

(b) In other cases the Conference would act by means of a resolution or by adopting reports embodying proposals for action. Such a resolution or report might call for common action by the nations affected, the acceptance of common or related policies or changes in policy, or the creation of an institution for the common use and benefit of a group of nations. [Art. IV, XIV.]

(c) Raising the nutritional level of the population will in many countries involve long-range programs including the expansion and re-orientation of production, the building up of food processing and consumer-goods industries, the improvement of markets, and the expansion of such services as transportation and electric power. Complementary shifts in the production and trade of other countries would often be required in such cases, and outside capital and technical assistance might be needed. The Organization could perform a useful function by helping to determine the need for such far-reaching developments, drawing up plans, coordinating action by various countries, presenting the case for loans from international credit agencies, and furnishing advice and technical assistance in other ways. [Art. I, IV, XII.]

(d) Similar but even more difficult problems occur in the case of countries or regions in which such developments and improvements cannot materially relieve the poverty and malnutrition of large masses of people in a reasonable time. In some regions' chronic poverty is in part the result of age-old traditions, high net rates of reproduction of populations, and the lack of education, the inadequacy of roads and communication facilities, and the absence of opportunities for industrial employment. These problems are not insoluble, but they require long-continued effort and the cooperation of many agencies. The Organization should play a leading part in such long-term efforts. Where famine is a recurrent risk the Organization should obtain information on probable requirements and sources of supply, and facilitate arrangements with the governments of Member nations or with appropriate international agencies for finding the necessary men, money, and materials, free or on special terms. [Art. I, XII.]

(e) Another type of problem concerns areas where climatic or other factors have led to specialization in the production of one or a few export products. Every practicable effort should be made in these areas to diversify production, grow more food, and provide alternative employment. Usually, however, the solution of the problem requires the enlargement of foreign markets for the export products of the area.

b. Advice and recommendations on other problems

46. In addition to dealing with the problems discussed so far, the Organization would furnish advice and make recommendations in many other cases, some of which will be of a more or less routine nature. The initiative in making proposals might be taken by one or more Member nations or by the Conference. Suggestions might be made to the Conference by general or special conferences, by the advisory committees, by the Executive Committee, and by the Director-General. The Executive Committee should be especially well qualified to act as an intermediary for proposals for action to be considered by the Conference, which in turn would submit recommendations to governments. The Director-General would not make recommendations directly to a government unless it requested him to do so. [Art. IV, V, VI, VII.]

47. Although a distinction is drawn throughout this discussion between the initiation of proposals by governments and by the Organization, the point should