

FINAL ACT
of the
SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE
OF AGRICULTURE

Mexico, D. F., Mexico

July 6-16, 1942



L. S. Rowe.....Director General

Pedro de Alba.....Assistant Director

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L. S. Rowe.....Director General

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Pan American Union
Washington, D. C.
1942

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INTRODUCTION

The First Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, held in the city of Washington, D. C., in September, 1930, recommended that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union designate the place of meeting for the Second Conference. In compliance with this resolution, the Board named Mexico City as the site for the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture.

In accordance with this recommendation, the Government of Mexico extended official invitations to the Governments of the other American Republics to send their delegates to the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture which was held in Mexico City from July 6th to 16th, 1942.

At the request of the Mexican Government, the Director General of the Pan American Union transmitted to the diplomatic representatives of the member nations the Regulations and Project of Program of the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, drawn up by the Organizing Committee of the Conference, with the request that this document be submitted for consideration by their respective governments. Furthermore, he asked that they send to the Pan American Union any suggestions that might be incorporated in the proposed program. The Program and Regulations of the Conference were edited in conformity with the recommendations received from the different governments.

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F I N A L A C T
OF THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

In accordance with Resolution number XII, adopted by the First Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, held in Washington, D. C., September 8th to 20th, 1930, and after due consultation with the Government of Mexico, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union approved Mexico City as the site for the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture. Once the Program and Regulations of the Conference had been formulated, July 6th to the 16th were set aside as the days during which the Conference would be held. The Mexican Government extended an invitation to the other member countries of the Pan American Union to attend the Conference; all of these accepted and appointed the following delegations which appear listed below in alphabetical order:

ARGENTINA

Excmo. Sr. Alberto M. Candiotti
Sr. Rafael García Mata
Sr. Dr. Miguel Quirno Lavalle
Sr. Dr. Jorge L. Solá
Sr. Ing. Antonio Arena
Sr. Dr. Mauricio B. Helman
Sr. Dr. Félix Jurado
Sr. Ing. Víctor M. Antognoli
Sr. Ing. Argentino Banfi

BOLIVIA

Sr. Ing. Augusto Valdivia Altamirano

BRAZIL

DELEGATE

Sr. Walldemar Raythe de Queiroz e Silva

CONSULTING DELEGATE

Sr. Agesilau A. Bitancourt

COLOMBIA

Sr. Eduardo Mejía Vélez
Sr. Luis M. Murillo
Sr. Néstor Obando

COSTA RICA

Sr. Ing. Bernardo R. Iglesias
Sr. Ing. Alfredo Hernández

CUBA

DELEGATES

Excmo. Sr. Dr. Andrés Rivero Agüero
Sr. Ing. José García Montes
Sr. Dr. Arturo M. Mañas
Sr. Dr. Teodoro Santiesteban
Sr. Dr. Osvaldo Valdés de la Paz
Sr. Dr. Alfredo González Muñoz
Sr. Dr. Alberto Arredondo

CONSULTING DELEGATES

Sr. Eusebio Delfín y Figueroa
Sr. Leandro García
Sr. Dr. Fernando Guerrero

CHILE

Excmo. Sr. Manuel Hidalgo y Plaza

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DELEGATE

Excmo. Sr. Gustavo Julio Henríquez

SECRETARY

Sr. Leonardo Henríquez

ECUADOR

Excmo. Sr. Luis Robalino Dávila
Sr. Ing. José Serrano Martínez
Sr. Ing. Armando G. Ulloa

EL SALVADOR

Sr. Ing. Leopoldo Barrientos
Sr. Ing. Gustavo Vides Valdés

GUATEMALA

Sr. Mariano Pacheco y Herrarte
Sr. Rafael Sinibaldi

HAITI

Excmo. Sr. Maurice Dartigue
Sr. Jules Domond
Sr. Joseph Nadal

HONDURAS

Excmo. Sr. Edgardo Valenzuela
Sr. Wilson Popenoe
Sr. Ignacio Agurcia

MEXICO

DELEGATES

Excmo. Sr. Ing. Marte R. Gómez
Sr. Ing. Alfonso González Gallardo
Sr. Ing. Antonio Rodríguez L.
Sr. Ing. Mariano Villegas
Sr. Ing. Lorenzo R. Patiño
Sr. Ing. Ricardo Coronado
Sr. Ing. Julio Riquelme Inda
Sr. Ing. Ignacio Aburto Valencia
Sr. Ing. Héctor Lazos
Sr. Ing. Edmundo Taboada
Sr. Ing. Alberto Piñón Córdoba
Sr. Ing. Fernando Romero Quintana
Sr. Ing. J. Manuel Corona
Sr. Ing. Camilo del Moral
Sr. Dr. José Figueroa
Sr. Dr. Antonio Martínez Barragán
Sr. Dr. Salvador Villagómez
Sr. Ing. Alfonso Contreras Arias
Sr. Ing. Jorge L. Tamayo
Sr. Ing. Mario Macías Villada
Sr. Ing. Manuel Brambila
Sr. Ing. Manuel Castaños
Sr. Ing. Eduardo Morillo Safa
Sr. Dr. Guillermo Quezada Bravo
Sr. Ing. David Ontiveros
Sr. Ing. Emilio Alanís Patiño
Sr. Ing. Carlos Becerril
Sr. Ing. Salvador Lira López
Sr. Ing. Pascual Gutiérrez
Sr. Ing. César Martino

MEXICO (Continued)

Sr. Ing. Fernando González
Sr. Ing. Emilio Gutiérrez
Sr. Ing. Gonzalo González
Sr. Ing. Ramón Fernández y F.
Sr. Ing. Adolfo Orive Alba
Sr. Ing. Ignacio de la Cajiga
Sr. Ing. Marco Antonio Durán

CONSULTING DELEGATES

Sr. Ing. Norberto Aguirre
Sr. Ing. Gonzalo Blanco Macías
Sr. Lic. Juan Manuel Carrillo
Sr. Ing. José María Dorronsoro
Sr. Ing. Adán Hernández Sastré
Sr. Ing. César Jiménez
Sr. Ing. Ernesto Reza Rivera
Sr. Dr. Alfonso Romero
Sr. Ing. Gustavo Segura Jaimes
Sr. Ing. Everardo Varela G.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sr. Manuel Tello

CHIEF CLERK: Sr. Ignacio de la Torre y F.

NICARAGUA

Excmo. Sr. General José María Zelaya
Excmo. Sr. Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero
Sr. Dr. Alberto Sevilla Sacasa

PANAMA

Sr. Ing. Alfonso Tejeira

PARAGUAY

Sr. Ing. Ernesto Fernández

PERU

Sr. Senador Ing. Carlos Barreda
Sr. Ing. Agr. Gerardo Klinge
Sr. Ing. Agr. Godofredo Labarthe

UNITED STATES

DELEGATES

Honorable Claude R. Wickard
Honorable Richard M. Kleberg
Dr. Eugene C. Auchter
Dr. Albert G. Black
Mr. John B. Hutson
Dr. Edwin Jackson Kyle
Mr. James E. LeCron
Mr. James Patton
Mr. Knowles Ryerson
Mr. William Wesley Waymack
Mr. Lesley A. Wheeler
Dr. Milburn L. Wilson

CONSULTING DELEGATES

Mr. Lester de Witt Mallory
Mr. Raleigh A. Gibson
Mr. Ralph H. Allee

SECRETARIES

Mr. Clark L. Willard
Mr. William K. Ailshie
Mr. Philip L. Green

URUGUAY

Sr. Dr. Juan José Campisteguy

VENEZUELA

Excmo. Sr. Dr. Enrique Jorge Aguerrevere

The Pan American Union sent as its representatives to the Conference, Dr. Pedro de Alba, Assistant Director of the Union, and Mr. José L. Colom, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Cooperation.

Mr. Mudkim Osmay represented the International Labor Office.

CONSULTING DELEGATES

To act in an advisory capacity because of their knowledge of matters to be discussed at the Conference, the following persons

were invited to attend the Conference as Consulting Delegates:

Mr. R. H. Allee
Dr. F. N. Annand
Dr. Alfred Atkinson
Mr. A. Baker
Mr. Thomas Barbour
Dr. H. W. Barre
Dr. Kenneth A. Bartlett
Dr. Henry G. Nennett
Dr. H. H. Bennett
Mr. Arthur Bevan
Mr. Crawford M. Bishop
Dr. Fred C. Bishopp
Dr. E. C. Roark
Dr. E. W. Brandes
Dr. E. N. Bressman
Dr. C. P. Clausen
Dr. D. M. Crooks
Mr. Elmer G. Davis
Dr. Clarence Dorman
Dr. Adolph Eichhorn
Mr. F. F. Elliott
Mr. A. T. Esgate
Dr. Edward H. Graham
Mr. R. B. Gray
Mr. Philip Leonard Green
Mr. Robert F. Griggs
Dr. I. T. Haig
Mr. Homer J. Henney
Dr. R. M. Hixon
Mr. Kenneth Holland
Dr. W. R. Horlacher
Mr. H. H. Hume
Dr. Charles E. Kellogg
Mr. E. J. Kyle

Mr. J. D. Le Cron
Mr. Atherton Lee
Mr. J. N. Lee
Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln
Dr. F. J. Lynch
Mr. Ernesto Maes
Dr. K. S. Markley
Mr. R. E. Marsh
Dr. L. A. Maynard
Miss Margaret Mead
Mr. George S. Mitchell
Dr. Ross E. Moore
Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Dr. Albert Muller
Dr. J. A. B. Nolla
Dr. John B. Parker
Mr. W. B. Parker
Dr. Thomas Parran
Dr. W. H. Pierre
Dr. O. E. Reed
Mr. A. O. Rhoad
Mr. Gordon Salmond
Dr. Charles F. Sarle
Dr. Henry Schmitz
Dr. T. W. Schultz
Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling
Dr. C. W. Thornthwaite
Mr. Alfred Triviz
Mr. William Vogt
Mr. Fred Waugh
Dr. E. H. Wiegand
Dr. J. C. Wright
Mr. William Zimmerman, Jr.

THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE AS OBSERVERS:

Consejo Nacional de Economía: (National Economic Council)

Sr. Lic. Godofredo F. Beltrán

Secretaría de la Economía Nacional: (Department of National Economy)

Sr. Ing. Salvador Canales Salinas

Sr. Ing. Manuel de Imbert

Sr. Ing. Juan Zinser

Departamento de Salubridad Pública: (Department of Public Health)

Sr. Dr. J. Quintín Olascoaga

Sr. Dr. Rafael Segura Millán

Confederación de Trabajadores de la América Latina: (Latin American Workers' Confederation.)

