

IFAP Paris
Archives

International Federation

of

Agricultural Producers

**REPORT of the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION of AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCERS, held in Paris, France, from
19th—28th May, 1948**

International Federation of Agricultural Producers

FOREWORD BY THE PRESIDENT

For three years we, as producers, have met in conference to tackle the problems of feeding the world. What have we achieved? If the only result of our deliberations had been to create among the farmer representatives of member nations a common policy of service to the whole community, then our efforts would have been worth while. But we have achieved much more than that. Not only are we united in that policy but we have laid the foundation upon which can be built a world structure so strong that its counsels will be a safe and sure guide to the governments of all nations in their task of feeding their peoples.

The world to-day is faced with problems which to governments of a century ago would have seemed insurmountable. Their solution calls primarily for a deep and sincere understanding. To establish that foundation has been one of the first tasks of IFAP and there has been forged already a steadfast faith in each other's sincerity. We know that whatever problems lie ahead and however conflicting our opinions, mutual understanding and good will are deep rooted. The fact, too, that the farmers' organisations of many nations are pursuing parallel policies within their own countries cannot fail to bring about a closer co-ordination than ever before in world agriculture.

A matter of vital concern to us is that the world's population is increasing to a point that will strain agriculture's resources. It is our task to ensure that in every country we utilise the land to the best advantage and produce every possible ounce of food from every available acre.

As a world farmers' organisation our work is of tremendous importance, but in the final analysis success or failure will depend upon our efforts as individuals. Our opportunity is a big one; but it carries with it a heavy responsibility. The future calls for renewed determination to ensure that out of a war-torn world there shall emerge a better fed, and therefore a more contented, world for the millions yet to come.

James Turner

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NOTES ON THE FARM TOURS

During the week preceding the opening of the Second Annual General Meeting of IFAP 125 delegates and observers enjoyed the tours of Northern and Southern France arranged by the Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture. The following notes on the two tours have been condensed from reports kindly written at the request of the Secretariat by Mr. Woolley and Mr. Young, of the United Kingdom Delegation.

Southern Tour

This consisted of a 1,600-mile journey through Orleans, Tours, Angoulême, Cognac, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Albi, Millau, Montpellier, Saintes-Maries, Avignon, Valence and Lyons to Beaune, where the party joined those who had gone on the Northern Tour and continued by way of Dijon to Paris.

Leaving Paris on May 10, the party went first through an intensely cultivated market garden area and then through a fertile plain with excellent crops of wheat, rye, oats, and some sugar-beet. Near to Orleans the first vineyards were seen, and after passing through a stretch of less fertile land Angoulême was reached and the first night spent there. On the following day the Martell and Uni-Coop brandy distilleries at Cognac were visited and a wine-producing Co-operative at Jonzac. After crossing the Garonne estuary and travelling through the imposing Gironde vineyards, where blight was being combated by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, the vineyards and cellars at Chateau Mouton-Rothschild were visited, and a magnificent lunch was provided there.

A night was spent in Bordeaux and the party continued next morning through the beautifully cultivated vineyards to Toulouse, staying there for the night of May 13. In Toulouse a fertiliser factory, producing one-third of the sulphate of ammonia of France, was visited. From then onwards the vines grew less and there were mixed crops with meadow land. The wheat was already in ear, haymaking was in progress, and peas and cherries were being picked. Oxen are extensively used in this region—agricultural machinery, particularly tractors, is badly needed, and there is a shortage of horses due to the war. Figs, peach and some lemon trees are planted here—the peaches are plentiful and are planted among the vines.

After seeing the lovely cathedral of Albi, the party went over a farm, between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above sea-level, which had 90 milking ewes, besides other sheep and cattle, and saw a factory where Rocquefort cheese is made from the sheep's milk and then stored in vast cellars hewn out of the solid rock.

A night was spent in Millau and two glove factories visited.

Lunch was taken the following day at the well-equipped and up-to-date Agricultural College in Montpellier, and a Co-operative factory, where both wine and olive oil are manufactured, was inspected. The vineyards on the way to Nîmes (where the party was welcomed by the Mayor of the city) were also being sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. After spending at night at Nîmes and going through flat coastal country where, since the war, rice-growing has been introduced, and by marshy grasslands where there were flocks of sheep and goats and herds of small fighting bulls, the Mediterranean was reached at Saintes-Maries.

Leaving the sea, the party visited Arles and Les Baux—in this region horses are raised for the cavalry. In the Rhone valley, towards Avignon, vegetables are grown, high cypress hedges protecting the narrow strips of land against strong winds.

The night of Saturday, May 15, was passed in Avignon, and the tourists were taken out to see the beautiful Roman Aqueduct a few miles away. Lyons was reached on Sunday night, and on Monday, May 17, the last day of the tour, the 500-year-old Chateau Vougeot with its immense old wooden wine presses was visited. At Beaune the northern and southern parties met, and after travelling to Dijon for a banquet presided over by Mr. Felix Gaillard, French Minister of National Economy, continued together through country with a larger proportion of permanent grassland and more cattle.

Everywhere they went the visitors were impressed by the evidence of intensive cultivation and frugality, by the hard-working people and well cared-for children, and by land well farmed, though generally in units so small that mechanisation on a general scale might be hindered.

Northern Tour

The tour of Northern France began at Granville in the west and continued by way of the Normandy beaches, Rouen, Rheims, Verdun, the Vosges mountains, through Alsace to Beaune.

The party visited farms in Normandy and saw the triple purpose cattle—excellent for milk, butter and beef—which grow to a large size on the luscious pastures of that region and yield large quantities of milk. They also saw herds of the white Charollais beef breed, and of the black-and-white Friesian cattle, all of a very high standard. They were impressed by the weighty Percheron horses and visited a famous racing stable.

They were shown through a superphosphate factory in Normandy and taken down into a potash mine in Alsace. The supply of these fertilisers is vitally necessary for the recovery of French and of world agriculture.

The efficiency and thrift of the French peasant were everywhere remarkable—not an inch of soil is wasted. The crops were good, and no sooner is a crop removed from the land than farmyard manure is liberally applied and the soil prepared for another. Almost all the peasants' wants are supplied from their own land, even to the use of hedges and trees for fuel by lopping in rotation, about every 10 years, of the branches for firewood.

