

commodities. The year also saw the further development of FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign, a five-year programme launched in 1960 and designed to operate at the non-governmental level to mobilize world resources to end malnutrition through improved international distribution of food and increased production in food-deficient countries. A Canadian national committee comprising representatives of some 50 private organizations is promoting the objectives of the Campaign in Canada.

Among the many activities undertaken by FAO during the year was a Joint Conference on Food Standards in Geneva, held jointly with the WHO in October, designed to unify and improve standards of food classification throughout the world. The Conference established a Codex Alimentarius Commission, which is continuing the work of establishing a uniform code of food standards. A Conference on Pesticides met at headquarters in Rome, November 12 to 16, to study the most effective use of pesticides and to consider possible hazards to human and animal life. In addition to these special programmes, FAO continued its general programme of work in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, land and water use and crop improvement and protection. The budget of the organization in 1962 amounted to \$15 million (U.S.).

FAO also continued its work on commodity problems and price stabilization. The Committee on Commodity Problems met in Rome in May and held a joint session with the Commission on International Commodity Trade, which reviewed international commodity arrangements, surplus disposal, agricultural price stabilization and support policies. The CCP also examined international commodity policies and reviewed its projections of demand and supply for leading commodities, which are of great importance in the framing of national policies. Finally, there were meetings of the FAO Group on Grains and the Cocoa Study Group, the latter concerned with preparation of a draft commodity agreement on cocoa.

International Civil Aviation Organization

The International Civil Aviation Organization began work in 1962 on problems which might arise with the introduction of supersonic airlines on the world's air routes during the next ten years. The Assembly's meeting in Rome adopted preliminary measures to ensure that, when and if faster-than-sound aircraft are developed and put into service, this would be done in a way that would not be detrimental either to the public or to international civil aviation.

At the same time, the Assembly gave impetus to the long-term ICAO programme aimed at helping to provide international civil aviation with adequate air-navigation facilities and services. These facilities—more than 50,000 in number—are specified by the eight ICAO regional plans. The