Sr. Lic. Vicente Lombardo Toledano

Sr. Prof. Isaac Libenson

Sr. Prof. Manuel Germán Parra

Confederación Nacional Campesina: (National Confederation of Farmers)

Sr. Dip. Ramón Camarena M.

Sr. Lic. Leopoldo Flores Zavala

Sr. Lic. Lucio Mendieta y Núñez

Consejo Nacional Obrero: (National Worker's Council)

Sr. Luis Araiza

Sr. Alfredo Navarrete

Sr. José Ortiz Petrichioli

Sr. Lic. Rafael Rivera Flores

Consejo Nacional Patronal. (National Employers' Council)

Sr. Ing. Gustavo P. Serrano

Sr. Pedro A. Chapa

Sr. Antonio Díaz Lombardo

Sr. Aurelio Lobatón

Sr. Anastasio Sarabia

PRELIMINARY SESSION

On July 6, 1942, at 10 A.M., the delegates present in Mexico City met in a preliminary session in order to discuss the Project of the Regulations of the Conference. These were approved in final form as they appear in the Annex to the present Act.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The following delegates were designated to serve as the Committee on Credentials: The Honorable Edgardo Valenzuela, First Delegate from Honduras, as Chairman; Sr. Ing. Bernardo R. Iglesias, First Delegate from Costa Rica; and Sr. Juan José Campisteguy, Delegate from Uruguay.

The Committee submitted to the Conference the following resolution which was unanimously approved:

"The Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, basing its estimate on the Report of the Committee on Credentials, reports that there were 76 accredited delegates 1/; 43 members of Delegations 2/; 77 consulting delegates 3/; Dr. Pedro de Alba, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, and Mr. José L. Colom, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Cooperation, were accredited as representatives of the Pan American Union. Mr. Mudkim Osmy represented the International Labor Office."

DESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture designated as Chairman of the Conference, the Honorable Ing. Marte R. Gómez, Secretary of Agriculture of Mexico, and Chairman of the Mexican Delegation; as First Vice-Chairman, the Honorable Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and Chairman of the United States Delegation; as Second Vice-Chairman, the Honorable Dr. Andrés Rivero Agüero, Secretary of Agriculture of Cuba, and Chairman of the Cuban Delegation; and as Secretary General of the Conference, Mr. Manuel Tello, of the Department of State of Mexico.

DISCUSSION OF THE PROGRAM

After due consideration by the Delegates, the Project of the Program of the Conference was approved in final form as it appears in the Annex to the present Act.

1/ One was not present.

2/ Subsequently one of the Delegations accredited an additional consulting delegate, and another one a secretary.

3/ Thirteen were not present.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

The committees that studied the papers presented to the Conference were composed of the following delegates:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

This was made up of the Chairmen of all the Delegations. The officers were: The Honorable Ing. Marte R. Gómez, Chairman; the Honorable Claude R. Wickard, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Manuel Tello, Secretary.

EDITING COMMITTEE

Chairman: His Excellency, Dr. Alberto M. Candiotti (Argentina)
Sr. Ing. Eduardo Morillo Safa (Mexico)
Sr. Walldemar Raythe de Queiroz e Silva (Brazil)
Sr. Eduardo Mejía Vélez (Colombia)
Mr. L. A. Wheeler (United States)
Honorable Maurice Dartigue (Haiti)
Sr. Wilson Popenoe (Honduras)

COMMITTEE NO. 1

Chairman: Honorable Luis Robalino Dávila (Ecuador)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. L. A. Wheeler (United States)
Secretary: Sr. Ing. Gonzalo Blanco Macías (Mexico)
Sr. Ing. José María Dorronsoro (Mexico)
Sr. Lic. Juan Manuel Carrillo (Mexico)
Sr. Ing. Ramón Fernández (Mexico)
Sr. Ing. Emilio Gutiérrez Roldán (Mexico)

COMMITTEE NO. 2

Chairman: Sr. Ing. Alfonso Tejeira (Panama)
Vice-Chairman: Dr. Eugene C. Auchter (United States)
Secretary: Sr. Ing. Antonio Rodríguez L. (Mexico)
Sr. Ing. Antonio Arena (Argentina)
Sr. Wilson Popenoe (Honduras)

COMMITTEE NO. 3

Chairman: Sr. Ing. Augusto Valdivia Altamirano (Bolivia)
Vice-Chairman: Sr. Luis M. Murillo (Colombia)
Secretary: Sr. Ing. Ricardo Coronado Padilla (Mexico)
Sr. Ing. Víctor M. Antognoli (Argentina)
Sr. Ing. Argentino Banfi (Argentina)
Sr. Ing. Bernardo R. Iglesias (Costa Rica)
Sr. Ing. José García Montes (Cuba)
Sr. Ing. Armando G. Ulloa (Ecuador)
Dr. Eugene C. Auchter (United States)

COMMITTEE NO. 4

Chairman:	Sr. Senador Ing. Carlos Barreda	(Peru)
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Edwin Jackson Kyle	(United States)
Secretary:	Sr. Ing. Héctor Lazos	(Mexico)
	His Excellency, Dr. Alberto M. Candiotti	(Argentina)
	Sr. Rafael García Mata	(Argentina)
	Sr. Ing. Antonio Arena	(Argentina)
	Sr. Dr. Jorge L. Solá	(Argentina)
	Sr. Ing. Augusto Valdivia Altamirano	(Bolivia)
	Sr. Eduardo Mejía Vélez	(Colombia)
	Sr. Dr. Osvaldo Valdés de la Paz	(Cuba)
	Honorable Gustavo Julio Henríquez	(Dominican Republic)
		(Ecuador)
	Sr. Ing. Armando G. Ulloa	(United States)
	Mr. Knowles Ryerson	(United States)
	Mr. William Wesley Waymack	(United States)
	Honorable Maurice Dartigue	(Haiti)
	Sr. Wilson Popenoe	(Honduras)
	Honorable Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero	(Nicaragua)
	Sr. Ing. Gustavo Vides Valdés	(Salvador)

COMMITTEE NO. 5

Chairman:	Sr. Walldemar Raythe de Queiroz e Silva	(Brazil)
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Knowles Ryerson	(United States)
Secretary:	Sr. Ing. Fernando Romero Quintana	(Mexico)
	Sr. Ing. Antonio Arena	(Argentina)
	Sr. Néstor Obando	(Colombia)
	Sr. Dr. Alfredo González Muñoz	(Cuba)
	Sr. Rafael Sinibaldi	(Guatemala)
	Honorable Dr. Enrique Jorge Aguerrevere	(Venezuela)

COMMITTEE NO. 6

Chairman:	Honorable Gral. José María Zelaya	(Nicaragua)
Vice-Chairman:	Sr. Ing. Alfredo Hernández	(Costa Rica)
Secretary:	Sr. Dr. José Figueroa	(Mexico)
	Sr. Dr. Mauricio Helman	(Argentina)
	Sr. Félix Jurado	(Argentina)
	Sr. Walldemar Raythe de Queiroz e Silva	(Brazil)
	Sr. Ing. Bernardo R. Iglesias	(Costa Rica)
	Sr. Ing. José García Montes	(Cuba)
	Mr. Richard M. Kleberg	(United States)
	Dr. Albert G. Black	(United States)
	Sr. Rafael Sinibaldi	(Guatemala)
	Sr. Ignacio Agurcia	(Honduras)
	Sr. Ing. Agr. Godofredo Labarthe	(Peru)
	Sr. Senador Ing. Carlos Barreda	(Peru)
	Sr. Ing. Leopoldo Barrientos	(El Salvador)

COMMITTEE NO. 7

Chairman:	Sr. Mariano Pacheco y Herrarte	(Guatemala)
Vice-Chairman:	Sr. Ing. José García Montes	(Cuba)
Secretary:	Sr. Ing. Alfonso Contreras Arias	(Mexico)
	Sr. Ing. Antonio Arena	(Argentina)
	Sr. Luis M. Murillo	(Colombia)
	Mr. Milburn L. Wilson	(United States)
	Honorable Dr. Enrique Jorge Aguerrevere	(Venezuela)

COMMITTEE NO. 8

Chairman:	Sr. Ing. Leopoldo Barrientos	(El Salvador)
Vice-Chairman:	Dr. Eugene C. Auchter	(United States)
Secretary:	Sr. Ing. Manuel Castaños	(Mexico)
	Sr. Ing. José García Montes	(Cuba)
	Honorable Manuel Hidalgo y Plaza	(Chile)
	Sr. Jules Domond	(Haiti)
	Sr. Ing. Alfonso González Gallardo	(Mexico)
	Sr. Ing. Miguel Brambila	(Mexico)

COMMITTEE NO. 9

Chairman:	Mr. John B. Hutson	(United States)
Vice-Chairman:	Sr. Rafael García Mata	(Argentina)
Secretary:	Sr. Ing. Eduardo Morillo Safa	(Mexico)
	Sr. Dr. Miguel Quirno Lavalle	(Argentina)
	Sr. Dr. Jorge L. Solá	(Argentina)
	Sr. Mauricio Helman	(Argentina)
	Sr. Ing. Víctor M. Antognoli	(Argentina)
	Sr. Ing. Argentino Banfi	(Argentina)
	Sr. Dr. Félix Jurado	(Argentina)
	Sr. Néstor Obando	(Colombia)
	Sr. Ing. Bernardo R. Iglesias	(Costa Rica)
	Sr. Ing. Alfredo Hernández	(Costa Rica)
	Honorable Dr. Andrés Rivero Agüero	(Cuba)
	Sr. Dr. Arturo A. Mañas	(Cuba)
	Sr. Dr. Teodoro Santiesteban	(Cuba)
	Honorable Manuel Hidalgo y Plaza	(Chile)
	Honorable Gustavo Julio Henríquez	(Dominican Republic)
	Sr. Ing. José Serrano Martínez	(Ecuador)
	Sr. Mariano Pacheco y Herrarte	(Guatemala)
	Honorable Maurice Dartigue	(Haiti)
	Sr. Jules Domond	(Haiti)
	Sr. Joseph Nadal	(Haiti)
	Honorable Edgardo Valenzuela	(Honduras)
	Sr. Wilson Popenoe	(Honduras)
	Sr. Ignacio Agurcia	(Honduras)
	Honorable Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero	(Nicaragua)
	Sr. Ing. Agr. Gerardo Klinge	(Peru)