Places with names made famous in two wars—Caen, Falaise, Rheims, Verdun, and many more—were visited; and though the restoration of the land since the last war and the spirit of the French people are remarkable, the complete destruction of so many towns, villages and farm buildings impressed upon everybody the necessity of doing everything possible to prevent this happening again.

AGENDA

1. Opening remarks by the President of IFAP.
2. Address by M. Coudé du Foresto, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture.
3. Address by Sir John Boyd Orr, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.
4. Address by Professor André Meyer, Vice-President of the College of France, former Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.
5. Adoption of Agenda.
6. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.
7. Brief statements on the salient features of the present agricultural position in relation to the work of IFAP in each member country.
8. Report of the Executive Committee and the Auditors' Statement of Accounts.
9. Appointment of a Steering Committee.
10. Appointment of a Constitution and Membership Committee and determination of its Terms of Reference.
11. Appointment of a Policy Committee and determination of its Terms of Reference.
12. Consideration of the Report of the Policy Committee and of action to be taken following the recommendations or draft resolutions contained therein.
13. Consideration of the Report of the Constitution and Membership Committee and of action to be taken following the recommendations or draft resolutions contained therein.
14. Appointment of Auditors for 1948/49.
15. Election for 1948/49 of the President, First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents and the Members of the Executive Committee.
16. Consideration of the time and place of the Third Annual General Meeting.
17. Any other business.
18. Address by M. Pierre Pflimilin, French Minister of Agriculture.
19. Closing remarks by the President.

SUMMARY MINUTES OF THE PLENARY SESSIONS

THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION OPENED AT 3.25 P.M. ON MAY 19, 1948, IN THE CONFERENCE HALL OF THE GRAND HOTEL, PARIS, WITH MR. JAMES TURNER (PRESIDENT OF IFAP) IN THE CHAIR

The Chairman (Mr. Turner) introduced Mr. Coudé du Foresto, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture in the French Government.

Item 2 of the Agenda—Address by Mr. Coudé du Foresto

Mr. Coudé du Foresto stressed the problem of food supplies, which had become of such importance since the war, and said that they were usually linked with agricultural production by normal producer-consumer relations. The producer was, however, also a consumer, and even if producers had to provide food for ten times as many consumers, the producer-consumer played a more important part than was apparent from statistics.

Before this last 30-year period of wars economic evolution was slow and nations were economically self-sufficient, except for non-essentials. Periodical famine resulted when production in a given country became insufficient, but the only concern of neighbouring countries was to profit as much as possible from the situation. World wars both hindered production and in various ways caused an increase in consumption. Their only good result was that peoples who formerly co-operated in the face of danger but returned to traditional selfishness when it was past now found themselves obliged to continue economic co-operation even when the war was over.

Europe, formerly rich in all essential foods, was now obliged to ask unscathed nations for assistance, and a series of international organisations had been created to arrange for this aid. The present was a problem of better distribution, the future one of world organisation of production.

The material shortages of cereals, fats, meat and milk should be discussed, but there was also a moral problem. Each country must help its neighbours, but would do so all the better by helping itself first by a policy of fair prices and no waste. Farmers' organisations must assert themselves and, if they wished to be heard, bring their own solutions to problems; and they must be sure that their own members would abide by decisions taken. When distribution difficulties were forgotten and world production could be organised the question of specialisation would have to be studied.

Mr. Coudé du Foresto concluded by saying that agriculture was still the least disappointing type of production and the best weapon of peace, and that efforts to maintain those links which would bring about material and moral progress must continue.

(Mr. Coudé du Foresto's speech is given in full in Document IFAP (Council) E12/48.)

Having thanked Mr. Coudé du Foresto, the Chairman announced that Sir John Boyd Orr's address would be postponed to the following day and that Professor André Meyer would speak that afternoon.

Item 1 of the Agenda—Opening Remarks by the President of IFAP

The Chairman (Mr. Turner) expressed appreciation of the invitation of the Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture to hold this year's Conference in Paris and said that it was significant of the greatness and practical foresight of France that one of the early developments of her post-war reconstruction was the planning of primary production and with that the formation of the CGA.

Yet another year of uncertainty had not dimmed the urgency of increased food production. Whereas it was anticipated that world food production in 1951 would be no greater than in 1939, the world's population by that time would have increased by nearly 200,000,000. Agriculture everywhere should concentrate upon increased yields, and vast quantities of machinery and fertilisers were needed. The Federation's object was to assist governments with the development of primary production and in the two years of its existence it had made substantial progress with both organisation and policy.

The Chairman welcomed Mr. Andrew Cairns as the Secretary-General of the Federation and thanked Mr. John Phillips who had been Acting Secretary for two years.

Since the last Annual Meeting there had been developments of direct concern to IFAP. ITO conferences had taken place in Geneva and Havana, and at a meeting of FAO it had been decided to set up a World Food Council. The Federation had played no small part in enabling governments to solve the wheat problem, and the conclusions reached on that subject at The Hague meeting in 1947 had undoubtedly promoted decisions on it by governments. The Wheat Agreement, which provided for a free flow of wheat within a ceiling and a floor price, safeguarded consumers and protected farmers from economic disaster. It clearly demonstrated the importance of consultation between governments and producers. It could not become operative, however, until ratified by governments, and just as IFAP paved the way for international decisions, so could each member organisation assist its own government in the matter of ratification.

IFAP had collaborated with FAO during the year and hoped that the World Food Council would make a realistic approach to the problem of enabling an adequate diet to be available to all people.

The Chairman then welcomed the delegations from China, Ireland and Kenya.

He stated that IFAP was now a fully constituted association with room for every country with a farmers' organisation that complied with the requirements of the Federation's Constitution.

In conclusion, he said that the organisation and educational value of the farm tours in France was of the highest order and that those who took part in them would leave France with vivid recollections of the farming of the country.

(The Chairman's speech is given in full in Document IFAP (Council) E7/48.)

