

While much remains to be done, scientific research has made it possible to define with sufficient precision to guide practical food management, the amounts of nutrients necessary for human well-being. The remarkable benefits to health which have been obtained in certain countries in wartime by the application of relatively simple and inexpensive nutritional measures are full of promise for the future. It must be recognized, however, that to bring about a general rise in nutritional levels the productivity of those engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits must be increased so that workers may have the purchasing power to buy food at prices fair to food producers, while the latter have the means to pay for industrial products and services contributing to their welfare.

The recommendations refer to practical measures for improving nutrition as well as detailed studies in collaboration with experts.

Among the recommendations for urgent attention are the need for a survey of available food resources, supplies and requirements of needy countries, the development of programs to improve nutrition in demonstration areas, encouragement to the organization of national nutrition organizations and a world-wide study of school lunches and other programs to supply food to vulnerable groups. This report also recommended that early action be taken to study the conservation of natural nutritional values of food, the methods and value of food enrichment programs and the best means of making nutritious food palatable. The report further recommended that a clearing house for information on nutrition and food management should be set up at an early date and that a Conference should be called as soon as possible to define tentative dietary standards which could be used by all countries. Collaboration with the international health organization, standardization of methods of investigating food consumption and of analyzing foods were also included as important matters for early consideration. Nutrition is a very new science and a vast amount of immediate and continuous fundamental research is still needed. The recommendations for long-term projects include research on the effect of social and economic policies and measures on food consumption, the social background of dietary habits and the development of high nutritional value in food plants.

*Agriculture.*—In the field of agricultural production, a most comprehensive program of action for FAO was prepared at Quebec City. The goal will be to integrate the food-producing resources of the earth and the growing body of technical knowledge in such ways as to meet the food requirements of all people.

By the application of existing technical knowledge to millions of acres of land they can be made more productive. By research and experimentation much can yet be done to improve production practices in all countries. The economic difficulties are enormous and it will take many years to overcome them but it is recommended that the tools which do not now exist for the task should be invented.

The attainment of the objectives of FAO to give to every human being the food, clothing and shelter to which he is entitled will require the discovery of the particular methods to use to make each soil produce most efficiently and at the same time to conserve its natural fertility. This will involve the use of the most appropriate kinds of crops and live-stock enterprises and the best seed, fertilizers and farm animals, the wise utilization of available water resources, the control of erosion and plant and animal diseases and insects, the employment of the most up-to-date methods of feeding and breeding, of cultivation and harvesting, and the distribution to all Member Nations of the results of the latest scientific research. Some Member