Sr. Dr. Juan José Campisteguy	(Uruguay)
Sr. Dr. Guillermo Quezada Bravo	(Mexico)
Sr. Ing. David Ontiveros	(Mexico)
Mr. Richard M. Kleberg	(United States)
Dr. Albert G. Black	(United States)
Mr. Leslie A. Wheeler	(United States)

COMMITTEE NO. 10

Chairman:	Sr. Eduardo Mejía Vélez	(Colombia)
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. James E. Le Cron	(United States)
Secretary:	Sr. Ing. Carlos Becerril	(Mexico)
	Sr. Rafael García Mata	(Argentina)
	Sr. Miguel Quirno Lavalle	(Argentina)
	Sr. Dr. Arturo M. Mañas	(Cuba)
	Sr. Dr. Teodoro Santiesteban	(Cuba)
	Sr. Dr. Alberto Arredondo	(Cuba)
	Sr. Ing. Emilio Alanís Patiño	(Mexico)
	Honorable Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero	(Nicaragua)
	Sr. Ernesto Fernández	(Paraguay)
	Sr. Ing. Agr. Godofredo Labarthe	(Peru)
	Sr. Ing. Gustavo Vides Valdés	(El Salvador)
	Dr. James G. Patton	(United States)
	Mr. William Wesley Waymack	(United States)

COMMITTEE NO. 11

Chairman:	Honorable Gustavo Julio Henríquez	(Dominican Rep.)
Vice-Chairman:	Sr. Ing. Bernardo R. Iglesias	(Costa Rica)
Secretary:	Sr. Ing. Pascual Gutiérrez Roldán	(Mexico)
	Sr. Dr. Miguel Quirno Lavalle	(Argentina)
	Sr. Dr. Jorge L. Solá	(Argentina)
	Sr. Ing. Augusto Valdivia Altamirano	(Bolivia)
	Sr. Ing. Alfredo Hernández	(Costa Rica)
	Sr. Ing. José García Montes	(Cuba)
	Sr. Dr. Arturo M. Mañas	(Cuba)
	Sr. Dr. Teodoro Santiesteban	(Cuba)
	Sr. Dr. Alfredo González Muñoz	(Cuba)
	Sr. Joseph Nadal	(Haiti)
	Sr. Ing. César Martino	(Mexico)
	Sr. Dr. Alberto Sevilla Sacasa	(Nicaragua)
	Sr. Ing. Agr. Gerardo Klinge	(Peru)
	Dr. Albert G. Black	(United States)
	Mr. James G. Patton	(United States)
	Mr. Lesley A. Wheeler	(United States)
	Sr. Dr. Juan José Campisteguy	(Uruguay)

COMMITTEE NO. 12

Chairman:	Honorable Maurice Dartigue	(Haiti)
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Wilburn L. Wilson	(United States)
Secretary:	Sr. Ing. Ramón Fernández y Fernández	(Mexico)

Honorable Alberto M. Candiotti	(Argentina)
Sr. Dr. Jorge L. Solá	(Argentina)
Sr. Walldemar Raythe de Queiroz e Silva	(Brazil)
Sr. Néstor Obando	(Colombia)
Sr. Ing. Alfredo Hernández	(Costa Rica)
Honorable Dr. Andrés Rivero Agüero	(Cuba)
Sr. Dr. Osvaldo Valdés de la Paz	(Cuba)
Sr. Dr. Alberto Arredondo	(Cuba)
Sr. Ing. José Serrano Martínez	(Ecuador)
Sr. Ing. Emilio Gutiérrez	(Mexico)
Sr. Dr. Alberto Sevilla Sacasa	(Nicaragua)
Sr. Ing. Alfonso Tejeira	(Panama)
Sr. Ernesto Fernández	(Paraguay)
Sr. Senador Ing. Carlos Barreda	(Peru)
Sr. Ing. Agr. Gerardo Klinge	(Peru)
Sr. Ing. Gonzalo González H.	(Mexico)
Sr. Ing. Ernesto Reza Rivera	(Mexico)
Sr. Ing. Juan A. González	(Mexico)
Mr. James E. Le Cron	(United States)
Mr. William Wesley Waymack	(United States)
Mr. James G. Patton	(United States)

COMMITTEE NO. 13

Chairman:	Honorable Dr. Enrique Jorge Aguerrevere	(Venezuela)
Vice-Chairman:	Sr. Ing. Antonio Arena	(Argentina)
Secretary:	Sr. Ing. Adolfo Orive Alba	(Mexico)
	Sr. Ing. Víctor M. Antognoli	(Argentina)
	Sr. Ing. Argentino Banfi	(Argentina)
	Sr. Ing. José García Montes	(Cuba)
	Sr. Jules Domond	(Haiti)
	Mr. Knowles Ryerson	(United States)
	Mr. Edwin Jackson Kyle	(United States)

INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

The opening session of the Conference was officially inaugurated on July 6th at five o'clock by His Excellency, General Manuel Avila Camacho, President of Mexico.

The Honorable Ing. Marte R. Gómez, Chairman of the Conference, welcomed the delegates; the Honorable Dr. Andrés Rivero Agüero, Chairman of the Cuban delegation, spoke on behalf of the delegates, expressing their appreciation to Ing. Gómez for his kind remarks. The Chairman of the United States delegation, the Honorable Claude R. Wickard, also addressed the Conference, emphasizing its extreme importance at this time.

A message of greeting from the Director-General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, was then read to the Conference.

Immediately following, the President of Mexico declared the Conference convened.

RESOLUTIONS

The committee on resolutions submitted the following resolutions approved by it which were adopted by the conference in the form and on the dates shown:

I. TRIBUTE TO THE MEXICAN NATION

The Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, meeting in the capital of Mexico for the purpose of dealing with important matters relating to the agricultural progress of the countries of this Continent and, in this way, effecting an increase of production for the defense of America, before beginning its work, cordially greets the people and Government of Mexico and expresses a deepest feeling of solidarity with this sister nation as a result of the state of war forced upon her by the aggression of the totalitarian states. The Conference reaffirms its faith in the final triumph of democracy to which cause Mexico has dedicated herself with magnificent vigor and enthusiasm.

(Submitted by the Delegation of Ecuador and approved in the preliminary session July 6, 1942)

II. VOTE OF THANKS TO THE MEXICAN ENGINEERS FOR THEIR WORK IN BOLIVIA

The Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture recognizes the great value of the policy of cooperation practiced by Mexico with her sister nations of the Continent, and expresses a vote of applause for the Mission of Mexican Engineers, comprised of Srs. Eligio Esquivel M., Gerardo García Cruickshank, Alfredo Marrón, and Enrique Espinoza, who were sent to Bolivia and who by their energy and efficient professional work have brought to reality the aspirations of both nations.

(Proposed by the Delegation of Bolivia and approved July 8, 1942)

III. RAISING THE STANDARDS OF RURAL LIVING

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
WHEREAS, it is urgent and necessary to improve the standards of living of the farmer and farm worker in the countries of America;

WHEREAS, to accomplish that purpose it is advisable to make preliminary studies on the various problems of rural life; and

WHEREAS, those problems may be listed in the following form:

- (1). Agrarian policy. Agrarian reforms and their economic and social consequences.
- (2). Rural housing.
- (3). Rural health. Tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, various kinds of dysentery, and other infectious-contagious diseases

in rural areas. Maternal and child health. Alcoholism. Organization of medical care and rural prophylaxis.

(4). Nutrition. Proper food for the family and the rural worker.

(5). Agrarian legislation. System of agricultural credit. Cooperatives. Study of conditions and possibilities for the improvement of the life of the farm worker. Wages and storehouses or warehouses. Hours of labor and rest. Sickness and accident insurance and rural medical assistance.

(6). Rural education. Vocational schools. Technical agricultural teaching. Advisability of studying means of facilitating recreational opportunities for the farmer, to achieve his better adjustment to his surroundings. Development of home economics.

R E S O L V E S :

I. To recommend to the governments of the American republics the establishment of inter-departmental commissions charged with studying all aspects of the indicated problems, for the purpose of raising effectively the standards of living of the farmer and the rural worker, in conformity with the imperative demands of our political-social systems.

II. The Pan American Union will include preferentially in the agenda of the Third Inter-American Conference of Agriculture the study of the problems enumerated which serve as basis for this Resolution.

(Presented by the Delegation from the Argentine Republic and approved on July 15, 1942)

IV. INSPECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS:

I. Control and inspection of all cattle imported for breeding purposes, and the advisability of devoting special attention to breeds already tested in a country, in order to achieve a more rapid improvement of the livestock.

II. Establishment of Livestock Experimental Stations provided with the necessary elements to suitably advise and guide stockraisers of the different nations of the continent.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

V. FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE upholds as a fundamental principle that agriculture as well as industry must have as its objective the welfare of all peoples and must concentrate upon achieving that end.

It is equally maintained that the principal purpose toward which all activities should be directed is to raise the standard of living in all countries of the hemisphere and the world, through the abundant production of those articles which the people need, and also through adequate control that will guarantee an equitable food distribution.

The principle is also accepted that the adequate clothing and feeding of the peoples of the American Continent, thereby liberating them from the privations from which they still suffer, represents a fundamental aspiration at the present time.

It is recognized, finally, that the solution of the problems from which mankind is suffering at present cannot be achieved in the first attempt, but that those problems must be attacked on many fronts with both intensity and courage.

The paradoxical situation in which we find ourselves - privation in the midst of abundance, real or potential, and the parallel situation of surpluses for which no markets can be found - should be solved by prompt and energetic action, undertaken on the basis of a close international cooperation. This action should comprise the following points, at least:

- (a) Reduction of the artificial restrictions that hinder the advantageous interchange of products;
- (b) Intelligent and gradual restriction of the areas dedicated to the cultivation of products of which there are surpluses that cannot be utilized at the moment; and the consequent direction of the areas, man power, mechanical power, and natural fertility of the soil thus made available toward activities that will permit diversification of production and the raising of products that will serve to improve the food situation among the rural population and thus to raise their standards of living; and
- (c) Adoption of cooperative and coordinated methods among the American nations for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of food, fiber, and other products of the soil among those sectors of the population that need them most, at prices within reach of the consumer but which will at the same time give adequate compensation to producers. The latter, if necessary, should receive a national or international subsidy during the period in which the purchasing power of the people is still insufficiently developed.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

VI INTER-AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRIES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. THAT the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences publish an Inter-American magazine relating to the agriculture and livestock industries, as well as all such special works dealing

with the subjects as would be of service to the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

THAT the Magazine shall make known the results of agricultural research and experimentation carried out in the American republics and that in order that this proposal may be executed in the most successful manner, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences shall name correspondents in each of the countries of the American Continent.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

VII RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS:

1. That any American countries not yet having adhered to the Inter-American Statistical Institute proceed to do so as soon as possible.
2. That the Inter-American Statistical Institute undertake to promote, guide agricultural statistical services in every country and serve as an agency for the exchange of experience acquired in every one of the American nations.
3. That the Inter-American Statistical Institute adopt in its program of work the preparation, printing, and timely distribution of the following publications:
 - (a). An Inter-American Statistical Annual with comments upon same;
 - (b). Quarterly bulletins in regard to the Inter-American agricultural statistics.
 - (c). Occasional statistical studies on the chief agricultural, forest, and livestock products, and the social aspects of rural life.
4. That the Governments of the twenty-one American republics consider the importance of lending financial, administrative, and legal support to their agricultural statistical services.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

VIII FARM ACCOUNTING AND ADMINISTRATION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS:

1. That whenever possible, in all agricultural exploitation, accounts be kept; that this matter be made a topic of special interest, since it serves as a means for enabling the farmer to manage his enterprise with efficiency and economy.

