

tenure, agricultural credit, reasonable rates of interest, moderate rentals, equitable taxes, co-operative organizations, diversification of agricultural production, cottage industries, agricultural experimental and research stations and other related matters. Delegates recognized that no one measure or group of measures could be expected to meet all situations and it was therefore agreed that countries should take action, within the range of activities listed, which would be appropriate in their particular circumstances.

The resolutions also directed the Specialized Agencies to keep the subject of land reform under review and to give high priority to it in their technical assistance programmes. The General Assembly, in addition, resolved to place the subject of land reform on the agenda of its 1952 session and directed the Secretary-General to report to that session on progress achieved.

Canada supported the resolutions of both the Council and the General Assembly. Canadian statements in the debates stressed the need to deal with land reform on a country by country basis, and the fundamental importance to agricultural development generally of a system of land tenure providing for private ownership of the land by farmers.

Productivity

The General Assembly at its sixth session in 1951 also considered methods to increase productivity throughout the world — that is, methods which might increase the value of the product of a given amount of labour. It was recognized that more rapid economic progress in the world would require closer international co-operation to facilitate the best use of the world's manpower resources, natural resources and productive equipment. In the resolution adopted on the subject, the Assembly expressed its belief that an important increase in the rate of growth of world production could be achieved by the application of the latest available scientific knowledge and techniques to production. ECOSOC was directed to study ways in which productivity could be increased by the application of existing scientific and technical knowledge. The resolution provided that the results of these studies should be made available to under-developed countries on request. The Assembly is to consider the subject again at its seventh session in 1952.

Conservation and Utilization of Non-Agricultural Resources

The Secretary-General presented a report on this subject to the twelfth session of ECOSOC in 1951. He suggested that the United Nations, in the light of the findings of a United Nations Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources held in New York in August 1949, should initiate a programme for promoting a systematic survey and inventory of the world's non-agricultural resources — that is, natural resources other than land. He proposed that the United Nations should consider the possibility of calling conferences for the exchange of information on particular types of resources or on special problems common to a group of countries.