

machinery; provision and use of credit; demand and prices; gross and net income in relation to output and consumption; trends and fluctuations in production, prices, incomes, and other factors bearing on the relation of agriculture to the general economy; domestic and international trade and other aspects of national and international economy, with special reference to their bearing on food and agricultural problems.

(iv) Other social factors—including food habits and customs, the distribution of population between agriculture and industry, population movements, land tenure, consumer and producer co-operatives, and rural organization generally; rural schools and other rural institutions; rural roads, communications, and rural electrification; rural housing, sanitation, and amenities.

(v) Public measures of regulation and assistance: In modern states public authorities legislate so extensively in regard to standards and practices, and provide aids of so many kinds in connection with the matters included in each of the preceding sub-paragraphs, that investigations in these fields by the Organization are too broad to be covered by any list. They would relate, among other matters, to special planning techniques, legislation affecting the eradication of deficiency diseases, measures for improving the diets of vulnerable groups, regulations for control of plant and animal diseases and pests, grading and standards of market and nutritive quality, subsidies for production or consumption, commercial policies, and measures for increasing consumption by the distribution on special terms of accumulated stocks.

2. DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

32. The need to make useful facts about nutrition and the consumption and production of foods far more widely known is so great and so essential to progress that promoting the dissemination of knowledge is to be given equal emphasis with research. The Organization should employ various means to this end as the need arises. The development of a program of publication will be important from the beginning. Promoting education in the fields relating to the Organization's work will be another important activity. [Art. I.]

a. Publications

33. A considerable variety of publications will probably be needed, some for official or professional use, some designed to meet the needs of particular groups of producers and consumers and those of the general public. High standards should be the aim in every case. Duplication of work adequately done by others should be avoided, and the possibility of cooperative ventures should be fully explored; the Organization might do much by this means to promote world-wide coordination of efforts—for example, in the preparation and publication of scientific abstracts. [Art. XII.]

34. It is not possible at this time to forecast exactly what publications the Organization will find it useful to issue. Among them might be a periodic summary based on the reports by Member nations; a periodic world survey of the state of nutrition, consumption, and production together with an analysis of the determining factors, with special attention to interrelated developments and the policies of different countries; a periodic digest or review of legislation and administrative rulings relating to food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; abstracts, reviews, and bibliographies of scientific literature; regular bulletins dealing with crops, production, trade stocks, prices, and other data and their interpretation; and a journal or journals containing articles for the general reader on problems and progress in the fields covered by the Organization. It will clearly be essential to publish an authoritative and comprehensive yearbook of international statistics. [Art. I, XI.]