

8. First among the developments that have made these things possible is progress in scientific production. The natural sciences have shown us how to increase the productiveness of the land. The nature of the soil has been explored, and methods of management have been developed to maintain and increase its fertility. Great progress has been made in the breeding of both crops and livestock, and strains have been created that are far more productive than their predecessors. At the same time scientists have found new and surer ways of combating diseases and insect and other pests that constantly menace the food supply.

9. Along with progress in these fields, immense strides have been made in the development of tools and machines to do work formerly done by hand labour, so that it is now possible for one man to till enough land and produce enough food to feed many more people than before. Equally important have been developments in handling, processing, storing, and transporting foods which make it possible to overcome many of the former handicaps of season and distance.

10. The result has been to open the way for greatly increased production from the same primary resources, a more even distribution of the supply of food both geographically and over periods of time, and finally a release of large numbers of people from the production of food. These people could produce other things and perform other services needed by their fellow men.

11. While these developments have been in the making the physical nature and needs of human beings have also been explored. The advances in the science of nutrition within recent years have been comparable in importance to the earlier discoveries in bacteriology, which opened the way to control many deadly or handicapping diseases. Chemistry and physiology have given us a vast amount of new knowledge regarding the relation of food to human well-being. We now know that certain diseases, which affect immense numbers of people, are caused solely by failure to get enough of the right kind of food. We know what foods the human body needs not only to prevent these diseases but to build resistance to many others, lengthen the span of life, favor the birth of healthy children, and raise the power of many individuals to do physical and mental work formerly thought to be beyond their innate capacity.

12. Moreover, the frontiers of scientific discovery are constantly expanding and opening opportunities for further progress.

13. Thus mankind is equipped with new knowledge, the heritage of all men. A new mastery over the forces that determine human well-being is possible, which men and nations can exercise, if they will, to better the lot of the vast majority of people. But to put this knowledge to full use requires forethought and action adequate to the ends desired.

14. The modern knowledge of nutrition must be shared, in simple practical terms, among increasing numbers of people until it finally reaches all. The modern knowledge of production must be shared among the world's farmers. Producers must be enabled to get the materials and tools, and to apply the methods, necessary to increase the world's production to the point where all can have enough food. Those released from agriculture by its increased efficiency must be enabled to find useful work in other pursuits. Workers in cities and towns must be enabled to get the products they need from an expanding agricultural production; that is to say, industry and other forms of production, as well as the domestic and foreign trade of all countries, must likewise expand. Each nation must give earnest consideration to the adoption of policies designed to ensure sufficient food to those who, for one or another