With the concurrence of the First and Third Vice-Presidents, Mr. Louwes and Mr. Hannam, and as a compliment to France and a tribute to Mr. Martin, the Second Vice-President of IFAP, the Chairman then invited Mr. Martin to preside over the remainder of the meeting.

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Martin) asked that France and the CGA rather than himself be regarded as the recipients of this honour.

He announced that in view of his numerous engagements, Mr. Coudé du Foresto was obliged to leave the meeting and thanked him for the statement he had made on behalf of the Government of France.

He then called on Professor André Meyer to speak.

Item 4 of the Agenda—Address by Professor André Meyer, Vice-President of the College of France, former Chairman of the Executive Committee of FAO

Professor André Meyer thought that the meeting would wish to hear about the preoccupations of those who had closely followed the international development of food and agricultural problems.

Existence had been precarious since the last meeting. Some countries had suffered even famine, only avoided elsewhere because the international agencies were able to make the best of short supplies. In Europe the production of bread grains, meat, eggs and milk had fallen short, while the birth rate had increased. Harvests were more promising this year, but it would still be necessary to save in order to constitute security stocks, and the work of restoration must continue. On the other hand, the "new" countries and those countries of the "old" world which had remained poor were now anxious to build a new economic system based on higher agricultural production. During the past 10 years the population of the earth had increased by 250,000,000. All these people had to be fed, and better fed than before, and since there was no corresponding increase in cultivable areas those which were already available must be made more fertile. IFAP could help to achieve those ends.

Professor Meyer went on to say that these problems must be solved on an international level and that it was right that the men who grappled with the difficulties themselves should make their opinions known to the international organisations. He discussed the question of fertilisers and agricultural equipment, and said that with regard to production the problem of the main commodities was clear. One of the most important of other food problems was that of fats. Ever since the 18th century there had been a lack of fats production in Europe. Must Europe continue to look elsewhere for her supplies? IFAP should be well informed on the question of the relation between consumption of fats and manufacturing possibilities.

Professor Meyer also discussed the question of "protective" foods, such as milk, fruit and vegetables—their production and transport should be studied.

On the subject of prices, he expressed the view that IFAP should never give up insisting that it was just as important to establish an adequate relationship between prices of different food commodities as to stabilise those prices themselves, and also that agricultural prices should be related to industrial prices.

Lastly, the improvement of rural life—health, education, research, conditions of work and organisation—must be studied. In this connection close co-operation between the FAO and other international organisations would be established.

Professor Meyer realised that all these problems could not be solved overnight, but considered they deserved the attention of the Federation, which could fulfil a useful task by giving its approval to efforts made in this direction and would, whilst working for the good of agricultural producers, also work for the general good.

(Professor Meyer's speech is given in full in Document IFAP (Council) E13/48.)

The Acting Chairman thanked Professor Meyer for his statement and noted his suggestion that IFAP should collaborate with international organisations.

Item 5 of the Agenda—Adoption of the Agenda

The Acting Chairman asked for comment on the Draft Agenda.

There being no comment, Mr. Knowles (United Kingdom) moved the adoption of the Agenda as circulated, and Mr. Evans (Kenya) seconded. The motion was carried.

Item 6 of the Agenda—Adoption of the Rules of Procedure of the Council

The Acting Chairman then passed on to the draft Rules of Procedure of the Council. As the French text of the Rules had not yet been circulated, it was read aloud by Mr. Savary, Deputy Secretary of the General Meeting.

(The Rules of Procedure are given in Document IFAP (Council) E2/48.)

No comment having been made, Mr. Brousse (France) moved the adoption of the Rules, and Count van Lynden van Sandenburg (Netherlands) seconded. The motion was carried.

Item 7 of the Agenda—Brief statements on the salient features of the present agricultural position in relation to the work of IFAP in each member country (Paragraph 16, page 52, of the Official Report of the First Annual General Meeting)

The Acting Chairman called on Mr. Hannam (Canada) and Thakin Chit Maung (Burma) to make statements under this item.

(Mr. Hannam's statement is reproduced in full in Document IFAP (Council) E8/48 and Thakin Chit Maung's in Document IFAP (Council) E42/48.)

The Acting Chairman then proposed that further statements under this item should be made on the following day.

The meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION OPENED AT 10.25 A.M. ON MAY 20 WITH MR. JAMES TURNER IN THE CHAIR

Item 7 of the Agenda (continued)

The Chairman (Mr. Turner) called in turn on the following to make statements under this item:—

Mr. Evans (Kenya)	Document IFAP (Council) E10/48
Mr. Goss (United States)	„ IFAP (Council) E23/48
Mr. Hansen (Denmark)	„ IFAP (Council) E5/48
Mr. Vimeux (International Co-operative Alliance)	„ IFAP (Council) E14/48
Mr. Svardstrom (Sweden)	„ IFAP (Council) E6/48
Senator Baxter (Ireland)	„ IFAP (Council) E24/48
Mr. Losseau (Belgium)	„ IFAP (Council) E34/48
Mr. Knowles (United Kingdom)	„ IFAP (Council) E11/48
Mr. Naidu (India)	„ IFAP (Council) E22/48
Mr. Perry (New Zealand)	„ IFAP (Council) E43/48
Mr. Palmer (Southern Rhodesia)	„ IFAP (Council) E44/48

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION OPENED AT 3.10 P.M. ON MAY 20 WITH MR. JAMES TURNER IN THE CHAIR

Item 7 of the Agenda (continued)

The Chairman (Mr. Turner) called on the following to make statements under this item:—

Count van Lynden van Sandenburg (Netherlands)	Document IFAP (Council) E25/48
Mr. Rostad (Norway)	„ IFAP (Council) E20/48

The Chairman then announced that Sir John Boyd Orr would speak and that statements under Item 7 of the Agenda would be continued later.

Item 3 of the Agenda—Address by Sir John Boyd Orr, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

The Chairman welcomed Sir John Boyd Orr and paid a tribute to his work with the FAO. He learned with regret of Sir John's retirement from FAO but was sure that Mr. Norris E. Dodd, Under-Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, and Sir Herbert Broadley would successfully continue the great work begun.

