

livestock, and materials for industry. It should encourage systematic exploration for virgin marine resources and evaluate the possibilities for their development. It should encourage the setting up of additional research laboratories to study biological, economic, and technical problems related to the fishery industry throughout the world. [Art. I.]

54. In their migrations among the waters of the world, fish have no regard for national boundaries. The conservation and wise and equitable use of fishery resources is therefore in many cases peculiarly a matter for international agreements, treaties, and conventions. It would be the duty of the Organization to help to formulate and to propose such international arrangements. It should also perform functions in relation to credit, which will be needed for the development, expansion, and rehabilitation of many fishery enterprises, similar to the functions suggested elsewhere in this Report in connection with agriculture. [Art. I, IV.]

55. As in the case of agriculture, the Organization should take the necessary steps for co-operation with other bodies—in particular, the International Labour Organization, which is concerned with the social conditions of fishermen; the Council for the Exploration of the Sea (Copenhagen); the North Atlantic Council on Fishery Investigations (Ottawa); and the several bodies administering international fisheries. [Art. XII.]

b. *Forestry and forestry products*

56. Forests occupy approximately 22 per cent of the land surface of the earth. They play so important a part in the conservation and building up of soil and water resources that it is impossible to plan conservation measures on any extensive scale without including forest management—and frequently afforestation—in the plans. In most countries forestry and farming or grazing constitute possible alternative uses of much of the land, and a significant part of the forest land in many countries is owned or operated by farmers. Indeed, forests are perennial crops, natural or man-made, and their products compete with or supplement other farm products for certain important uses. Farmers are among the larger users of forest products, especially for fuel, building, and equipment. For these reasons many countries include forestry as a part of agriculture in their governmental organization.

57. World forest supplies have been altered by the war. New supply problems have been created and new uses developed. In some countries progress in improved methods of forest management and utilization is being made at a faster rate than ever before. Thus there are now especially urgent reasons to consider forestry in world terms and to take concerted action to bring about more efficient growing, processing, and distribution of forest products, the balancing of production and distribution with needs on a world scale, and the prevention of disastrous overuse of forest resources in some countries while those of other countries go to waste for lack of effective demand, to the end that the world's forest resources may make their full contribution to the needs and the well-being of the people of every nation.

58. As in the case of food and other agricultural products discussed in this Report, these objectives would be accomplished through international co-operation in bringing all branches of science to bear upon the biological, technological, economic, social, and other problems involved in the production, distribution, and use of primary forest products; in establishing a factual basis upon which nations, individually and in concert, could build policies and programs; in helping to work out such programs; and in promoting widespread education and public understanding of forestry problems. The Organization's work in forestry would thus closely parallel that in other fields. [Art. I, IV.]