lejeune

075 FEB -5 AM 9 42

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

INTBAFRAD - WASHINGTON DC

FOR MR. WARREN BAUM
VICE PRESIDENT PROJECTS

PER MY CONVERSATIONS WITH LEJEUNE AND YOU AND REFERENCE MEMO
LEJEUNE DATED JANUARY 28 ABOUT CGIAR STOP PLEASED TO INFORM
YOU THAT AFTER MY MEETING WITH MR. ALHAMAD HE IS EXAMINING
ALL DOCUMENTS ON CGIAR SEMI COLON INDICATED TOME HE IS PREPARED
TO RECEIVE YOU OR MIKE AT YOUR CONVENIENCE STOP A LETTER FROM
HIM WILL FOLLOW STOP POINT OF CONTACT SHERATON ROOM 214 STOP
BEST REGARDS

KOCHMAN



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

R. S. E 6

DEC. 12, 1972

DESENVOLVIMENTO AGRÍCOLA
DA AMAZÔNIA

Algumas Observações e Comentários Iniciais

James A. Lee

Durante o período de 29 de setembro a 7 de outubro, estive de visita no Brasil com o fim de observar as repercussões ecológicas ambientais e humanas da colonização da selva amazônica.

Os planos e o itinerário da visita foram inteligentemente preparados pelo Sr. Devbrat Dutt, do Escritório Regional da América Latina e das Antilhas.

Antes de viajarmos para o interior, entrevistamo-nos com o Sr. João Paulo dos Reis Velloso, Ministro do Planejamento; o Almirante Paulo de Castro Moreira da Silva, Presidente da Fundação de Estudos do Mar; o Sr. José Costa Cavalcanti, Ministro do Interior; o Sr. Luiz Fernando Cirne Lima, Ministro da Agricultura; e o General Oscar J. Bandeira de Mello, Diretor da Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI). Além disso, o Dr. Walter Ferri, Chefe do Gabinete do Ministro do Interior, nos acompanhou à Amazônia.

Fizeram também parte do grupo o Sr. Alexander Storrar, o Sr. George Losson e o Sr. David Steel do BIRD. Como hóspede do Governo Brasileiro, juntou-se ao grupo o Embaixador Australiano no Brasil, Sr. Homer.

O itinerário compreendeu uma viagem de avião de Brasília a Belém, sobre a estrada que liga essas duas cidades e a área de colonização espontânea onde se estima haver cerca de dois milhões de colonos. Em Belém, entrevistamo-nos com funcionários da Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Amazônia (SUDAM), sobre o trabalho de planejamento e pesquisa que a entidade realiza na região. De Belém a Altamira, voamos sobre trechos da estrada Transamazônica, que do alto se vê como uma fita vermelha serpeando através do verde compacto da selva. Em Altamira, visitamos os postos da FUNAI, onde nos inteiramos de questões relativas aos índios e nos entrevistamos com funcionários do Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (INCRA), responsável pela administração do projeto de Colonização de Altamira. Uma viagem de avião de Belém a Santarém proporcionou-nos a oportunidade de visitar a estação de pesquisa

florestal e as repartições municipais responsáveis pelo desenvolvimento urbano da cidade. Uma rápida viagem a Belterra, lugar da malograda plantação de borracha da Ford, nos permitiu observar os resultados da experiência que o Ministério da Agricultura vem fazendo com essa espécie florestal. Deixando Santarém, o Sr. Storrar, o Sr. Losson e eu regressamos a Belém para nos entrevistarmos com os funcionários do projeto RADAM (mapeamento da Bacia do Amazonas por meio do radar) sobre a natureza e a extensão dos levantamentos cartográfico, pedológico e florestal e de investigações correlatas.

Os funcionários brasileiros de todas as repartições e de todos os níveis mostraram-se, sem exceção, sumamente gentis e prestativos. Nossos entendimentos foram francos e constituíram para nós fonte de valiosa informação, bem como a oportunidade de observar geral e sincero interesse pelos aspectos ecológicos ambientais e humanos da obra de colonização. Foi para mim um prazer conhecê-los e conhecer seus pensamentos e pontos de vista sobre a colonização agrícola das regiões que estão sendo abertas pela estrada Transamazônica.