Sir John Boyd Orr thanked the Chairman for his welcome. It was right that FAO should report annually to the General Meeting of IFAP and also that delegates from IFAP should attend the annual conferences of FAO to submit resolutions. The two organisations were complementary to each other. He was sure that Mr. Dodd would be welcome when he attended the General Meetings of IFAP and hoped he himself would find it possible to attend future General Meetings as a member of the British Delegation.

He considered that had it not been for the action of FAO during the past two years the present world food position would have been very much worse. The regional offices of FAO were doing much to bring nations together—in the European regional office representatives of East and West had met, and one meeting had been presided over by a minister from Eastern Europe. It was that type of collaboration which was needed in the world to-day.

Commenting on the work of FAO, Sir John said that its Council had called the attention of governments in the gravest terms to the world food position; 1948 harvest prospects were good, but even with a succession of bumper harvests food shortages would not end owing to the great increase in world populations and the necessity of feeding people better than before. According to pre-war surveys two-thirds of the people of the world were underfed and millions suffered from starvation. The only hope for social peace was a rise in the standard of living. In countries with full employment and good wages, the war consumption of the more expensive foods had increased and people would not return to low living standards; so that even in well-fed countries food production must be increased. In the East also people would demand better food. These were the biggest problems facing civilisation to-day.

Formerly North and South America and Australasia were able to meet the food needs of Europe's increasing population, but in latter years no significant new areas had been brought into cultivation, and much land was suffering from exhaustion. Could food be produced quickly enough on the available land to feed the increasing population?

Sir John spoke of past times in England and France when hunger had caused social unrest, and pointed out that this occurred in Europe to-day where food was scarcest and dearest. He reminded the meeting that Lord Bruce, now Chairman of the World Food Council, had said in 1934, when restriction of production was sought, that unless that policy was changed the world would face the biggest catastrophe in history. The world was now up against that catastrophe and it was for FAO and IFAP to collaborate in overcoming it. By applying modern science with the same intensity as in war times, food production could be increased more rapidly than population. Having outlined various methods of achieving this, Sir John said that FAO, its World Food Council, and other organisations were co-operating successfully on concrete schemes.

He referred to needed measures to ensure that food produced in any part of the world should be sold and consumed. Reserves should be built up and prices regulated in times of excess supply or scarcity. The Wheat Agreement was a welcome movement in the right direction, but was not sufficient in itself to stabilise prices at fair levels so that farmers could see ahead for at least 20 years.

One problem involved in increased food production was that of distribution and marketing. IFAP had a great responsibility in this connection and he hoped the Federation would consider itself an independent parliament of food and agriculture, and that strong farmers' organisations could be set up in every country to advise governments. The farmers' organisation of his own country had changed its policy from one of merely seeing how much a farmer could get to one of responsibility for farm workers and towards the public, and in that wider outlook it had the confidence of, and was consulted by, the Government before action was taken.

The faith of farmers in any one country, however, depended on the faith of farmers in all other countries, and he hoped that IFAP would consider not only the well-to-do farmers of Europe but also the problems of peasants in Latin America and the East.

The difference between FAO and IFAP was that the former represented governments and was influenced by politics, while the latter was above politics and could consider realities and say what should be done. IFAP should pass the strongest resolutions and send them to FAO and to the World Food Council—or, if they involved economic changes, to the Economic Council; and if they involved the peace of the world, to the Assembly of the United Nations.

The food problem was the most important in the world to-day—our civilisation might fail if it were not solved—but FAO and IFAP could put forward a world food plan the realisation of which would prevent social unrest and lead to a world of prosperity and peace.

(Sir John Boyd Orr's speech is given in full in Document IFAP (Council) E26/48.)

The Chairman thanked Sir John Boyd Orr for his address and was sure everyone would agree that they must not only achieve full production but must also move the produce to the places where it was really needed.

Item 7 of the Agenda—Brief statements on the salient features of the present agricultural position in relation to the work of IFAP in each member country

The Chairman called in turn on the following :—

Mr. Osmay (ILO)	Document	IFAP (Council)	E35/48
Mr. Brousse (France) .. .. .	..	IFAP (Council)	E15/48
Mr. Sandelin (Finland) .. .. .	..	IFAP (Council)	E45/48
Mr. Calabresi (International Federation of Agricultural Technicians) .. .. .	..	IFAP (Council)	E46/48

(To be continued.)

Item 9 of the Agenda—Appointment of a Steering Committee

The Chairman invited Mr. Kline to make a proposal under this item.

Mr. Kline (United States) moved that a Steering Committee be set up to facilitate the work of the Council and that its members should be the President, the three Vice-Presidents, the other members of the Executive Committee and the Chairmen of the Policy and Constitution and Membership Committees, and the Chairmen of any other major committees which might be set up by the Council.

In presenting his motion, Mr. Kline called attention to paragraph 5 of the terms of reference of the Constitution and Membership Committee which provided, in his opinion, an excellent method for the democratic determination of nominations of officers and members of the Executive Committee. He hoped the Council would approve this paragraph as it seemed an improvement on having the Steering Committee as heretofore make suggestions to the Council on nominations for membership in the Executive Committee.

Count van Lynden van Sandenburg (the Netherlands) seconded the motion.

Mr. Chin Kuo Chun (China) thought the Steering Committee should include a representative from each continent.

The Chairman suggested that this point should be raised in the Constitution and Membership Committee.

The motion was adopted.

Item 10 of the Agenda—Appointment of a Constitution and Membership Committee and determination of its Terms of Reference

The Chairman invited delegations to submit in writing to the Secretariat the names of members of their delegations and observers or advisers who were to be on the Constitution and Membership Committee. He asked the meeting to approve the draft terms of reference of that Committee.

Mr. Goss (United States) proposed that the following paragraph be added :—

“The Committee shall recommend to the Council a standard form of Rules of Procedure for use in Council meetings.”

Mr. Knowles (United Kingdom) suggested that Mr. Goss's proposal be a recommendation for the consideration of the Constitution and Membership Committee rather than an instruction to that Committee.

Mr. Goss suggested the following re-wording :—

“The Committee may recommend to the Council a standard form of Rules of Procedure for use in Council meetings.”

Mr. Goss moved the adoption of the terms of reference of the Constitution and Membership Committee, including his amendment, and Mr. Knowles seconded the motion. The motion was adopted.

