

not be overemphasized. To exercise its functions effectively, the Organization would necessarily develop close working relations with governments in the course of which suggestions and advice would naturally be exchanged. [Art. I.]

48. The Organization will be in regular communication with governments in connection with their reports and statistical and other returns. Governments will both ask for and expect to be offered suggestions for action on their part which will amplify the information supplied and make it comparable for the various countries. In response to requests, the Organization might furnish expert advisers who, together with local officials and technical personnel, would constitute special committees or missions authorized to investigate and report in accordance with their terms of reference. In general, such inquiries would have in view the making of recommendations for action. [Art. I, XI.]

49. Similarly, the Organization would increasingly have occasion to map out surveys and other undertakings—for example, a world agricultural census, to be repeated at intervals—to be carried out in co-operation with the governments concerned. For these surveys, too, special committees or missions made up in part of local representatives would be effective machinery, and useful advice might be expected frequently to result. The Organization would also have regular advisory relations with national agencies such as nutrition committees and research councils. [Art. I.]

50. In addition, collecting and disseminating information would in themselves involve indirect advisory work which would have considerable influence. Each nation would be given the benefit of the experience of others, objectively examined as a subject of common interest. The force of example should lead governments to find out more about conditions affecting their own people, and stimulate them to introduce measures for improvement which have succeeded elsewhere, and, equally, to guard against the repetition of mistakes.

4. FISHERIES, FORESTRY, AND NON-FOOD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

a. *Fisheries and marine products*

51. Fisheries furnish a considerable part of the world's food supply; in some areas they are more important than agriculture as a source of food. Vitamin-rich oils extracted from the livers of cod, sharks, and other fish have in recent years assumed great importance in nutrition and therapy. Fisheries also furnish important by-products, such as fertilizer materials, protein feeds for livestock, industrial oils, leather, and various chemicals. The technical and economic problems of those engaged in fishing require largely similar treatment to the problems of those engaged in farming. Improving the production, handling, storing, processing, and distribution of fish is vital in any concerted effort among nations to raise the nutritional levels and the standards of living of populations.

52. Few if any types of food production yield returns as quickly as does fishing. This fact will be of special significance after the war when there will be a general scarcity of animal proteins. During 1939-44, as during 1914-18, fisheries have been substantially replenished, and at the end of the present war well-stocked fishing grounds will constitute one of the world's few reserves of foods.

53. The work of the Organization in this field would follow the same general pattern as in agriculture, including research, education, advice, and recommendation. It should examine the possibilities for expansion of present fisheries, since in many parts of the world known marine resources could without harm be exploited much more intensively to supply food for human beings, feed for