Cumprе mencionar igualmente que vários funcionários da FAO/BIRD se juntaram ao nosso grupo em Altamira, Santarém e Belém; e, de modo muito especial, o Sr. Roy Hewson, que está auxiliando o Governo Brasileiro a preparar uma proposta de colonização para a área que margeia a estrada Itaituba-Santarém. Seu íntimo conhecimento da região e sua preocupação sincera para com a manutenção da integridade ecológica das terras a serem colonizadas fizeram-no particularmente bem-vindo ao nosso grupo.

A Bacia do Amazonas

Coisa que impressiona, logo à primeira vista, o visitante é a vastidão da Amazônia brasileira. Voando hora trás hora sobre o verde praticamente ininterrupto da selva, dá-se ele logo conta da imensidão daqueles 5,6 milhões de quilômetros quadrados de terra. No entanto, a despeito de suas vastas dimensões, o sistema ecológico daquela planície coberta de florestas tropicais constitui ambiente característico e singularmente homogêneo, em virtude de sua longa história geológica, seu clima uniforme e sua localização equatorial. A história geológica produziu um terreno extraordinariamente plano, tomado em seu conjunto, apesar das ondulações que me surpreenderam em muitos trechos que percorri em veículos terrestres. Grande parte do norte e do sudeste da Bacia do Amazonas é geologicamente antiga, de origem pré-câmbrica e paleozóica, enquanto o centro e o oeste são compostos de sedimentos depositados durante o período terciário. Os solos de origem recente encontram-se quase que apenas na planície sujeita a inundações, onde se depositam anualmente os sedimentos.

A grande antiguidade geológica, o calor e as chuvas fortes são responsáveis pela notável infertilidade do solo da Amazônia. Ao contrário do que ocorre nas regiões de clima temperado, onde o intemperismo físico é o processo primordial da formação do solo, no Amazonas parece predominar o intemperismo químico. Funcionários brasileiros me informaram que a maioria dos rios da Amazônia é pobre de minerais, em consequência da fase adiantada em que se encontra o processo de lixiviação através das terras baixas.

Observamos dois tipos de rios -- os de "águas negras" e os de "águas claras", tais como o Rio Negro e o Tapajós, respectivamente. Os rios de "águas negras" parecem caracterizar-se por águas pardo-escuras ricas em ácidos carbônico e húmico. Essas águas são pobres de oxigênio, acídicas, bioticamente estéreis e quero crer que de potencial de subsistência baixo para colonos ribeirinhos.

Os rios de "águas claras" têm tendência para a acidez, ausência de partículas em suspensão e, suspeito, um baixo nível de sais dissolvidos. Que eles constituem ambiente mais apropriado à vida aquática atesta-o a que se observa no Rio Tapajós. O exame do mapa confirmou minhas limitadas observações, segundo as quais a maior parte da Bacia do Amazonas no Brasil é composta de solos geologicamente antigos, drenados pelos rios de águas "negras" e "claras". Apenas uma pequena parte da Bacia participa do rejuvenecimento anual assegurado pelos sedimentos que descem das montanhas a oeste.

O exame dos solos revela o notável efeito da sua origem geológica, da chuva e do calor constante sobre suas características biofísicas. Raramente se observa, por exemplo, formação de humo, porque a decomposição biológica excede a taxa de formação. A temperatura do solo favorece a decomposição do material húmico em CO_2 , NH_3 e NO_3 , bem como em nitrogênio, que de certo se volatiliza bastante rapidamente.

A chuva causa tanto a lixiviação quanto a erosão da superfície. Esta, uma vez iniciada, como pudemos observar, transforma-se num processo que se perpetua visto que quanto mais se avoluma a enxurrada mais cresce a sua ação erosiva.

A quantidade relativamente pequena de matéria orgânica no solo que o calor permite promover a retenção dos óxidos de ferro e de alumínio. O ferro, naturalmente, precipita-se, formando concreções lateríticas, e ao fazê-lo remove o fósforo pela reação química. A laterização é fenômeno comum e uma vez formada a laterita o processo é irreversível.