Item 11 of the Agenda—Appointment of a Policy Committee and determination of its Terms of Reference

The Chairman asked for any suggestions on, or amendments of, the draft terms of reference of the Policy Committee.

There being no comment, Mr. Hannam (Canada) moved the adoption of the terms of reference of the Policy Committee, and Mr. Moers (Belgium) seconded. The motion was adopted.

The Chairman then proposed, and the Meeting agreed, to defer consideration of the Report of the Executive Committee (Item 8 of the Agenda) until a later Plenary Session, so that delegates might have time to study the document.

The meeting adjourned at 5.40 p.m.

THE FOURTH PLENARY SESSION OPENED AT 3.45 P.M. ON MAY 27 WITH MR. JAMES
TURNER IN THE CHAIR

Item 8 of the Agenda—Report of the Executive Committee and the Auditors' Statement of Accounts

The Chairman (Mr. Turner) asked for comments on the Report of the Executive Committee.

In the absence of any comment, Mr. Hannam (Canada) moved that the Report be adopted. Mr. Knowles (United Kingdom) seconded. The motion was adopted.

General

Mr. Brousse (France) announced that representatives from the Saar were sitting with the French Delegation as observers. The Chairman welcomed them to the Meeting.

Dr. J. B. Canning (representative of the United States Military Government in Germany) thanked the Chairman and members of the Federation, on behalf of the U.S. Military Government and Germany, for the interesting and useful opportunity of observing IFAP's work. He looked forward to the time when representatives of the German Farmers' Associations would attend as full members. He introduced Dr. Andreas Hermes, of the German Bi-Zonal Farmers' Organisation, and Dr. Friedolin Rothaermel, President of the Bavarian Bauernverband.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Canning and welcomed, as observers of the German farm organisations, Dr. Hermes and Dr. Rothaermel.

Item 7 of the Agenda (continued and concluded)—Brief statements on the salient features of the present agricultural position in relation to the work of IFAP in each member country

The Chairman announced that the Chinese delegate had not yet had an opportunity of making a statement under this item and would therefore now do so.

(Mr. Chin Kuo Chun's statement is reproduced in Document IFAP (Council) E28/48.)

Item 13 of the Agenda—Consideration of the Report of the Constitution and Membership Committee and of action to be taken following the recommendations and draft resolutions contained therein

Mr. Knowles (United Kingdom), Chairman of the Constitution and Membership Committee, was pleased to be able to present for the second successive year a unanimous Report. It was not necessary to discuss the first six items of the Report as they were of only historical interest.

Item 7 concerned the French text of the Constitution which had been referred to an international jurist for examination. The French Delegation had agreed to the amendments made. It was for the General Meeting to ratify the final text.

Item 8 concerned membership and recommended that the action of the Executive Committee in admitting to membership in the Federation China, Ireland, and Kenya, should be ratified. The General Meeting would welcome these additions to the Council and would want to encourage the efforts of these countries to improve their organisation and contribute on a world basis, especially the endeavours of the Chinese Farmers' Association to co-ordinate organisations in that vast country.

It was probable that the Executive Committee would receive applications for membership from other countries during 1948/49 and it was felt that that Committee should have authority to accept them, subject to ratification at the next General Meeting, and also to fix the subscription rate for 1948/49.

Item 9 concerned the CIA. Owing to the deeply-regretted death of the Marquis de Vogüé, final discussions had taken place with other representatives of the CIA and the Committee was now satisfied that a reasonable agreement was possible and could be ratified at the next General Assembly of the CIA. The Constitution and Membership Committee approved, and recommended to the IFAP General Meeting, the text of an agreement contained in Appendix G.

Item 10 concerned subscriptions. For some time the contributions offered for 1948/49 had fallen short of the £20,000 target by £120 but 12 countries had eventually subscribed £10 each to cover the deficiency. It would perhaps be an education for representatives of governments to have listened to the way in which the Federation had dealt with this matter. The Committee recommended to the Council the schedule of subscriptions for 1948/49 set out in Appendix H.

The Committee had carefully considered Item 11, nominations and elections, and had concluded that since the organisation of IFAP was still in a very early stage there was a great advantage in continuing with experienced officers. They therefore recommended that the existing officers should be re-elected for one year. At the same time a most definite recommendation was made that at the first opportunity changes should be made, not only to ensure the induction of new blood without which any organisation must eventually die, but also to ensure that the principle of proper geographical representation is upheld. In this respect the diversity of practices and types of

agriculture should be taken into account because such things had a profound effect on world affairs. Mr. Knowles drew attention to a statement concerning the functions of members of the Executive Committee made by the French Delegation, set out as Appendix I.

With regard to the future seat of IFAP—Item 12—it was clear that this must be right at the heart of international affairs as they affected agriculture, and in all the circumstances it was deemed essential that for the coming year there should be one office in America and one in Europe. He had referred to the diversity factor affecting nominations and elections and the same factor applied here. There were so many uncertainties in these times of rapid evolution that the Committee could not at present recommend anything more precise. The Executive Committee would no doubt consider the views of different countries on this subject and also the possibility of a liaison arrangement with, or an office in, Asia.

Items 13 and 14—Auditors and Rules of Procedure—were more or less mechanics. The first could conveniently be left to the Executive Committee to deal with in the light of their decisions about the seat of IFAP. The Secretary-General of IFAP would prepare for the consideration of the Executive Committee a draft Rules of Procedure for General Meetings of the Federation. As approved by the Executive Committee, these would be submitted to the Council at its 1949 Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Knowles remarked that the Report of the Constitution and Membership Committee was the result of consideration of facts and circumstances rather than of argument. The financial target had been reached with a prodigious effort but it was still only the minimum. Financial demands would increase and he wished every country to take note of this. The Committee noted that much extra work would have been undertaken had it not been for financial limitations. Every single organisation should be asked to take such steps as were open to it to remedy that position.

The Committee felt that national organisation was the key to success and that if the Federation was to become the world force envisaged it depended on statesmanship in international and responsibility in national affairs. The scope of IFAP was increasing and during the coming year it was vital to build up and consolidate its work on the very complex problem of feeding the peoples of the world. Complete mobilisation of both membership and finances were necessary.

