

To sum up, the primary aim of the FAO's field program is to help governments to prepare their national development programs to make the most effective use of limited resources and to help build up national forces to deal with all the problems of development.

Commodity policies The Quebec Conference of 1945 gave the FAO broad responsibilities in the economic policy field. Over the years, the FAO has provided the forum for governments to consider a world food board and an international commodity clearing-house. Member countries of the FAO organized a Committee on Commodity Problems and a host of commodity study groups covering grains, fats and oils, rice, tea, oilseeds, meat, jute and hard fibres, citruses, cocoa and bananas. The FAO and its member governments worked out the principles of surplus disposal that provided guidelines for surplus disposal of agricultural products in a manner that minimized damage to commercial trade. It spelled out the guiding principles for stabilization of farm products. These principles were also an attempt to provide guidelines to member countries, to make sure the price support legislation in one country was not at the expense of farmers in another country.

Canada and the FAO Canada is one of the founding members of the FAO and the World Food Program. It has contributed financial resources, food and technical experts to both of these organizations. Canada is the eighth-largest contributor to the FAO — after the United States, Japan, Germany, France, China, Britain, and Italy. Its share for the years 1974 and 1975 will be \$2,160,675 (U.S.) *per annum*, or 4.05 per cent of the total budget. Its original contribution in 1946 was \$216,500 (U.S.). Canada is also the second-largest contributor to the World Food Program. Its contribution has risen from \$2.3 million (U.S.) a year during the period 1963-65 to \$40 million for the years 1975-76.

Canadians serving as FAO experts have come from the federal and provincial civil services and from the universities and industry. The scope of their activities is shown in the few examples given below:

- Veterinarians* — Turkey, serving on a team fighting foot-and-mouth disease
- Home economists* — in Ghana and Sierra Leone, developing improved home and family living programs
- Grain storage expert* — Turkey
- Consultant on forestry and forestry industries* — Ecuador
- Expert on wildlife management* — Cameroon
- Forestry economics expert* — Turkey
- Instructor at the National Seminar on Farm Broadcasting* — Turkey