No entanto, o observador se surpreende ante a vegetação exuberante da floresta primária. Sua diversidade é assombrosa (mais de 750 essências florestais identificadas na área de Santarém), atestando a notável estabilidade do sistema ecológico da floresta tropical. A densa cobertura de

folhagem encarrega-se com incrível eficiência de captar e armazenar substâncias nutritivas e proteger o solo da erosão e da radiação solar. Como o solo é pobre de substâncias nutritivas, a biomassa da superfície deve recirculá-las com eficiência e rapidez e provavelmente facilita esse processo a grande proliferação das espécies (pouco abundantes, porém, individualmente), cada qual com seus distintos requisitos nutricionais atuando de modo a explorar cada nicho ecológico acessível. O papel importante dessa cobertura no retardamento da erosão e da lixiviação fica claramente demonstrado quando se cortam e se removem as árvores. A chuva pode então comprimir a superfície do solo e diminuir sua permeabilidade. À medida que a absorção diminui, aumenta a enxurrada e começa e acelera-se a erosão. Sobem na certa as micro-temperaturas do solo, assim favorecendo a rápida decomposição bacteriana do húmus já escasso. A diminuição do material húmico deixa que os minerais solúveis sejam lavados para o subsolo, através das inúmeras gretas e fissuras, onde não os alcançam as raízes das plantas. O aumento da radiação solar libera o nitrogênio e o bióxido de carbono, o que, por sua vez, faz com que os óxidos de alumínio e ferro se precipitem, formando concreções lateríticas, ao mesmo tempo que o fósforo se fixa por reação química.

Assim, as florestas tropicais apresentaram-me as seguintes características:

- (a) notável diversidade de espécies, mas pouca abundância e máxima dispersão de cada uma;
- (b) a maior parte das substâncias nutritivas para as plantas presas na biomassa da superfície com pequeno acúmulo de húmus no solo;
- (c) uma cobertura cerrada que assegura a recirculação rápida das substâncias nutritivas e a proteção do solo da floresta contra a radiação solar e a erosão.

A retirada da vegetação dá início a um processo que reduz a fertilidade do solo e, com frequência, o próprio solo.

É com base nesta mui sucinta informação sobre ecologia de floresta tropical, que se deve medir o impacto do desenvolvimento agrícola.

O sistema de corte e queimada adotado pelos índios (e pelos colonos que se dedicam a agricultura de subsistência) pareceria imitar, em parte, os processos naturais da renovação florestal. A distribuição irregular de suas limitadas atividades permite manter da floresta primária o número de espécies necessárias para o replantio natural. A diversidade das lavou-
ras plantadas (mandioca, batata-doce, etc.) duplica até certo ponto a diversidade da floresta primária, assim reduzindo a competição por qualquer substância nutritiva ou elemento. Geralmente, a clareira aberta é abandonada um

ou dois anos depois, em consequência do esgotamento das substâncias nutritivas do solo e da rápida invasão por espécies vegetais daninhas, após o que a área reverte à floresta, sob a forma de reflorestamento incipiente, e reinicia-se o longo processo de reconstituição total.

É óbvio, naturalmente, que o sistema da queimada não pode sustentar uma população grande e permanente. Assim, a lavoura predatória vai ceder lugar aos métodos intensivos, tais como os que se empregam nas agrovilas que começam a estabelecer-se à margem da estrada perto de Altamira no Rio Xingu. A agricultura intensiva apresenta, porém, sérios problemas nas florestas tropicais.

O corte total e a queima dos detritos expõem a superfície do solo à plena intensidade solar, com sua ação destrutiva sobre as substâncias nutritivas e a estrutura do solo. A chuva cai na superfície, diminuindo-lhe a permeabilidade e lavando dali as substâncias nutritivas e os minerais. E a monocultura traz consigo o indefectível risco de doença e depredação por pragas, muitas vezes com resultados desastrosos.

Por conseguinte, é extremamente importante, se não imprescindível, orientar estreitamente o planejamento da agricultura intensiva mediante levantamentos pedológicos e estudos sobre práticas agrícolas em áreas de florestas tropicais. Tendo em mente esta profunda preocupação, foi alenador ver e ouvir descrever em Belém o trabalho que o RADAM vem realizando. Trata-se de medida inicial útil, visto que proporcionará informações básicas; mas de igual, se não de maior importância, é a necessidade de um programa de pesquisa agrícola bem planejado e bem dirigido para a Bacia do Amazonas; atualmente, pouco ou nenhum trabalho experimental viável se acha à disposição da agricultura.