Those who had served on the Constitution and Membership Committee since its beginning felt that though perhaps the glamour decreased with the years the feeling of determination, solidarity, and appreciation of other people's problems, and the decision to solve them, became more apparent each year. One could feel the whole organism coming alive and its splendid spirit must result in real achievement and perhaps the finest contribution to world economic security and peace that any group of people could make.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Knowles.

Mr. Chin Kuo Chun (China) was not satisfied with the Report—he considered that if there were a member of the Executive Committee from Asia that member must be from China which for more than 5,000 years had been a great and independent country.

Mr. Knowles replied that the Constitution and Membership Committee had every sympathy with this argument but that the Chinese delegate had agreed to the Report in Committee. With only eight or nine seats on the Executive Committee it was impossible for everyone to be represented. A delegate would arrive from China on the following day and perhaps the matter could be explained to him—and perhaps he might be able to attend the next General Meeting.

Mr. Knowles (United Kingdom) then moved the adoption of the Report of the Constitution and Membership Committee and Mr. Naidu (India) seconded the motion. The motion was carried, with the Chinese delegate dissenting.

Item 15 of the Agenda—Election for 1948/49 of the President, First, Second, and Third Vice-Presidents and the Members of the Executive Committee

The Chairman said that he had come to the Meeting with the very definite intention of relinquishing the office of President, but in view of the recommendations in Item 11 of the Report of the Constitution and Membership Committee he was prepared to subjugate his personal inclinations to the wishes of the Council. He asked if there were any nominations from the floor for any of the offices mentioned in Item 15 of the Agenda.

There being no other nominations Mr. Patton (United States) moved that the recommendation made by the Constitution and Membership Committee in Item 11 of its Report should be adopted by the Council. Mr. Brousse (France) seconded the motion. The motion was carried.

The Chairman expressed his thanks and those of the other office holders for the confidence placed in them. In implementing the recommendations of the Policy and Constitution and Membership Committees the Federation would engage an administrative staff which would relieve office holders of some of the burden placed on them.

The meeting adjourned at 5.10 p.m.

THE FIFTH PLENARY SESSION OPENED AT 10.45 A.M. ON MAY 28, WITH MR. JAMES
TURNER IN THE CHAIR

The Chairman called on Mr. Kline.

Item 12 of the Agenda—Consideration of the Report of the Policy Committee and of the action to be taken following the recommendations and draft resolutions contained therein

Mr. Kline (United States), Chairman of the Policy Committee, expressed his appreciation of the privilege of acting again in this capacity.

Having agreed with the Chairman on the procedure to be followed regarding interpretations of the reports of the Working Parties, Mr. Kline said that this was the best Report he had presented in the sense that members representing different countries had come closer to real agreement. There was thorough understanding of many of the broad objectives of IFAP and a determination to carry them out with a full realisation that some people might have to make their ideas conform to those of others, that there was a certain amount of cutting and fitting whenever an international organisation finally arrived at a basis for effective action.

The Reports of all the Working Parties were outstanding. The Report of each Party would be presented by its Chairman for the consideration of the Council.

With regard to the discussions in the Working Party which dealt with production and distribution of agricultural commodities there was no disagreement with the overall objectives of farmers everywhere, namely to produce as much as possible and get the fairest possible distribution, to protect consumers and get a fair price for producers, and to handle production in such a way that in good years farmers themselves might prosper along with those who profited by their production. When, however, it came to seeing how this could be achieved, it was found on the one hand that a good many people saw faults in ordinary commercial trading. In the report of one Working Party some doubt was expressed with regard to commercial trading and there was a feeling that it was often operated for the benefit of those in control of monopolies or international cartels. On the other hand, some people had reservations with regard to government trading and felt that governments also might be selfish and nationalistic—that they had, in fact, great difficulty in not being nationalistic and might also operate in the selfish interests of individuals who happened to have power in the government; and, in addition, that once power was given to the government it was difficult to get it back to the people. It was not necessary to turn to history for an illustration of this—the Nazi government was an example of what could happen.

This conflict of ideas existed not only as between different people but also in the minds of individuals—it went on in his own mind. If, however, he were going out to chop down an acre of wood, he would like to have a very sharp axe. A sharp axe was dangerous and a dull axe far less dangerous—but he would still prefer a sharp axe. That was what he hoped IFAP would be—a sharp axe, a keen tool which would do a job well; and that was why he was optimistic about this Report of the Policy Committee—it seemed that they had learned, especially in the discussion on commodity agreements and the international distribution of food, that this was a keen tool and should be used as it deserved.

There was complete approval of the Wheat Agreement and the United States delegation had already used the prestige of IFAP by sending from Paris a letter, jointly signed on behalf of their general farm organisations, to the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate endorsing the Agreement which was under heavy fire in the Senate.

Mr. Kline's next point was that, with regard to the whole question of stabilisation of prices and the improvement of production and trade, unanimous agreement had been reached between (a) those who thought that traditional commercial methods had such shortcomings that there was nowhere to turn to except to governments and (b) those who saw too great dangers in that direction. Only those who sat through the meetings could appreciate how great an achievement that was.

He believed they had got over a milestone in the history of IFAP and that there was concrete evidence that the farmers of the world would fully appreciate the necessity of international agreement and could make a real contribution to prosperity and peace.

Mr. Kline then introduced in turn the chairman of each Working Party and asked him to present the report of his Party to the Council.

Mr. Conix (Belgium), Chairman of the Working Party on Agricultural Co-operatives, then read the Report of his Working Party. He drew special attention to the resolution contained in the last paragraph.

* * * *

At this point, Mr. Pierre Pflimlin, Minister of Agriculture in the French Government, was welcomed to the General Meeting by a standing ovation of the delegates.

* * * *

Mr. McConnell (Canada), Chairman of the Working Party on International Commodity Agreements, agreed with Mr. Kline on the efforts to be made to feed the peoples of the world.

The question of commodity agreements was certainly of the first importance. He drew attention to the terms of reference of his Working Party and emphasised that paragraph 5, on page 2 of its Report, was unanimously adopted. He then read the Report of his Working Party.

