

of nutrition levels and the general betterment of agriculture.

The basic conclusion of the conference was that the production of food must be increased if freedom from want is to be achieved. Goals for the achievement of health were set by international experts who indicated various measures which might be taken for that end, particularly the provision of dairy products and otherwise nutritionally desirable foods.

The conference recognized the fact that each nation must ensure that its own people are fully employed and that the general welfare of all nations would be promoted by ensuring to the producers a reasonable return for their labour.

Canadian delegates to the international food conference at Hot Springs advocated the lowering of tariff barriers and the utilization of economic measures designed to maintain high and generally stable levels of employment and of the national income.

The Canadian delegation submitted that these general recommendations would lead to the distribution of agricultural surpluses in a more effective manner than any scheme set up specifically for the disposal of temporary or chronic surpluses. The surpluses should be affected in two ways: 1. By increased consumption consequent on high levels of income. 2. By changes in the character of consumption, which in turn would direct production into channels more advantageous from the nutritional standpoint.

Canada did not repudiate, however, the idea of internationally held and financed buffer stocks on important agricultural and other primary products. The delegation's memorandum to the conference pointed out that Canada had suffered in the past from "disastrous fluctuations in the prices of these products." The importance of buffer stocks and the likelihood of great agricultural surpluses may diminish if the world is able to work out the plans of economic production and stable national and international economies as discussed at the conference at Hot Springs.

COMBINED FOOD BOARD

Canada was admitted to membership on the Combined Food Board on October 28, 1943. A message from President Roosevelt stated: "Canada's contribution to the war effort in the whole field of production and the strength which she has thus lent to the cause of the United Nations is a source of admiration to us all."

The minister of agriculture, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, represents Canada on the board. Other board members are:

United States

Hon. Marvin Jones,
war food administrator.

United Kingdom

Hon. R.H. Brand, representing
the minister of food,
Col. the Hon. J. J. Llewellyn.

The United States secretary of agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, is chairman of the board.

The Combined Food Board was set up on June 9, 1942, by joint announcements of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt's statement at that time defined the work of the board as "to co-ordinate further the prosecution of the war effort by obtaining planned and expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations."

FOOD REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

To co-ordinate policies of food production and to supervise the preparation of information on Canada's food position, the government has set up the Food Requirements Committee, which works closely with the Combined Food Board. Present membership of this committee is as follows:

Chairman:

H.F. Angus, chief, Economic Division,
Department of External Affairs.