

better food, but the social implications of better nutrition on the position of various groups, such as farmers and fishermen.

Besides the fundamental efforts of national governments, active co-operation would be needed from the UN and other Specialized Agencies and from all citizens' groups devoted to humanitarian ideals. The campaign, as visualized by the Director-General, would thus serve to promote a climate of opinion throughout the world in which the problems of hunger and want would be faced realistically, their causes analyzed objectively, and the appropriate remedies applied boldly and courageously.

As presented to the Conference, the proposed campaign covers four categories of work: (1) information and education; (2) research; (3) national action programmes; and (4) FAO guidance and technical assistance to bilateral programmes, when asked for.

In order that the most effective use may be made of the ideas, funds, and personnel that became available, the Canadian Delegation joined with the United States and Australian Delegations in supporting a proposal to establish an Advisory Campaign Committee of ten member nations that would be responsible to the Council and which would report to the 1961 Conference. This Committee was named to consist of representatives of the following countries: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Lebanon, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It is expected that the first meeting will be held in May, 1960. The Director-General was also authorized to convene an Advisory Committee of representatives of non-governmental organizations interested in contributing financially and in other ways to the objectives of the campaign.

Great emphasis was placed by all speakers on the importance of the action to be taken outside of the FAO if the campaign is to fulfil its aims. National governments themselves will need to do a great part of the work, especially in under-developed countries where action programmes must be developed and carried through, and it was felt that the appointment of national campaign committees would be desirable.

Strong efforts will be needed in many countries to improve the institutional framework for agricultural and industrial development, and to encourage and attain higher levels of savings and investment from domestic sources in order to operate and sustain the expanding programmes which are so essential to the solution of the hunger problem.