Os dados e as informações que vão sendo trazidos à luz, colacionados, analisados e comunicados pelo RADAM são de vital importância para o Brasil em seus esforços por alcançar metas de desenvolvimento próximas e distantes na região do Amazonas. O estudo do solo, dos minerais e da vegetação é de importância capital na seleção das áreas a serem colonizadas. É de se esperar que as observações do RADAM possam ser tomadas em conta na determinação das medidas de desenvolvimento, visto que constituem contribuição valiosa para que se evitem erros no que respeita à ecologia ambiental e humana. Louvo sem reservas a atitude, que tomou o Presidente Médici, de recomendar ao RADAM que termine com toda a urgência possível seu trabalho e ponha os resultados à disposição dos responsáveis pela orientação do processo de desenvolvimento. E recomendaria com insistência aumentar os recursos e o pessoal do RADAM tanto quanto necessário para assegurar a conclusão oportuna de um trabalho de alta qualidade e sua incorporação ao planejamento e à execução do desenvolvimento.

Tendo em conta a situação atual dos conhecimentos sobre a agricultura intensiva nas florestas tropicais do Amazonas, sinto-me inclinado a sugerir o seguinte:

- (a) Que, tanto quanto possível, as áreas para desenvolvimento agrícola sejam selecionadas na base da disponibilidade de dados sobre tipo e qualidade de solo.
- (b) Que, logo após a limpeza das parcelas que lhes forem confiadas, os colonos comecem imediatamente a plantar lavouras consorciadas ou intercaladas para assegurar a retenção da cobertura vegetal, reduzir a competição por determinados elementos e permitir o máximo aproveitamento das várias substâncias nutritivas disponíveis. Essa prática pode ajudar grandemente a prolongar o processo de empobrecimento do solo, que toma normalmente 2-3 anos.
- (c) Que, ao fim de 2-3 anos ou, talvez, antes, essas parcelas sejam transformadas em pasto, empregando-se para isso gramináceas e leguminosas indígenas ou exóticas apropriadas, que protejam a superfície do solo contra a radiação solar e absorvam a água da chuva, evitando as enxurradas, reduzindo a lixiviação e preservando sua integridade física. Podem-se utilizar esses pastos para criação de gado, na lotação por hectare que se determine, através de estudos e da experiência, ser a mais indicada à sua preservação. A medida que aumente a área transformada em pasto, os colonos poderão continuar a abrir pequenas parcelas para o plantio de lavouras intercaladas para subsistência ou talvez para venda.
- (d) Que prossigam os esforços no sentido de conhecer melhor as essências florestais da Bacia do Amazonas, com vistas a aumentar a utilização e o estabelecimento de indústrias de produtos de madeira na área, servidas pelas novas redes de estradas e a navegação fluvial.
- (e) Que o desenvolvimento intensivo de plantações de seringueiras prossiga com cautela (ou seja suspenso) nos próximos cinco anos. Enquanto não se conseguirem clones resistentes a doença e não se encontrarem condições de solo apropriadas, o futuro da borracha a curto prazo está em dúvida. (Esta questão é tratada com mais detalhe no relatório do Sr. George Losson, funcionário do BIRD.)
- (f) Que o Governo Brasileiro continue com sua política de conservar suas reservas florestais "externas" e "internas". É recomendável a proposta de deixar de lado, como reserva florestal, dois terços dos seis milhões de hectares destinados ao desenvolvimento agrícola. É também recomendável a política de preservar com a mesma finalidade 50% da área

distribuída aos colonos, mas cumpre considerar a conveniência de colocar essas reservas em parcelas contíguas, a fim de melhor assegurar sua proteção e manutenção.

É interessante e animadora a recente notícia de que o Presidente Médici determinou a realização de uma pesquisa coordenada da região úmida do trópico por um grupo de instituições. Sua direção geral a cargo do Conselho Nacional de Pesquisa e do Ministério de Planejamento é garantia de que se fará pesquisa pertinente e de alta qualidade e de que os resultados serão utilizados no planejamento e na execução do desenvolvimento.

Igualmente boa é a idéia de "campos avançados" no Amazonas e no Nordeste para proporcionar assistência técnica e orientação, assim como também as atividades correlatas do projeto "RONDON". Tanto aquela quanto estas devem ser reforçadas e ampliadas nos próximos anos para se forjar um sistema de extensão integrado que possa proporcionar benefícios práticos de grande valor.