2. That the simplest accounting and administration methods be studied, so that, without losing their efficiency, they will be within reach of the economic and cultural possibilities of the various types of farmers.

3. That periodically publicity be given to the results obtained, in order that they may be properly disseminated by the Pan American Union among the American nations, for the purpose of achieving uniformity in those accounting methods that appear to be most practicable.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

IX INTER-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CREDIT BANK

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

WHEREAS, the political solidarity that links all the American nations, should be strengthened by decisions of common interest that will protect them from the economic effects of the present war, both while it is in progress and afterwards;

WHEREAS, agricultural production is the principal basis of national economy in the majority of the American nations;

WHEREAS, adequate facilities of agricultural credit are essential for the orderly development of agricultural production in the American Republics; and

WHEREAS, increase in the agricultural production is being impeded through lack of adequate credit facilities in some of the American republics:

R E S O L V E S

1. That there is an urgent need for coordinating and strengthening agricultural credit facilities in the American republics and, consequently, there is recommended to the Governments of the American nations the creation of a Bank to meet, insofar as possible, the credit needs of all the countries of the continent, through adequate credit institutions in each country.

2. That for the fulfillment of this project it is recommended that the Pan American Union undertake the immediate establishment of a technical committee which will make the necessary studies and render a report within a period of six months after the closing of the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture. That committee shall proceed to formulate plans for the Bank, to be given, at a meeting of representatives of all the American nations. The meeting shall be convoked by the Pan American Union, to take place in Washington, D. C., as soon as the preliminary work has been done.

3. That each of the American Governments shall have the right to name whatever technical experts or counselors they deem advisable, to assist their respective members on the committee.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

X

WORK OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS: That the countries of America encourage the constitution of agricultural producer associations. The cooperative is recommended as the basic type. When some advance has been achieved in the organization of cooperative societies, national and even international federations and confederations of cooperatives should be formed. Each American Government should initiate a large scale plan of cooperative organization of agricultural producers, principally for the benefit of farmers with small incomes owning small acreages; for the realization of this plan, all of the financial support and technical assistance needed for its effective development should be offered by those Governments.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XI

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS: That whenever circumstances permit, all the countries of the American Continent continue periodically to hold Agricultural and Livestock Fairs and Expositions, under the auspices of their respective official agencies, and that advantage be taken of these exhibitions for propaganda purposes.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XII

TRIBUTE TO THE CONSULTING DELEGATES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RESOLVES: To leave a record of appreciation and thanks for the cooperation given by the technicians assisting at the Conference as Consulting Delegates, among whom are some renowned and eminent scientists.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XIII

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS: To the American Governments that they conduct as soon as possible an agricultural and forestal survey of each country,

in order to determine the resources of cellulose, oil plants, waxes, gums, resins, tannins, colorants, fibers, woods, rubbers, insecticide, aromatic and medicinal plants, tars, etc., that may be utilized. The results of these surveys, together with studies of the present day necessities and demands of the commerce of each country, shall be sent to the interested governments.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XIV

WEATHER FORECASTING

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
WHEREAS, short-range weather forecast reports, if accurate and timely and properly distributed and taken into account, enable farmers to protect their cattle and crops against certain risks resulting from sudden and unforeseen weather changes, such as frosts, blizzards, and floods; and the economic value of such weather forecasts is most noticeable in the case of fruit and vegetable production or other crops of high commercial value, and also in livestock production; and weather forecasts are of particular value for ensuring efficiency in farming operations and enabling the farmer to guard against financial loss;

WHEREAS, long-range weather forecasts, five to ten days in advance, contribute efficiently to increased agricultural production:

R E C O M M E N D S

1. That to achieve advances of benefit to agriculture in the field of weather forecasting, the following points will be indispensable.
 - a. Close cooperation between phytobiologists, phytopathologists, and agronomists on the one hand, and between meteorologists and climatologists on the other;
 - b. Support and progress of international collaboration for special study of atmospheric currents; and
 - c. Promotion of micro-climatological studies in different parts of the Continent.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XV

PUBLICATION OF PAPERS PRESENTED

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS: That the Government of Mexico, in agreement with the Pan American Union, publish those papers presented at the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, which because of their scientific value merit dissemination.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XVI

ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SYSTEMS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
WHEREAS, the development and strengthening of the national economies of each of the countries of the Hemisphere requires the operation of systems of agricultural credit;

WHEREAS, to establish such systems of agricultural credit State intervention is essential, either to provide the necessary funds or to establish the necessary guarantees in order that credit may be made widely available for agricultural production;

WHEREAS, in the work of planning and coordinating hemisphere economy the national systems of agricultural credit may play an important role;

WHEREAS, in order for systems of agricultural credit to provide the maximum benefit there should be a system of scientific agricultural investigation and agricultural extension services for obtaining and duly orienting information;

R E C O M M E N D S

1. That the governments of the countries of the continent in which there do not exist at the present time systems of agricultural credit take the necessary steps to establish them. Such systems of credit should be designed to give special attention to the needs of the small farmer, not only as a means of facilitating agricultural production but also to improve the conditions of rural life.

2. That the governments of the American countries in which there now exist systems of agricultural credit should strengthen them, in order that such systems may become, insofar as possible, public services which may contribute most effectively to increasing production and bettering the conditions of the rural classes.

3. That the countries which develop agricultural credit may at the same time give due attention to scientific research and the extension of agricultural education to the farmer.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XVII

ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE OF FARM MACHINERY

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RESOLVES:

1. That the governments of the American republics upon stimulating and spreading the use of agricultural machinery do so in a rational manner suitable to the national policy and compatible to the social conditions and agricultural economy of each country.

2. That the formation of cooperative societies be encouraged to enable the farmer of limited resources to obtain and maintain agricultural machinery.

3. That each government study the present problem of the maintenance of agricultural machinery, and that educational campaigns for better maintenance and use be conducted for increased care, especially as required during present world conditions.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XVIII COLORATION AND PROFILES OF THE SOILS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That special studies of the coloration and other physical characteristics of the soils be continued.

2. That the possibility of effecting an exchange of soil profiles be studied, accompanied by colored photographs, some showing the profile and others the general aspects of the land in the locality corresponding to the profile.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XIX AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES IN THE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS: That the resolution passed by the First Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, in regard to the inclusion of Agricultural Attachés in the Diplomatic Missions of the American nations, be recalled to the participating Governments.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XX FAIR INTERCHANGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
WHEREAS, it is urgent to raise the standard of living of the people of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, through an abundant production of agricultural and livestock products of prime necessity, as well as to exercise vigilance that will guarantee the equitable distribution of these products:

R E C O M M E N D S

1. That artificial restrictions that impede a convenient interchange of products be reduced.

2. That a reasonable and methodical restriction be introduced in those areas dedicated to the cultivation of products of which there are surpluses that cannot immediately be utilized, and that other crops be substituted that will use to better advantage the labor, soil fertility and mechanical power, and at the same time yield products that will improve nutrition among the rural population.

3. That cooperative and coordinated measures be adopted among the American nations for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of foodstuffs and other agricultural and livestock products among those sectors of the population that need them most.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXI

SOIL ANALYSIS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That comparative studies be made of the various methods that are currently employed for the determination of the pH contents in soils, choosing the most adequate one and that simultaneously determinations be made according to the methods recommended by the International Society of Soil Science. It is furthermore considered necessary to make a study of the calcium that may be useful for vegetable growth.

2. The study of the economic utilization of all available materials suitable for the correction of the alkaline conditions existant in soils.

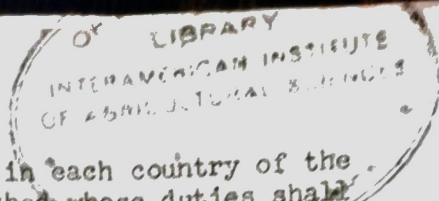
3. That an intense campaign of propaganda be undertaken in order to make the farmers realize how important it is for the nations in general and for themselves in particular that they take proper care of the soil, maintaining and improving its fertility.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXII

RURAL POPULATIONS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
Because of the technical and economic difficulties that exist in bringing to individual small farms the services of water supply, drainage, and light, as well as in solving the problem of schools for children and adults, medical dispensaries, recreation centers, et cetera, recommends that efforts be made to establish centers for farmers that will have public utilities, schools, and the other advantages just mentioned, all of which are considered indispensable for raising the material, moral, and cultural standards of living of the farmers and their families.



For this purpose it is recommended that in each country of the American Continent an institution be established whose duties shall be to develop a broad program of construction of rural centers. The funds for the establishment of these centers should be obtained through credit organizations, either existing ones or ones established especially for the purpose, because it is believed that it is always feasible to finance urbanization works. However, if it is necessary, the government of each country should contribute to the financing of the rural population centers.

It is also recommended that all the Governments of the American republics undertake an intensive program of improvement and construction of rural housing, not only because this is a step that is socially advisable but also because it contributes to raising the material and moral standards of living of the farmers, and thereby of the entire nation.

It is considered that construction programs for the rural population centers and rural housing projects can and should be regarded as one of the most fundamental tasks of the post-war period, both because of their direct social effect and because such programs would help to alleviate the economic depression that may arise during that period.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXIII CREATION OF AN AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT SECTION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDS: That there be founded, under the Division of Agricultural Cooperation of the Pan American Union, a division of agricultural settlement, which shall function in common accord with the agencies of similar activities which exist or are being established in the American nations. This section will collect and study all legislative action relative to the subject, and shall propose to the American Governments a plan of coordination in legislative action. It shall also offer advice concerning the best systems of settlement and shall aid in the formation and establishment of agricultural settlements.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXIV CONSERVATION OF ARTS AND NATIVE CULTURES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDS: That the American Governments carefully study the traditions and customs of their rural populations for the purpose of:

1. Developing the conservation of those elements of native culture contributing to the social welfare or increasing the national wealth, such as the manual arts, the beautiful native arts and the concepts of family solidarity.

