

59. The Commission recommends that, in accordance with the situation in each case, the Organization should establish close working relations with any existing international agencies concerned with forestry. [Art. XII, XIV.]

*c. Non-food agricultural products*

60. A considerable part of the world's agriculture is devoted to the production of commodities other than foods. These products are of special importance because of the contribution they make to the money income of farmers since most of them require processing and are sold as raw materials for cash. Some of them are necessities of life; others contribute in an important measure to human health, dignity, and well-being. The Organization should accord these products consideration commensurate with their importance to agriculture and to social welfare.

61. Fibres constitute one of the major groups of non-food products. Of these some, such as cotton, wool, linen, and silk, are consumed mainly in clothing and household goods; others, such as jute, hemp, abacá, sisal, and henequen, are used in the form of bags, ropes, cords, and nets. Other categories of non-food products include the oils and fats used in paints and soaps; hides, skins, and furs used in clothing and in industry; beverages and beverage materials; and tobacco. It is characteristic of most of these products that their markets are international in scope and that consumption increases and decreases with fluctuations in general prosperity. Of many, also, production over the world tends in peacetime to run ahead of effective demand, with a resulting depression of the living standards of producers. At the same time many of these products are especially subject to inter-commodity competition, including the increasing competition of synthetic materials.

62. Existing information on consumption capacity and effective demand for some of these products in different countries, and on the relation of consumption levels to standards of living and levels of well-being, is meager and inadequate compared with the same information in relation to food and nutrition. In sponsoring, organizing, aiding, or conducting research designed to develop more complete information, the Organization will have an opportunity for service to consumers and producers. While such fundamental facts are being sought, however, much can be done to increase and broaden the consumption of many important products—for example, clothing, household textiles, paints, soaps—through a general expansion of world economy, including agriculture, industry, and trade. [Art. I.]

63. The functions and activities of the Organization will in the nature of the case include non-food as well as food products, with respect to such matters as agricultural organization, agricultural credit, commodity arrangements, scientific and economic research, and education. [Art. I, IV.]

64. The Commission recommends that, where appropriate, the Organization should establish close working relations with other public international organizations concerned with non-food agricultural products. [Art. XII.]

##### 5. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

65. The Commission has given careful thought to the functions that ought to be performed by the Organization in the domain of agricultural credit. It is manifest that the basic purposes of the Organization will not be achieved unless international credit for agricultural projects is made available and effective on a considerable scale, and it follows that the promotion of a wise and liberal administration of international agricultural credit is among the major concerns of the Organization. Such an administration, indeed, is important not only to