A População Indígena

Eu tinha particular interesse em conhecer a política e o programa do Brasil para os povos primitivos da Amazônia. As conversações que tive com funcionários da FUNAI revelaram uma consciência, uma preocupação, uma sensibilidade e uma determinação de melhor compreender e ajudar os povos e as culturas indígenas da região. A filosofia e o programa de campo da FUNAI são basicamente corretos e procuram conseguir lentamente e da melhor maneira possível a aculturação. Minhas observações iniciais levam-me a crer que a FUNAI poderia utilizar de maneira apropriada mais recursos financeiros, pessoal e equipamento. Sugeri a seu Diretor entrar em entendimentos com o Banco sobre a possibilidade de empréstimos para projetos cuja necessidade se impõe.

Não se deve perder de vista nem desprezar a importância evolucionária da adaptação do índio à floresta tropical. Temos muito que aprender com esses povos no que respeita à sua adaptação fisiológica e cultural a um meio ambiental singular. Esse conhecimento pode muito bem ser importante para a futura sobrevivência da humanidade. Assim como se deve preservar o acervo de espécimes da rica fauna e flora do Amazonas, assim também cumpre conservar os primeiros habitantes da região. É grato saber que o Governo decidiu pôr de lado e proteger reservas para os povos indígenas, a fim de permitir a manutenção de suas culturas. Devem-se envidar todos os esforços no sentido de conhecer melhor sua ecologia humana, a fim de proporcionar-lhes reservas de tamanho e composição adequada à sua sobrevivência. Os serviços médicos e educacionais prestados pela FUNAI deviam ser estendidos às tribos parcialmente aculturadas.

O desenvolvimento afeta e continuará afetando os povos primitivos. O mundo acompanha com interesse o fenômeno do contacto desses povos e suas

culturas com uma nação determinada a cumprir o seu evidente destino. As autoridades brasileiras estão côncias desse fato e igualmente atentas às suas responsabilidades. Essa preocupação oficial está consubstanciada na publicação da FUNAI intitulada SUPYSAVA, isto é, "a verdade e somente a verdade". Com os recursos adequados e a estreita observância dos princípios básicos da política para com o índio endossada pelo Governo Brasileiro, o futuro desses povos nas próximas décadas parece mais seguro.

Efeitos Sobre o Clima

Muita preocupação tem causado ultimamente o papel da floresta do Amazonas como um dos fatores do clima do mundo. Estima-se que a taxa total de fotossíntese líquida fixa quase 80+ bilhões de toneladas de carbono por ano. Cerca de metade dessa fixação de carbono ocorre nas florestas. Assim sendo, não se pode disputar a importância das florestas tropicais no processo de purificação da atmosfera. Achando-se em aumento no mundo os níveis de bióxido de carbono, parece que a preservação da biosfera requereria um aumento naturalmente compensador de atividade fotossintética. É de se presumir que a remoção da floresta reduza essa atividade, acarretando consequências que podem ser apenas imaginadas. Encarando o futuro distante, quando grande parte das florestas tropicais do Amazonas tiver sido substituída por terras agrícolas, a gente se pergunta se de fato a diferença de atividade fotossintética que se registrar será bastante para causar uma perturbação importante nos processos climáticos do globo terrestre.

Com este ponto em mente, seria de bom aviso sugerir um programa de pesquisa sobre o fenômeno. Como se trata dos interesses e da preocupação do mundo inteiro, o financiamento e a realização dessa pesquisa não deviam ser encargo exclusivo do Brasil. Talvez sob a égide da Organização Meteorológica Mundial e dos centros científicos dos países desenvolvidos, seja possível lançar num futuro próximo um programa de pesquisa nesse sentido. Tal atividade estaria claramente enquadrada nas condições de assistência financeira do proposto Fundo Ambiental da ONU. É de interesse do Brasil e de todo o mundo estudar melhor os efeitos climáticos da remoção das florestas tropicais da região e do mundo.

Conclusões e Recomendações

Em minha viagem à região da Amazônia brasileira, levava eu em mente quatro objetivos principais:

- (1) Observar de primeira mão os efeitos da colonização do ambiente natural; especificamente, a extensão e a natureza da derrubada das florestas, os métodos agrícolas empregados, os tipos e a qualidade dos solos, a natureza do reflorestamento espontâneo e questões correlatas.