2. Changing those elements of native culture that have been detrimental to the health and welfare of the population, such as food deficiencies and the use of

unhealthy living quarters.

- c. Introducing new elements of culture among the native peoples.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXV. EDUCATION REGARDING NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That the official and private institutions of the various nations give their cooperation and assistance to the Inter-American Indian Institute in order that its work on behalf of the native population be more efficient.
2. That the Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges, public health departments, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and other official or private organizations interested in nutrition, health and education, cooperate with the Inter-American Indian Institute in carrying out its plans to improve the diet of the Indian.
3. That the various governments, individually and collectively, determine what changes in production, distribution and consumption of foodstuffs should be introduced from dietetic and economic standpoints. This will require a study of the traditional dietetic habits of the different regional groups; studies on the nutritive value of the most common foods and of the best methods of preservation of the said nutritive value during the harvesting, storing, transformation and cooking of the foods.
4. That on the basis of such research, educational programs and an economic policy be developed in order that the people may learn what adequate nutrition is and so that they may wish for and be able to acquire sufficient and suitable foods.
5. That in order to facilitate inter-American cooperation and contribute to strengthening national food programs, a nutrition division be established in the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences provided with sufficient funds and a competent staff for execution of the respective programs.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXVI LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL WORKER

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That in each country legislation be passed which may adequately protect the interests and welfare of the agricultural worker in accordance with International Labor Agreements.

2. That special programs be developed for the purpose of helping the small farmer whose economic situation has been greatly affected by the agricultural depression of the last two decades.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXVII

TEACHING OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS: That on drawing up the programs for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the teaching of Social Sciences be included, and that in the Agricultural Schools and Colleges as well as in the programs for the development of scientific agriculture, Social Sciences be given the importance due to them.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXVIII

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That financial aid of a long term and low interest rate type be extended for the development of rural electrification as long as the projects concerned are properly organized and are to be managed on a cooperative basis.

2. That in order to facilitate inter-American collaboration, rural electrification be included in one of the divisions of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXIX UNIFORMITY IN CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

WHEREAS:

1. Products of the same type, condition and food value, although derived from different agricultural and livestock products or producing areas, should be given identical consideration in the consuming countries;

2. Private interests, having as their only aim self-interest and not the public and social welfare of the American nations, have frequently tried to prejudice public opinion in their respective countries against certain products because of their country of origin. This they have done through propaganda which, without openly appearing to be unfair competition usually harms the producing countries, an example of this being the substitution of saccharine for sucrose which gave rise to the recommendation contained in Article 5 of the Sugar Agreement of London of May 6, 1937.



3. Private interests can take advantage of the special urgency of the war to recommend, by means of propaganda, the definite substitution of products of inferior quality or lower food value, for imported products.

R E C O M M E N D S

1. That any emergency measures taken by any American government adversely affecting the consumption of products imported from other American republics shall be adopted in such a manner as to cause the least possible injury, and so as to produce only temporary effects within the strict limits imposed by war needs.

2. That the American governments, insofar as possible, adopt adequate measures to check unfair competition by products from other countries and shall, insofar as possible, prevent the substitution of products of inferior food value for agricultural and livestock products.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXX

MEASURES FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

WHEREAS, many lands in America, for lack of proper conservation, have been seriously damaged or ruined by erosion of considerable rapidity:

R E C O M M E N D S

1. That greater attention be given to maintaining and increasing soil productivity through prevention and combating of erosion, conservation of humidity and employment of proper agricultural methods.

2. That there be established in the American nations methods of instruction or preparation of specialists who are capable of developing programs of practical work for maintaining and bettering the productivity of the soil by means of erosion control and prevention, and the adoption of better methods of soil management, by the exchange of ideas, data, students, technicians and other means.

3. That the location, extent and conditions of affected or threatened areas be determined by joint research in order to indicate suitable means and procedures for the development of programs making possible the adoption of practical methods of erosion control and prevention.

4. That there be established in the regions typical of the various erosion problems, practical demonstrations of the better known methods of soil conservation, in relation to the prevention and control of erosion, the conservation of humidity due to rain and the development of new lands by means of drainage and other appropriate methods.

5. That upon contemplating increased agricultural production, the improvement of the soil by proper work methods be taken into consideration, as such improvement is generally more economical and feasible than opening to cultivation now lands which may be less suitable for production purposes.

6. That in the different Latin American nations there be organized institutions for solving the problems of conserving and improving soil fertility.

7. That the governments of America disseminate practical knowledge of soil conservation, by means of films available to the above-mentioned governments for showing as deemed advisable.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXXI CREATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SOIL SCIENCES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

WHEREAS, the International Society of Soil Sciences has carried on active and useful work for many years, but its activities are now completely paralyzed because of the international situation:

R E C O M M E N D S

1. That the American governments aid already existing societies of soil sciences or encourage their creation in countries where they do not exist.

2. That soil specialists of the Hemisphere make efforts to stimulate the formation of an inter-American society of soil sciences similar to the international society, the purpose of which shall be the exchange of information and ideas among agrologists of all the American nations.

3. That the Permanent Committee of the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture appoint a group of five specialists who shall be charged with the following duties:

a. To prepare a draft of statutes for an Inter-American Society of Soil Sciences.

b. To establish relations with soil specialists, societies, or institutions that work in soil sciences in America.

c. To organize, as soon as possible, in cooperation with the respective governments, an international conference of soil sciences.

4. That such organization cooperate with other inter-American societies of agriculture or become affiliated with them.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXXII CREATION OF A PLANT QUARANTINE SECTION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Division of Agricultural Cooperation of the Pan American Union establish a plant quarantine section, the duties of which shall be to collect information on that subject, especially in regard to phyto-sanitary legislation in the American countries.

For the fulfillment of this purpose, the office will:

a. Publish a monthly publication giving information on activities as they develop.

b. Organize a group of official correspondents in the American countries that will cooperate with the office by sending in information relative to the phyto-sanitary work accomplished in their respective countries.

c. Promote phyto-sanitary cooperative studies to determine the importance of certain plagues and diseases in each nation and the methods of combating them.

d. Encourage the American governments to establish, within their respective departments, collections of insects, specimens of diseased plants, and pathogenic organisms, all duly identified, as the first step in the study of plagues and diseases.

e. Promote direct interchange of technical information, source material, regulations and publications relative to plant quarantine.

f. Make efforts to establish the exchange of phyto-sanitary experts in order to obtain a better knowledge of plant quarantine regulations and activities in the American countries.

g. Prepare an entomological and phytopathological terminology fixing the meaning of the technical terms used in these sciences and their versions in Spanish, French, English and Portuguese, in order that the Third Inter-American Conference of Agriculture may discuss it. This terminology, if approved, will be recognized officially by the American countries.

2. That a Department of Biological Control, subsidiary to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, be formed, to coordinate the work on parasites and predators, and the divulgation of information and supervision in regard to biological control work and, when necessary, that cooperative explorations in foreign countries be undertaken with a view to obtaining natural enemies of specific plagues.

3. That broader and more active cooperation be established in the study of insects that affect the health of both man and animals.

4. That in view of the recognized importance of the grasshopper problem in the American nations and of the necessity for establishing more efficient and economic means of control, a more active cooperation be stimulated among the American countries, to be achieved by the following means:

a. Inter-American conferences relating to the scientific investigation and most appropriate means of control of the grasshopper in its different biological stages.

b. Immediate exchange of information, by wire if necessary, between neighboring nations in regard to infestation, migration, and methods of control carried out against the plague.

c. Establishment of special laboratories for research on the various aspects of the grasshopper problem.

d. Organization of mixed brigades for combating the grasshopper plague in the border zones of the countries afflicted by it.

e. Compilation of annual statistics on the economic losses caused by the grasshopper and on the cost of control measures.

5. The fulfillment among the various countries of treaties relating to the grasshopper campaign.

6. That the various countries of America intensify their studies on the grasshopper problem and the production of acridicides.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXXIII INTEGRATED SYSTEMS OF RURAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. The adoption of integrated systems of rural education, designed to enable rural workers to obtain earnings from their produce that shall assure them a decent living. Such education would necessarily have to include the following aspects:

a. An elementary education including both academic and practical objectives.

b. A vocational agricultural and home-making education in secondary schools.

c. Extension education in agriculture and home-making for adults.

d. Teacher training of vocational agriculture and home-making teachers.

e. The development of the community schools as a community center.

2. The maintenance of free elementary schools in rural centers. Such schools would provide a broad general education and fit those attending them for farm work and domestic economy.

3. Desirability of teaching vocational agriculture and home-making to youth attending secondary schools. Such teaching should be aimed at training youth in the technical and practical phases of agriculture and home work.

4. That the above work should be accompanied by extension of education for adults, both men and women. Such education should be imparted in the public schools, under the direction of an experienced teacher and reach the home through trained social workers.

5. That agricultural colleges should include in their curriculum training courses for teachers in charge of imparting vocational agricultural and home-making teaching. The training of said teachers should be accompanied by the necessary practice, under the direction of trained supervisors.

6. Continuity in education is necessary for realization of the full benefits of the educational program. Each rural community should have a program revolving round its schools as a center of activity. Youth after leaving school, needs to apply the instruction received so that it may not be forgotten. Likewise, adults should be assisted in applying the instruction received with their daily activities in agriculture and home-making. To achieve these ends it would be necessary for the community to have one or more leaders responsible for these activities. Teachers of vocational agriculture and home-making could, together with assistance secured from other institutions, organize youth into clubs where they would have the opportunity for self-expression and development of personality.

7. Specific attention, with a view to encouragement and guidance for rural adults of the female sex, designed to train them in sanitary improvement of homes and environment, vegetable and fruit gardening, the care of children and the prevention and cure of disease; to induce a love of the country in the family, to develop rural home industries, to sweep away prejudices and superstitions, for social and civic activities, etc.

8. That the governments of the American nations appropriate special sums out of their budgets exclusively for the support and spread of rural education.