Mr. Forget (France), Chairman of the Working Party on the Interchange of Students and Farm Workers, summarised the Report of his Working Party.

Mr. Frietema (Netherlands), Chairman of the Working Party on European Customs Unions, read the Report of his Working Party.

Mr. Kline drew attention to the recommendations made by the Working Party on Rural Welfare (reproduced in paragraph 6 of the Summary of Policy Committee Reports).

He also referred to the discussions of the Working Party on the European Recovery Programme (see paragraph 3 of the Summary of Policy Committee Reports).

Mr. Kline (United States) then moved the adoption of the Report of the Policy Committee, including the summary and full texts of the Working Party Reports. Mr. Frietema (Netherlands) seconded the motion. The motion was adopted.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Kline, the Chairman of the Policy Committee, and the chairman of each of the Working Parties for the work they had carried through to so successful a conclusion. The fact that the United States delegation had communicated with their Government, from the IFAP Meeting, on the necessity of ratification of the Wheat Agreement was an example of the action to which IFAP's conclusions could lead.

Item 16 of the Agenda—Place of Third Annual General Meeting

Mr. Hannam, on behalf of Canada and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, extended a cordial invitation to IFAP to hold its Third Annual General Meeting in Canada.

Mr. Brousse (France) moved that the invitation of the Canadian Delegation be accepted. His country had done what they could to make delegates comfortable and happy during the Conference and had shown them some parts of France—though perhaps not quite sufficient to demonstrate the true situation. Although France belonged to an old civilisation with a family type of agriculture she must solve the problems raised by present world conditions. His country considered that IFAP was a centre which enabled farmers to express their opinions and desires beyond their own frontiers and whatever differences might exist on the professional plane it should always be possible to reach agreement.

Three years after the end of the war there was still no peace in the world and many feared for the future. IFAP should remember that the farmer, more than any other man, needed peace. The Federation's main concern should be with the number of countries and organisations affiliated and not to adopt a general policy which might limit affiliation to certain organisations; and it should remain independent of governments. Alongside of economic problems there were social and humanitarian ones with which IFAP should concern itself. Mr. Brousse hoped they would be able to meet again next year and help to build up the peace for which they all hoped.

(Mr. Brousse's statement is given in full in Document IFAP (Council) E41/48.)

Mr. Goss (United States) seconded Mr. Brousse's motion that the invitation from Canada to hold the Third Annual General Meeting of the Federation in that country be accepted. The motion was carried.

Item 18 on the Agenda—Address by Mr. Pierre Pflimlin, French Minister of Agriculture

Mr. Pflimlin welcomed the opportunity to address the delegates of 20 nations representing 15,000,000 agricultural producers. People realised that their welfare and even existence depended on agriculture. In many countries food supplies were the main concern of everyone. Their insufficiency was the essential cause of disturbances and inflation which in turn, together with bad crops in the previous year, had hampered agricultural production.

The crop outlook was now brighter but farmers were afraid that the dangers of surpluses would replace those of shortages. It was necessary to alleviate those fears and to point out that, although cultivable areas had scarcely increased, there had been a large increase in the world's population and higher standards of living were expected, so that world food requirements were much greater than before; and even when those requirements were met it would still be necessary to build up security stocks.

The farmers of the world had therefore a considerable task before them which could only be accomplished through international co-operation. Up to the present efforts to relieve shortages had been confined chiefly to distribution of food and essential means of production, such as fertilisers. It was now necessary to organise production itself, and also international markets, in order to give producers a guarantee against price fluctuations which were favourable only to speculators. Finally, the common interests of producers and consumers necessitated the establishment of a system of international payments which would allow all vital needs to be met. There was no more noble task than to make sure that in the future overproduction and famine should not co-exist.

Tribute should be paid to the statesmen who had understood that only bold initiatives could succeed—such was the Marshall Plan which would assure nations a transitional period of help during which they could establish their independence. Within this Plan 16 nations would start an experiment in economic co-operation and one of the essential factors would be the joint expansion of agricultural production and of industries working for agriculture. Europe could no longer neglect her agricultural production and concentrate on industry—the new countries now had their own industries. France would play her part in this development—during the farm tours delegates had seen the work already accomplished. It was hoped that by 1952, when the Marshall Plan ended, French agriculture would be able not only to meet all French requirements but also to export such quantities as would enable France to balance her payments.

That was why the Monnet Plan for modernisation and equipment, at present being revised, placed agriculture among basic national activities entitled to priority in equipment. In following this policy the French Government felt it was promoting European and world as well as national interests.

There remained a vast field of international action in which IFAP should work—governments could not do all by themselves. It was important that IFAP should remain independent while working in a spirit of free co-operation with governments.

There was an immense reserve of good will in the world and peace could be achieved if men thought not of their individual or national interests but of the welfare of all.

Many delegates had taken part in the farm tours, and Mr. Pflimilin hoped that they had come to understand the fundamental strength of his country, the family qualities and love of freedom, and the general wish to share in the building of a new world to which IFAP was making so great a contribution.

(Mr. Pflimilin's speech is given in full in Document IFAP (Council) E40/48.)

The Chairman, on behalf of the Meeting, thanked Mr. Pflimilin for his eloquent and pertinent statement.

Item 17 of the Agenda—Any other business

Mr. Hogsbro Holm (Denmark), on behalf of the Meeting and the Scandinavian countries, thanked the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales for all the help it had given to IFAP since its early and difficult days. IFAP owed a great deal to both the President and staff of the NFU.

The Chairman, on behalf of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, the National Farmers' Union of Scotland and the Ulster Farmers' Union, said that the remarks of Mr. Hogsbro Holm were much appreciated.

The Chairman announced that Mr. Manfred Simon, a representative of the United Nations Appeal for Children, was present. There had been a wonderful response on the part of farmers everywhere to this Appeal and he knew that Mr. Simon would wish him to express the hope that their efforts in this direction would continue.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that IFAP would at any time sincerely welcome the application for membership of any *bona fide* agricultural organisation anywhere which could qualify under the terms of IFAP's Constitution.

Mr. Martin (France), on behalf of the Executive Committee, thanked the Chairman for his unremitting work for IFAP during the year and for his conduct of the General Meeting.