- (2) Conhecer os planos do Governo Brasileiro para a colonização da região do Amazonas.
- (3) Inteirar-me das pesquisas e dos estudos que se fazem ou que estão planejados com respeito ao desenvolvimento agrícola das florestas tropicais.
- (4) Informar-me sobre os povos indígenas da região, o impacto das estradas e do desenvolvimento agrícola sobre eles e dos planos do Governo Brasileiro para sua aculturação e/ou proteção.

De minhas entrevistas com as autoridades públicas e das observações que fiz no campo, trago a impressão de que o Brasil parece cada vez mais preocupado com as consequências ecológicas ambientais e humanas do desenvolvimento. Essa preocupação é sem dúvida digna de encômios. Ela se tem traduzido, além disso, ultimamente, em modificações da política oficial que orienta a taxa de colonização, a seleção dos colonos, o estabelecimento de reservas florestais, a proteção e a aculturação paulatina dos povos indígenas e a promoção e o apoio de pesquisas e estudos pertinentes.

As estimativas feitas pelo Governo Brasileiro indicam que nada menos de 700 mil famílias se instalarão na Bacia do Amazonas, num esforço para resolver o problema crescente do lavrador sem terra e sem emprego. Estimativas pouco seguras indicam que seriam necessários 350 mil quilômetros quadrados de terra para esse fim. Além desse esforço patrocinado e dirigido pelo Governo, oferecem-se incentivos a firmas comerciais e ao cidadão privado para que se encarreguem do desenvolvimento agrícola de outras parcelas. Não se sabe que área lhes seria confiada, mas talvez equivalha à do Governo. Assim, é de se conceber que cerca de 700 mil quilômetros quadrados estarão sendo objeto de atividades de desenvolvimento no fim do século. Não é de se esperar, entretanto, que toda essa terra tenha sido então desflorestada.

Pode-se esperar que os 5.000 quilômetros de estradas do sistema rodoviário Transamazônico que servem de artérias principais à colonização levem o desenvolvimento a uma faixa de 70-140 quilômetros de cada lado. Como nem todas as terras serão apropriadas à agricultura e 50% delas deverão ser deixadas como reservas florestais, os limites da penetração do desenvolvimento em cada uma das margens das estradas variará.

Se as estimativas acima puderem ser consideradas mais ou menos corretas neste momento, os próximos 20 a 30 anos oferecem a possibilidade de examinar problemas capazes de serem a causa de riscos ambientais:

- (a) Estudos amplos e detalhados das florestas tropicais da Bacia do Amazonas, inclusive questões tais como silvicultura, solos, agricultura, adaptação humana, medicina tropical -- todos com o fito de proporcionar orientação aos esforços de desenvolvimento. Parece que os estudos indicados no programa de áreas tropicais úmidas (Decreto 70.999 de 17 de agosto de 1972) oferecem a base de um esforço muito necessário por se conhecer melhor essa grande extensão de florestas tropicais que ainda resta no mundo.
- (b) Estudo dos hábitos, necessidades e carências da população indígena, orientado no sentido de mantê-la inicialmente no seu estado natural, com vistas à sua aculturação paulatina, segundo finalmente determinem as atividades de desenvolvimento econômico. O prévio e melhor conhecimento da sua ecologia humana ajudaria consideravelmente a evitar conflitos com o desenvolvimento econômico e asseguraria a determinação correta do tamanho e do tipo das reservas florestais. O estabelecimento de reservas florestais para uso dos índios é medida complementar da necessária preservação de grandes áreas de floresta para assegurar a integridade do sistema ecológico residual de florestas tropicais.
- (c) As atividades de desenvolvimento em curso podem proporcionar um laboratório natural para o estudo dos seus efeitos sobre o ambiente e os povos afetados. Um programa de observação e vigilância de parâmetros ecológicos selecionados poderia proporcionar muitos dados úteis para se combinarem com os resultados da pesquisa enumerada na alínea (a), acima.

Em tudo quanto aqui se mencionou, os fatos devem suplantar a especulação. O Governo precisa ter fatos em lugar de hipóteses e só uma série de trabalhos de pesquisa de alta qualidade, intensos e bem apoiados, pode proporcionar essa informação de urgente necessidade. Assim, é de se desejar que o Governo dê todo o apoio possível ao programa do RADAM, ao Programa de Áreas Tropicais Úmidas, à pesquisa agrícola nas florestas tropicais e à FUNAI e seu programa associado de pesquisa ecológica humana.