9. That they devote special attention to incorporation of the Indian into their national life, and to this end utilize the procedure that may have proven most efficient for this end.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXXIV

FAIR SHARES IN MARKETS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

WHEREAS:

1. Previous to the present war there existed an unbalanced condition in the agriculture of the Western Hemisphere between the quantities of certain products of prime necessity, especially wheat, sugar, cotton and coffee, available in the exporting countries and the quantities which the importing countries were willing to accept;
2. This lack of balance gave rise to serious accumulations of stock in the exporting countries; and the war and resulting difficulties in maritime transportation have intensified this difference between supply and demand;
3. The individual efforts on the part of the producing countries to solve this problem have been unproductive or of limited success;
4. A definite model for the solution of this difficult international problem has been established by the World Sugar Agreement of 1937, the Inter-American Coffee Agreement of 1937, and the Washington Wheat Agreement of 1942;

R E C O M M E N D S

1. To endorse the approach, wherever applicable, to the solution of surplus commodity problems through international agreements which (a) provide for adjustment of production or market supply in the individual exporting countries, (b) assure individual exporting countries of fair shares of the available market at prices reasonably remunerative to efficient producers, giving appropriate consideration to the historical position of the producing and exporting countries, (c) assure importing countries of adequate supplies at prices fair to consumers.
2. To recognize that war conditions, particularly as regards ocean transportation, make the full application of the principle of international commodity agreements impossible but urge that agreements now in effect be maintained on as complete a basis as possible in the light of such war conditions.
3. To consider that, in the post war years, the problem of disequilibrium between the available supplies and market requirements will persist, and
4. To urge that the solution of this problem be approached through international collaboration of the kind referred to herein between not only the producing and consuming countries of this Hemisphere but also the producing and consuming countries of the entire world.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXXV

TRIBUTE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RESOLVES: That the Government of Peru be congratulated on the success achieved by it in its efforts for the protection of the guano birds in South America.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXXVI

NATURE PROTECTION AND WILD LIFE PRESERVATION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That in all the countries of the continent there be established organizations for the study and protection of wildlife. One of their functions would be to stimulate interest in the Western Hemisphere, enact legislation and provide the personnel required for such protection.

2. That a section charged with the protection of wildlife be established in the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, through the Pan American Union and supplied with the necessary personnel and funds.

3. That in all programs covering activities connected with land management, the biological aspects be taken into account to control wildlife both beneficial and harmful to agriculture.

4. That in the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences a division for unification of opinion for the taxonomy of morbidity and death from infectious diseases be established, and that said office assemble all such data as may be approved for preparation of the necessary bio-statistical tables.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXXVII

ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS: That immigration be encouraged, subject to the laws of each country, as it is an important factor for the favorable national development of the American peoples, as long as it is easily adaptable to the customs and feelings of the receiving country and incorporates itself in and contributes to the national life.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXXVIII

NEW PROCESS AGAINST CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS: That the attention of the governments of the continent be called to the excellent results obtained in the United States of

America and in other countries through the vaccination of calves against contagious abortion, Bang's Disease, with live vaccine prepared from strains known as B.A.I. No. 19. This process, still used in the experimental stage for controlling the disease, merits the attention of the governments of the continent. Furthermore, it is proper to point out that the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture prepares this strain and will furnish it for use under the official control of the governments requesting it.

(Approved July 15, 1942)

XXXIX

CARRYING OUT OF RESOLUTIONS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDS: To the Governments of the nations of America that annually they inform the Pan American Union as regards the carrying out of the resolutions of this Conference. The Pan American Union, in turn, with the data contained in the reports received, will prepare its general report for the Third Inter-American Conference of Agriculture.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

XL

TRIBUTE TO THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE CONSIDERING:

1. That the Pan American Union is the entity which, since its foundation, has contributed the most towards strengthening the ties between the American republics, socially, politically and economically;
2. That the Pan American Union has always manifested an interest in the development of agriculture in the Americas, maintaining a special division (the Division of Agricultural Cooperation) in which every kind of technical assistance is given and where publications, going to all the countries of America, are issued in the various languages;
3. That this Institution acquires day by day greater importance as a result of the present emergency;
4. That the unity of the Americas is a basic factor in the defense of our democratic institutions:

R E S O L V E S

1. To express to the Honorable Governing Board, to the Director General, and to all the members and officials of the Pan American Union that the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture sees in this entity one of the most effective instruments for developing agriculture in the Americas.

2. To congratulate the Pan American Union on its achievements in conserving the Pan American spirit and presenting a united front to all the problems confronting the Americas.

XLI COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

WHEREAS, THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE tained a special service for the introduction of plants into that country and for the exchange of plant materials between all the countries of the Americas, and because this service has proven to be very beneficial;

R E C O M M E N D S

1. That this service be brought to the attention of all the countries taking part in this Conference.
2. That similar services be established in each country.
3. That to facilitate this inter-American exchange, the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture serve as the center of correspondence and exchange.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

XLII EXCHANGE OF FRUITS AMONG THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDS: That the governments of all the American nations take steps to facilitate the increased exchange of fruits among the countries of the continent when such is not at variance with the phytosanitary controls which are now in effect in the various countries.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

XLIII PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF OLEAGINOUS PLANTS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE WHEREAS, fats and oils are strategic raw materials of extreme importance in the present war emergency;

WHEREAS, the Western Hemisphere has been deprived of a great part of its supplies of fats, oils, and oil-bearing seeds due to the war;

WHEREAS, a great part of these oils or their substitutes could be produced successfully in many countries of the Western Hemisphere;

WHEREAS, in spite of the great surplus of certain fats, oils, and oleaginous raw materials that exist in various countries of the Western Hemisphere, there are serious difficulties in sending those products to the principal consuming countries because of the scarcity of means of transportation;

RECOMMENDS

1. That after everything possible has been done to provide the necessary means for the transportation of products from the areas where surpluses exist, plans be formulated for the exploitation of oil-bearing fruits, nuts, and seeds, especially castor beans, cohune nuts, and other types of oils or oil-bearing seeds of high lauric acid content. These plans should be actively pursued in the Western Hemisphere in regions adjacent to markets and where natural conditions are best adapted to such production.

2. That plans be formulated for increasing the cultivation of castor beans and other oleaginous seeds in areas adapted to their production and having the necessary means of transportation .

3. That, in order to put into operation the plans made for the promotion of this cultivation in areas that are well located with respect to markets and naturally adapted to production of the aforementioned oil-bearing plants, the emergency character of the present demand be recognized, as well as the existence of great surpluses of some of those substances in other parts of the Hemisphere. This situation must be recognized in order that producers of the American countries who already have their production established on a permanent basis may not suffer injury when the state of emergency ends and that their pre-war position may receive all due consideration.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

XLIV

CONSUMPTION OF YERBA MATE

WHEREAS, THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE "yerba mate" infusion has attained extraordinary popularity in the South American countries where it is produced - Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay - and among the inhabitants of neighboring countries;

WHEREAS, studies of the effects of the infusion made by nutrition experts reveal excellent qualities that recommend its use;

WHEREAS, the historical antecedents of Paraguay and Argentina confirm the excellence of "yerba mate" infusion or tea in the maintenance of the strength and spirit of soldiers at the battle fields;

WHEREAS, the difficulties existing in maritime transportation and delivery of products accruing from the present war situation constitute an excellent opportunity for all the American countries to encourage the consumption of "yerba mate" tea or infusion, which is a genuinely American beverage, by solving the problem of substituting other beverages or infusions that for the reason noted above cannot reach the ports of our Continent;

WHEREAS, the encouragement of "yerba mate" consumption in America would be a good manner of cooperating towards the permanent solution of the problem created by the surpluses of this product with which Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina are burdened, and which these countries, fully cognizant of their problems, have provisionally endeavored to solve by restricting the yearly volume of their crops, to the evident detriment of their economy;

R E C O M M E N D S

To the Governments of all the American countries not to place any restrictions that would prevent the expansion in the consumption of "yerba mate" produced in this Hemisphere.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

XLV

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MEAT

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDS: to the Governments represented at this Conference

1. That the production and consumption of meat be increased by making use of existing resources.
2. That there be encouraged the establishment of meat packing and canning companies with private capital and under federal or national supervision.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

XLVI

CONSTRUCTION OF LAND COMMUNICATION ROUTES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE WHEREAS, the Pan American Highway, linking the nations of the Western Hemisphere, would facilitate the commercial interchange of the Continent;

R E C O M M E N D S:

1. That the American Governments undertake the improvement and construction of land communication routes and that special attention be given to the highway sectors that comprise part of the Pan American Highway.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

XLVII

STORAGE AND PRESERVATION OF FARM PRODUCTS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDS:

1. That the American countries give urgent consideration to the need of introducing adequate systems for storage and preservation of farm products including fumigating equipment, machines for cleaning and grading, and refrigeration plants.

2. That, without detriment to official action, the American republics encourage the collaboration of private initiative for developing new storage and conservation services.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

XLVIII ESTABLISHMENT OF MODEL RURAL DEVELOPMENTS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That model rural developments be established in differently chosen parts of each country - it being understood that model developments are those which in accordance with a standard system or plan constitute on a large or small scale examples and practical demonstrations of the benefit derived from the intensive use of agricultural techniques and science and the workings of a proper economic and social organization.

2. That said model developments be organized on a cooperative basis in as far as possible, but that, in all instances, there be selected through these the best types of production, with the adoption of combinations and rotations of crops which technically and economically offer the greatest advantages to each region.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

XLIX GENEALOGICAL REGISTRIES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That all the American republics which have not already done so establish a single registry for each of the existing pure breeds of domestic cattle, accepted by the official entities of each country offering registry facilities to the stockmen.

2. That agreements be effected for standardizing registry systems and procedures in order that animals registered in one country may be recognized by the same document in the others.

3. That different types of biological products be standardized in order to facilitate their use and to produce greater efficiency in the battle against diseases afflicting the animals.

4. That since genealogical registries if not based on production proofs are insufficient in themselves to improve dairy breeds, these registries be kept in an adequate and properly supervised form.

5. That bulls genetically superior to the cows be used with the purpose of hastening an increase in milk production.

6. That artificial insemination be used with those animals which have demonstrated an aptitude for transmitting outstanding characteristics to their descendants.

7. That in view of the great harm done to cattle by the cattle tick this pest be systematically combated until it is eradicated.

8. That a cattle census be taken in those American countries where this has not yet been done.

9. That paralytic cattle rabies be systematically combated in order to effect its complete eradication, especially in those countries of the hemisphere where it is found with enzootic characteristics.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

L

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSITION OF SURPLUSES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
Recognizes the serious problems of transportation created by the war, which in turn constitute one of the principal causes of the accumulation of surpluses in the American countries, and recognizes the great efforts that have been made and are continuing to be made to improve the situation with respect to the transportation of essential agricultural products between the American republics.