A importância regional e mundial do meio ambiente na Bacia do Amazonas é de ordem a fazer com que a comunidade científica mundial, as organizações internacionais e outras nações ofereçam apoio e assistência ao Brasil na realização desses esforços. Essa manifestação de interesse será muito mais significativa que as predições e acusações alarmistas que se estão proferindo.

Durante o intervalo de tempo em que a pesquisa estiver sendo ativamente efetuada, várias providências poderão contribuir para reduzir futuras consequências do desenvolvimento em curso sobre o ambiente.

- (a) As áreas demarcadas para próxima colonização e desenvolvimento agrícola devem ser examinadas pelo RADAM e pela FAO, de modo a se utilizarem apenas tipos de solos adequados. O programa de assentamento de colonos do INCRA baseado numa única configuração geométrica, sem tomar em conta o tipo do solo e a topografia, só pode ser encarado como "ambientalmente perigoso". É importante apressar o trabalho do RADAM e da FAO nos próximos anos, a fim de que suas verificações possam formar a base técnica da seleção das terras a colonizar.
- (b) As parcelas consideradas adequadas para agricultura deverão, depois de desflorestadas, ser imediatamente plantadas com lavouras intercaladas, a fim de assegurar uma cobertura vegetal, diminuir a competição por determinados elementos, aproveitar ao máximo as várias substâncias nutritivas disponíveis, retardar a deterioração físico-química irreversível do solo e prolongar o processo do seu empobrecimento, que de outro modo se completa em 2-3 anos.
- (c) Ao fim de 2-3 anos, essas glebas devem ser transformadas em pastos, nos quais se colocará gado na proporção de sua capacidade, tal como ficar determinado mediante estudos e experiência.
- (d) Deve-se dar mais apoio aos esforços no sentido de conhecer melhor as propriedades e a utilidade das essências florestais da Bacia do Amazonas. A exploração correta das reservas de madeira da Bacia pode levar, por motivos econômicos, à preservação de florestas, assim contribuindo para a integridade ecológica. Razões econômicas para a conservação e administração de reservas florestais seriam mais atrativas do que as atuais considerações de ordem ecológica em favor da preservação de grandes áreas de florestas.
- (e) O plantio intensivo de seringais deve prosseguir com cuidado (ou ser suspenso do todo) nos próximos cinco anos. A menos que se logre desenvolver, mediante uma grande revitalização do trabalho de pesquisa, um espécime resistente à queima das folhas, o plantio extensivo de seringueiras em base comercial é contra-indicado.

- (f) Devem-se reforçar os recursos da FUNAI para permitir a execução de um programa mais amplo e mais intenso de levantamento e pesquisas sobre os aspectos ecológicos humanos dos índios locais.
- (g) Deve-se tomar em consideração o papel que o Banco Mundial pode representar na realização das medidas acima recomendadas.

Em resumo, o Governo Brasileiro, inclusive suas numerosas repartições, parece sinceramente preocupado com as consequências ecológicas ambientais e humanas do desenvolvimento da Bacia do Amazonas. Essa preocupação está refletida em providências tomadas recentemente para levar a termo programas ampliados e reforçados de levantamentos, investigações, estudos e pesquisas. As recentes modificações da política governamental sobre os prazos da colonização, a seleção dos colonos a serem assentados, o estabelecimento de grandes reservas florestais para os índios -- estas e outras decisões correlatas indicam uma consciência e uma preocupação com respeito ao futuro dessa vasta região coberta de florestas tropicais e os povos que ali habitam e habitarão.

Nesse empreendimento, deve-se dar ao Governo do Brasil todo o incentivo e assistência.

BIRD, 12 de dezembro de 1972.

EMBASSY OF FINLAND
1900 TWENTY-FOURTH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

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E7


October 30, 1972

Mr. Harold Graves
Room D1122
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Holger MAURIA,
Forestry Office, Ministry of Agriculture, and Mr. Martti
MANNINEN, Attaché, from this Embassy have been designated
to participate in the capacity of observers in the November
Meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricul-
tural Research.

Truly yours,


Niilo Pusa
Counselor

NP/ums

Original to: *Mr. Graves*
Date: *11-1-72* Communications Section



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OF CABLE:

JULY 13, 1972

LOG NO.:

45 TELEX/13

TO:

INTBAFRAD

FROM:

PARIS

ROUTING

ACTION COPY:

MR. DEMUTH

INFORMATION
COPY:

DECODED BY:

TEXT:

1098 FOR DEMUTH.

~~FUHRER~~ DEPUTY DIRECTOR DAC STAFF WILL BE WASHINGTON WEEK OF JULY 31

MAINLY TO ATTEND MEETING OF TAC. WOULD LIKE TAKE OPPORTUNITY DISCUSS

ALSO FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

PRIMO LONG TERM WORLD ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDING PRICES IN RELATION

OECD STUDY NOW BEING INITIATED

SECUNDO BANK THINKING ON MIT LIMITS OF GROWTH REPORT

TERTIO AID COORDINATION AND COUNTRY PROGRAMMING IN VIEW PREPARATION

DAC HIGH-LEVEL MEETING.

PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER HOFFMAN OR OTHER YOUR DEPARTMENT MIGHT PROVIDE

~~FUHRER~~ WITH GUIDANCE THESE SUBJECTS AND ESTABLISH CONTACTS BANK STAFF AS AND

WHEN ~~FUHRER~~ NOT ENGAGED IN DISCUSSIONS AGRICULTURAL GROUP. ALSO CONFIRM WHETHER

HAYES AVAILABLE HEAD OFFICE DURING THAT WEEK REGARDS.

STEBER

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July 13, 1972

Mr. Fritz Steuber
Chief, Liaison Operations
European Office
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
66 avenue d'Iena
75116 Paris, France

Dear Fritz:

I am replying to your telex 1098 about Führer's visit to Washington.

I assume that Führer will wish to attend the plenary sessions of the International Centers Week on Monday and Tuesday, July 31 and August 1, and also, as an observer, the informal CG meetings on Wednesday, August 2 and the morning of Friday, August 4. He should be free, however, all day Thursday, August 3, and the afternoon of Friday; while there will be TAC meetings those days, they will be closed sessions. I suggest, therefore, that Führer plan to use Thursday morning and afternoon and Friday afternoon to take up with the Bank staff the other subjects in which he is interested. I myself shall of course be involved with the CG and TAC meetings, but Mike will be back from his vacation on July 31 and I expect that he will be in the office for the week. He can talk with Führer about one of the indicated subjects, aid coordination and country programming.

You asked whether Philip Hayes will be available during the week. His plans call for his being here, and we have asked that he block in some time for Führer: 2:30 on Thursday, August 3.

The subject of Bank thinking on the "Limits of Growth" report can be taken up with Mahbub ul Haq: 10 o'clock on Thursday, August 3.

Mr. Fritz Steuber

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July 13, 1972

Unfortunately, the best person for Führer to talk with about energy developments in relation to the OECD study, Mr. Berrie, will not be in Washington that week. He knows about the work being done, having had some correspondence with the OECD on the subject. Tony Churchill will also be away. However, we can certainly find someone in Projects or in the Export Projections Division of Economics, or both, who can discuss energy developments and prices, even if he is not familiar with the OECD study. That can be worked out after Führer arrives. If Führer will get in touch with Mike early in the week, the appointments above can be confirmed and whatever else is necessary can be arranged.

I am sorry that I shall not have any free time myself, but I shall certainly see Führer in the course of the Monday and Tuesday meetings of International Centers Week.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,



Richard H. Demuth
Director

Development Services Department



SB:tsb

cc: Mr. Hoffman with incoming cable
Mr. Hayes
Mr. Haq

C 2
✓ CC: 236
17 May 1972

Files

Harold Graves

Romania and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural
Research

This morning, Mr. Raceanu, First Secretary in the Romanian Embassy, came to see me as a consequence of the letter inviting Romania to be represented at International Centers Week. Mr. Raceanu had no background on International Centers Week or on the Consultative Group in general. I described the history of the Consultative Group to him, and explained how Romania had been chosen by FAO to be one of the countries representing developing regions. I gave Mr. Raceanu a copy of the paper presented to the board (R72-7) earlier this year in connection with Bank's Grants to Agricultural Research Centers, together with a copy of the minutes of the December meeting of the Consultative Group and a copy of the Press Release concerning that meeting.

I also mentioned to Mr. Raceanu that Romania's assignment as representative of the Eastern European region was to be shared with Israel, and suggested that he might wish to be in touch with Mr. Gideon Cohen, who is handling this matter in the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

HG:sc