It recognizes, likewise, that there is a hemispheric need to find solutions to these problems in order to dispose of the surpluses due to the war, either during the period of emergency or storing them to meet the extraordinary needs which are expected to exist at the termination of the war.

Therefore IT IS RECOMMENDED:

1. That the greatest possible attention continue to be given to the problem of maritime transportation by the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee and by competent organizations to deal with these questions in the respective countries.

2. That through the Permanent Committee designated by the Conference in collaboration with the Pan American Union there be studied the means of disposing of the surpluses that have accumulated due to the war during the period of emergency, and, if that is not possible, to recommend economic measures for their conservation, in order to make them available to meet the extraordinary needs of consumption in the period immediately following the war.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LI EXPLOITATION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN PLANTS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
WHEREAS, certain plant products such as drugs, gums, and resins, essential oils, fatty oils and waxes, insecticides, tannins, spices, and other flavoring materials are of strategic importance or are not continuously available to the American republics:

R E C O M M E N D S

That every effort be made by the respective government agencies of the American republics to assure immediately permanent sources of supply of these products through the exploitation of native plants and also through introducing and cultivating other species such as: (1) cinchona, cubebs, nux vomica, papaya, psyllium, sandalwood and senna for use as drugs; (2) the native trees and shrubs of the arid regions of the Americas as a new source of gums and resins; (3) the native palms and oil-yielding seeds of the tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas for new sources of oil; (4) citronella and lemongrass, vetiver, geranium and lavender ("espliego" and "lavanda") as sources of essential oils; (5) derris, lonchocarpus and pyrethrum in order to extend their use as insecticides; (6) canaigre, sumac and tara as sources of tannin; (7) plants and seeds used as condiments; and (8) tea, yerba mate, and such tropical spices as nutmeg, black pepper, cloves and cinnamon.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LII MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
Recognizing that sugar, corn, wheat and other starchy crops are essential to war economy in the form of industrial raw material as well as in the form of food products:

R E C O M M E N D S

That wherever practicable, the sugar, corn, wheat and other starchy products, not consumed by the chemical industry or in the form of food, be used:

- a. In the manufacture of alcohol for motor fuel and other purposes;
- b. For the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LIII DEHYDRATION OF FOODS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
In view of the ever-increasing demand for preserved products to meet defense needs and to improve nutrition among the campesina classes, and

taking into account the present scarcity of containers and the insufficient number or faulty placement of refrigeration plants;

R E C O M M E N D S

1. That the study of food conservation by means of dehydration be continued and that the results that are being obtained be made widely and readily available in order that they may be duly utilized in all the American countries.

2. That an estimate be made of the needs for agricultural products for the period following the war, in order that each country may indicate in what proportion it can contribute to meeting them and in what form.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LIV UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES AND BY-PRODUCTS

WHEREAS, there are always surpluses, at least local, of many agricultural products, and taking into consideration that by using by-products, costs of production are lowered,

R E C O M M E N D S

That those institutions engaged at present in carrying out research in this field continue and, insofar as possible, increase these activities; furthermore, it would be advisable to install new laboratories in the different interested countries, laboratories which would study uses for agricultural surpluses and by-products.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LV PRODUCTION OF TUNG OIL

WHEREAS, there is a daily increasing demand for Tung oil,

R E C O M M E N D S

That this crop be introduced into all of the American countries having climate suitable for its economic development, it being advisable that experiments be undertaken with the five known varieties in tropical America, preferably the Aleurites molucana and the Aleurites trisperma which have already proved successful in tests conducted by the Cuban experimental agronomic stations - it is well to note that the first produces an oil inferior in quality to that produced by the Aleurites fordii, and that different individuals of the second vary greatly in productivity, thus requiring preliminary experimental work in order to select individuals of high output.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LVI PRODUCTION OF RUBBER IN THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES

WHEREAS: Rubber is a raw material of primary importance; The war makes it imperative for us to come into immediate possession of a great portion of the available supplies of this important commodity; The necessity of utilizing the greatest possible amount of natural rubber deriving from these sources located in the Western Hemisphere will last for several years; The combined efforts of the American Republics have done much towards aiding in the establishment of nurseries of rubber trees and experiment stations for propagating high-yielding rubber trees and as a nucleus for the establishment of a flourishing rubber industry in the Western Hemisphere;

RECOMMENDS

1. That the governments of those American countries possessed of suitable lands and climates interested in having sources of rubber supply, take all steps possible in order:
 - a. To exploit as fully as possible the wild rubber-yielding trees and plants by tapping and extraction so as not to interfere with natural regrowth;
 - b. To plant those strains of rubber-producing trees which yield the most rubber in the shortest possible time.
2. That the progress attained in the propagation of Hevea rubber - the highest yielding variety - be assured through the establishment of "pilot plants" with the cooperation of the governments of the various American republics, and that these "pilot plants" serve as a basis for increasing plantings on a small and medium scale.
3. That since the exploitation of rubber is at present being conducted in a manner detrimental to the trees, it is imperative that information be disseminated as to the best applicable methods of exploitation.
4. That in those countries so desiring, a colonization program for the exploitation of rubber be introduced. This program can be financed by the interested governments in agreement with the rubber consuming countries.
5. That those agricultural products of which there is a surplus, or the production of which must be curtailed due to the war, be used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.
6. That efficient cultivation, exploitation and manufacturing methods be developed, for only in this manner can future producers gain real access to the international rubber market.

7. That those American countries which are possible producers and potential consumers of rubber study the possibility of entering into bi-or multi-lateral agreements so as to guarantee, under reasonable conditions, the disposal of continental production thereby preventing a future shortage of such an essential raw material among the American peoples.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LVII USE AND CULTIVATION OF INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE PLANTS

WHEREAS, THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE the fight against pests and diseases of cultivated plants is of continuous necessity, and considering that often this work is neglected with resultant heavy losses to crop output;

R E C O M M E N D S

1. That the use of insecticides and fungicides in the fight against pests and diseases in all of the American countries be encouraged.
2. That present cultivations of insecticide plants be enlarged or new ones established, particularly of "Derris" and "Lonchocarpus", producing rotenone and pyrethrum, yielding pyrethrin, and that the experiment stations already having various improved insecticide plants suitable for this purpose should make materials for experimentation and propagation available to the interested nations.
3. That a study be made of the value of little known wild plants producing insecticides and that better knowledge be obtained of synthetic insecticides now being manufactured in order that they may be more amply used for the above purpose.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LVIII EXCHANGE OF SEEDS AND PLANTS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS:

1. That existing prohibitions and hindrances be abolished in the supplying of seeds and plants for experimental purposes and that all facilities be given for intensifying the study of natural varieties and creation of improved types. Whenever any experimental station shall obtain improved varieties, these should be made available to all of the countries participating in the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture.
2. That all new crops be propagated through the establishment of plots for the production of seeds, cuttings or stocks, etc., which shall be sold at a low price and on easy terms, and that government

representatives shall supervise the introduction of crops and only when the demand merits shall commercial enterprises, under government supervision, be encouraged for the production of certified seeds or trees, cuttings or stocks of improved types.

3. That the methods of quarantine be standardized to avoid the introduction of new pests or diseases detrimental to agriculture which may exist in the countries of origin of the plants under study.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LIX

EXAMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

WHEREAS:

1. The knowledge and classification of soils is essential to the development of scientific agriculture which shall select such crops as may be best suited to their intrinsic constitution in accordance with the ecologic and economic conditions of each region;

2. It is necessary to make a study of the soils previous to planning their irrigation, not only for the purpose of a rational distribution of the districts to be irrigated, but because this is the only way of avoiding possible economic disasters in the future;

3. Rationally organized farming through irrigation requires that it be determined in each region what co-efficients of irrigation are appropriate to every type of soil and plant.

R E C O M M E N D S :

1. That in order to give a uniform character to the procedure of soil survey and investigation it is suggested that advantage be taken of the experience acquired by the United States Department of Agriculture and to adopt, in general outlines, its system of examination and classification.

2. That a Latin American Nomenclature Committee be organized for the purpose of considering the equivalent English, Portuguese and French terminology. It is suggested that the Spanish translation of the Glossary in "Soils and Men", presented by the Argentine Delegation, be adopted as such initial terminology.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LX

THE THIRD INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS: That the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, after making studies and consultations which they deem advisable, determine the place, program, and date, within the next five years, for the meeting of the Third Inter-American Conference of Agriculture.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXI

PLANT AND ANIMAL QUARANTINE

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS: That the governments of the American countries, before prohibiting the temporary or permanent importation of plants, plant materials, seeds and other agricultural products, both vegetable and animal, liable to prove injurious to the economy of the exporting countries, shall adopt the following measures whenever it becomes necessary to protect national agriculture against pests and diseases or disease carriers liable to attack plants in other countries of the hemisphere, and for their mutual benefit:

1. The exporting country of its own accord and immediately shall report the existence of the infection in its own territory and the measures taken to confine and suppress it.

2. The importing country shall be authorized through its experts to verify the exact nature of the infection and the means adopted to combat it as well as results obtained or expected.

3. The exporting country to assume an obligation not to allow any products to enter domestic or foreign trade unless recognized to be immune to disease or dangerous enemies.

4. Recognition of the importing country's authority to suspend, at any time, acceptance of any products not really responding to the guarantees given by the exporting nation; in such an event, the latter shall be informed without delay of the measures taken so that the reason invoked by the importing country may be verified.

5. Inspection at the time of importation should be carefully carried out as follows: if the products are diseased or infected, they shall be efficiently disinfected at the exporter's cost and risk; if disinfection is impossible, the diseased products shall be rejected or destroyed, also at the exporter's cost and risk; in doubtful or suspicious cases, products shall be quarantined before forwarded to the consignee.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXII

STUDY OF INVISIBLE TARIFFS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
WHEREAS, there are certain legal or administrative provisions covering importation, such as animal and plant quarantine, grading, labeling, and other similar measures, which have very appropriately been called "invisible tariffs" by some writers, and which in many cases are pretexts for the restriction of international trade, and

WHEREAS, the situation which now prevails in international trade and that which will follow the termination of the war make the suppression of all unfair restrictions on international trade more necessary

than ever before;

R E C O M M E N D S

That the Pan American Union undertake the study, as soon as possible, of the aforesaid legal and administrative provisions and advise as to the best ways of suppressing them.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXIII

FARM AND LIVESTOCK INSURANCE SERVICES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That all the American nations promote farm and livestock insurance, covering such risks as tornadoes, cyclones, hail, fire and death of livestock.
2. That such insurance systems be established preferably on a mutual or cooperative basis.
3. That policies cover only the capital amount representing actual cost of production invested by the insured up to the time of sustaining the damage in the case of crops, or a part of the value of the animals.
4. International action designed, by legislation on the subject, to establish solidarity among all farm insurance organizations, so that the area thus linked may create a reinsurance market and prevent bankruptcy of companies operating by themselves on a small scale, to the obvious moral and financial injury of the insured in the farming section affected.
5. That the governments of the countries where agriculture requires farm insurance services devote special attention to this important problem by supervising private initiative, by financially assisting the expansion of agricultural insurance, and by guaranteeing the interests of the insured farmers through adequate regulations and strict inspection.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXIV

TRIBUTE TO THE MEXICAN DELEGATES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS: That a vote of thanks be given to the Mexican Delegates who collaborated so diligently, capably and enthusiastically with the Secretarial Offices of the Sections among which the work of the Conference was divided.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXV

ESTABLISHMENT OF CACAO INSTITUTES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Division of Agricultural Cooperation of the Pan American Union, in agreement with the representatives of the interested governments, establish a Cacao Institute in Ecuador and in any other American country producing cacao and giving importance to this crop.
2. That the Cacao Institutes duly exchange technicians, thus assuring a good understanding of the progress being made by each Institute.
3. That the Cacao Institutes designate one of them as the Central Institute which shall be in charge of gathering and publishing the scientific works carried out in all of the countries producing this food and which shall, moreover, have the authority to organize meetings of all the representatives of the Institutes with the object of proposing the adoption of measures relating to the movement and commercial control of cacao.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXVI

CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL HOMES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS:

1. That minimum standards on the construction of rural homes be adopted by the various countries with special reference to homes built for workers on large estates.
2. That programs be established for replacing houses not meeting these definite requirements by such as come up at least to the minimum standards.
3. That research be carried out in the agricultural experiment stations and the agricultural colleges for the better use of local construction materials, those interested being given plans and specifications for the building of houses.
4. That an educational and training system be developed to enable rural workers in the different localities to provide better housing facilities for themselves.
5. That programs be put into effect whereby the farmers may acquire houses on a long term basis at a moderate interest rate.
6. That inter-American cooperation be encouraged in this respect and a division in the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences be created dealing with all aspects of rural housing.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXVII

HOME ECONOMICS IN THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS:

1. That educational activities in the field of home economics be given the same attention as all those relating to "Agricultural Education" for men both young and old.
2. That each country of the hemisphere encourage, as far as possible, the development of home and manual arts, as sources of income which are liable of being developed.
3. That a continuous research program on home economics be carried out in all the agricultural schools and colleges.
4. That inter-American cooperation be encouraged in this respect and that a special division be created with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences for the purpose of achieving these ends.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXVIII

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LIFE

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS:

1. That with an Indian population in these countries in all programs relative to the development of agriculture and rural life, when matters relating to Indian population are concerned, there be secured the cooperation of agronomists from the agricultural schools and institutions and other agricultural entities of the American republics as well as that of the Inter-American Institute of Indian Affairs.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXIX

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Division of Agricultural Cooperation of the Pan American Union act as a tie of union among the countries of the Hemisphere in all matters relating to the development of agricultural extension.
2. That the Pan American Union take upon itself to develop the measures to be applied in the different countries for the most efficient execution of their agricultural extension services, such as educational motion pictures, drawings and posters, publications, demonstration material, etc. The Pan American Union should likewise encourage the exchange of these materials between the various nations of the hemisphere.

3. That a reasonable number of exchange scholarships for students of the countries of the American hemisphere be granted for the purpose of training experts in agricultural extension services.

4. That the experiment stations and the agricultural schools draw up plans for the development of agricultural extension services, in accordance with rural needs, and that the coordination and development of the most desirable methods to be adopted constitute one of the major activities of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXX VOTE OF THANKS TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RESOLVES: To extend a vote of thanks to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. and to the Smithsonian Institution for the cooperation they have been giving for so many years for the benefit of the agricultural and natural sciences of all the countries of America.

That this motion be communicated in proper form to the aforementioned.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXXI CONSERVATION OF FOREST RESOURCES

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the American countries develop a forest policy that will guarantee and stimulate the intelligent use of both public and private forest wealth.
2. That they adopt measures to prevent forest destruction and the improper use of lands that because of their slope and special characteristics are more suitable for forest purposes.
3. That the American Republics initiate and promote forestry research and the establishment of schools of forestry which will be adequate to meet requirements and to ensure the training of competent technical experts.
4. The establishment in the Continent of one or more centers in which students may acquire a good fundamental knowledge of forestry, as well as special courses in tropical forestry on a reasonably sound basis.

5. That the American countries, individually and cooperatively, and within the limits of their economic, technical and administrative possibilities, undertake surveys and economic and technical studies of their supply and demand for timber and other forest products, for the purpose of developing the processing industries to the best possible advantage.

6. That a Forestry Section be established in the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences which will facilitate the interchange of information and knowledge on forestry and will promote cooperation among the various technical services of the American nations. Pending establishment of this unit, it is recommended that such interchange be accomplished through the Tropical Forest Experiment Station at Río Piedras, Puerto Rico.

7. That wherever needed, the countries of America promote the establishment of windbreaks and shelterbelts for the benefit of agricultural production.

8. That special consideration be given to the advisability of creating exchanges or chambers of commerce dealing with forest products under government supervision, and working together for the greater success of the national or inter-American forest policy.

9. That the American countries, when considering the solution of their national fuel problems, encourage the substitution of oil, lignite, mineral coal, gas, etc., for vegetable fuels; and if the former are not readily obtainable, that the planting and maintenance of forests of rapidly growing trees be encouraged, as well as the improvement of existing forests by utilizing less valuable wood for fuel.

10. That the countries of America give more attention to reducing exploitation of their forest production by prolonging the life of the wood through adequate preservative treatment.

11. That the governments of the American countries compile statistics on forest fires and adopt whatever measures are considered necessary to protect their forest wealth against fire.

12. That the Governments of the American countries classify the forest lands that are suitable for grazing and that they adopt laws that will ensure the conservative use of such lands for that purpose.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXXII

FURTHERANCE OF ENTOMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE
RECOMMENDS: That the entomological departments of the nations of the Continent undertake individually the following investigations, informing each other of the results obtained thereby:

1. Insect biology, particularly with regard to its tropisms and the climacteric conditions.
2. Comparative studies as to the frequency of the visits of migratory insects to certain zones and the climacteric conditions of same.
3. Research work in vitro and in situ for the purpose of acquiring more knowledge concerning the theory of Hopkins on the selection of the visitor.
4. Experimental work on the use of chemiothropic traps and on the varieties that resist harmful insects.
5. A study on the relations between the insects and the nature of the plantations and forest vegetation.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXXIII

IRRIGATION WORKS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments of the American republics undertake an extensive program of construction and extension of irrigation works.
2. That when the works cannot be directly financed by private capital, the Government undertake their construction at its own expense.
3. That national governmental agencies be established to study, plan, and construct the irrigation works, and that such agencies be charged with undertaking or directing other technical agencies to carry out the following works, according to the respective organization of each country:
 - a. In order that the work may be undertaken immediately, regardless of cost, in view of the expected benefits to the nation, that gauge stations be immediately installed in all currents that can be used for irrigation purposes in the country concerned, since an efficient program of irrigation must always be based on hydrologic data collected over a long period of time.
 - b. General agrologic and agronomic studies, conducted by agronomic technical experts, in order to determine soil characteristics, the coefficients of irrigation most appropriate to the soil, the plants to be cultivated, the environmental conditions of each area, etc.
 - c. Agricultural, economic, social, demographic, and political studies leading to: (1) national planning of irrigation systems; (2) integral planning for the use of the hydrologic resources of each basin; and (3) detailed planning of each irrigation system.

- d. Study of the possibilities of generating electric power from the irrigation works, both to obtain the advantages that may be derived from rural electrification and to contribute to amortization of the cost of the works and to their operation and maintenance.
- e. Planning and construction of irrigation works and complementary drainage systems, in accordance with (c) above, whether gradually over a period of time or in complete form from the beginning.
- f. Settlement in the irrigation regions of typical campesinos whose interests, as expressed by their work and desire for agricultural and economic improvement, correspond to government efforts in constructing these works.
- g. Agricultural orientation, both present and future, of irrigation districts in regard to crops which will be most suitable for the agricultural and economic needs of the region, country or continent, avoiding in these naturally costly irrigation systems the cultivation of crops that could be economically produced in dry regions.
- h. Technical and efficient operation and maintenance of irrigation districts, with the help of those benefited thereby, if this is deemed advisable.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXXIV

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS

THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE

RECOMMENDS:

1. That there be an exchange of students between the agricultural universities, colleges and schools of the countries represented at this Second Conference, and in this connection each country is urgently requested to advise as to (a) number of scholarships available; and (2) admission requirements, entrance dates, study plans and curricula, etc.
2. That the American governments advise with respect to the scholarships available for post-graduate students or other technically specialized students.
3. That there be an exchange of professors between the different countries represented.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXXV

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE
OF MEXICO

The Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture expresses its gratitude to the Government and people of Mexico for the magnificent

hospitality offered to the Delegates, a hospitality so in accord with their traditions; and extends a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the Conference, His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture, Marte R. Gómez, who because of his efficient and tireless activity in leading the discussions of this Conference, has contributed immeasurably to its fine success and, by his breadth of spirit and intelligence, has bound together the feelings of cooperation and fraternity which have characterized this splendid assembly.

Furthermore, the Conference proposes a vote of thanks to the Secretary of the Conference, Señor Manuel Tello, who through his efficiency and cordial personality has been a most important factor in the smooth progress and excellent results of this Conference.

In addition, the Conference expresses its gratitude for the efficient and intelligent cooperation of the Mexican Delegates to the Conference.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

LXXVI

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE

The Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, in compliance with the provisions of Article XXV of the rules of procedure, which requires the establishment of a Permanent Committee charged with endeavoring to secure the fulfillment of recommendations approved by the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, and as a vote of adherence and gratitude to the Government of Mexico for the efficient manner in which it has contributed to the success of this Conference,

R E S O L V E S

1. To designate Mexico City as the seat of that Committee;
2. That the Chiefs of the Delegations of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico and the United States of America be named members of that Committee, or the persons that their Governments or they themselves designate.

(Approved July 16, 1942)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the present Final Act is drawn up in four languages, English, Spanish, French and Portuguese; the above-mentioned delegates have signed this Final Act in Spanish, reserving the French, English and Portuguese texts for due certification by the Pan American Union.

Done in Mexico City on this 16th day of July, 1942.

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