Item 19 of the Agenda—Closing remarks by the President

The Chairman said that the Meeting closed on a strong note of achievement and that a year of active work lay ahead. It was refreshing to see that producers of the necessities of life could meet with a common policy of service to mankind and could agree on means of ensuring better standards of life and trade stability.

At each General Meeting there had been controversial items on the Agenda but controversy had never been allowed to reach the point of cleavage. They had confidence in each other's sincerity and were agreed upon the indivisibility of world agriculture and the need for its service to consumers to be the first consideration.

They had federated at a time when governments had become increasingly involved in the conduct of commerce and industry and there should be strong producer organisations to uphold the views of practical agriculturists; and their opinions and policies should be co-ordinated at an international level.

IFAP's decisions must show clearly what agricultural conditions were necessary to meet increasing demands for food, and governments must be brought to recognise that an expanding world economy would depend largely upon the stability of agriculture.

In the final analysis governments meant people and it must always be remembered that IFAP had its roots in the world's rural communities—who were the vast majority of the world's population. It followed that the Federation was concerned with principles and policies so basic that they could not fail to be a potent factor in any programme for the common good.

The world was faced with the alternatives of economic stability built upon such faith as had been established in the Meeting or a patchwork of expedients offering no safeguards for peace. Farmers had the right to meet this challenge.

During the Meeting the Wheat Agreement had been discussed and the chief issue had been between mainly exporting and mainly importing countries. The Working Party concerned had, however, been able to come to the unanimous conclusion that the governments of all the countries concerned should now ratify the Agreement. This illustrated IFAP's experience of the difficulty in reaching international accord on difficult problems.

Problems arising from the European Recovery Plan and suggested Customs Unions had also been investigated. There was no justification for the distribution of scarce commodities if the recipients were not helped to restore their own economies and if provision were not made for long-term trade stability.

IFAP had considerably extended the scope of its work in the sphere of agricultural co-operation, and if and when governments relaxed their present influence over international trade it might well be that the agricultural co-operative movement would look to IFAP to co-ordinate its interests.

Examination of the different Committees' Reports to the Council showed that in the sphere of policy IFAP would shortly be equipped for vigorous action. The opinions of world agriculture on different problems had been canalised and governments would perhaps be helped by IFAP's decisions to turn temporary shortages into long-term opportunities for production in the interests of consumers and of stability in international trade. This was a policy of peace and was economically sound. Agriculture must operate within a universally accepted policy that would enable the individual farmer to plan his production efficiently. It was nature that demanded long-term stability for agriculture and the English had a proverb which illustrated this point: "Live as though you are going to die to-morrow and farm as though you are going to live for ever."

The Chairman concluded by saying that the presence of representatives of the Government of France at both Plenary Sessions indicated that their host country was conscious of the importance not only of agriculture but also of IFAP's work.

Delegates to this Meeting had been deeply impressed by their visit to France and would have happy memories of the most delightful hospitality. The CGA was to be congratulated on the arrangements it had made.

(The Chairman's speech is given in full in document IFAP (Council) E39/48.)

The Chairman then formally declared that the Fifth and Final Plenary Session of the Second Annual General Meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers was duly closed.

The meeting closed at 1.30 p.m.

REPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

1. The Committee was set up by resolution of the Annual General Meeting on May 20, 1948.
2. Its terms of reference were as approved by the Council on May 20, 1948, and set out in document IFAP (Council) E3/48, with the addition that the Committee should consider the recommendation to the Council of a standard form of rules of procedure for use at Council Meetings.
3. The members of the Committee were as set out in Appendix F.
4. The Committee first met on May 21, 1948 and thereafter on each working day until May 26, 1948.
5. Mr. J. K. Knowles (U.K.) was unanimously elected Chairman, having been proposed by Mr. Goss (U.S.A.) and seconded by Mr. Moers (Belgium).
6. The Committee, having taken note of their terms of reference, adopted a final agenda.

Constitution

7. At the first Annual General Meeting of the Federation in Holland in May, 1947, the Council decided that the English and French versions of the Constitution should be precisely similar in form and substance; that the English version of the Constitution approved by the Council at that meeting should alone be regarded for the time being as authoritative, and the French version as a final draft; that the French version should be sent by the Secretariat to the French delegation which should be at liberty to suggest modifications of the French text but only so as to ensure the precise similarity above-mentioned; that the English version and the French version with such modifications as above should then be laid by the Secretariat before a jurist well versed in such matters for formal verification of the precise similarity; and upon his advice being given and subject to any decision of the Council at the Annual General Meeting in 1948 to the contrary, the English and French versions should from that time both be regarded as fully official and binding.

The steps set out above were duly taken, and a report of a jurist on the question of precise similarity of the English and French texts was received while the Committee was in session. This report suggested amendments to the French text (as printed in the official report of the 1947 Annual General Meeting) of a formal character. The necessary amendments having been agreed with the French delegation, the Committee recommend to the Council that the French version of the Constitution (in which the formal amendments above-mentioned are incorporated) shall now become equally official and binding as the English version contained in the official report of the 1947 Annual General Meeting.

Membership

8. (a) After general discussion the Committee decided to recommend ratification by the Council of the decision of the Executive Committee to admit the organisations set out below to membership of IFAP at the following subscription rates for 1947/48 :—

- (i) China—Chinese National Farmers' Association—£50 (payable in two equal instalments).
- (ii) Kenya—Kenya National Farmers' Union—£100.
- (iii) Ireland—Irish Primary Producers' Association—£200.

(b) The Committee decided to recommend that the eligibility of the Chinese National Farmers' Association for continuing membership of IFAP should again be reviewed by the Council at the Annual General Meeting in 1949 and expressed their full sympathy with, and support for, the efforts which the Chinese National Farmers' Association is making to become more fully representative of primary producers in China.

(c) In view of the possibility of further applications for membership of IFAP being made before the next meeting of the Council in 1949, the Committee decided to recommend to the Council that power should be given to the Executive Committee to admit eligible organisations to membership pending the Annual General Meeting in 1949; and to fix subscription rates for 1948/49 for any organisations so admitted subject to ratification by the Council at their 1949 meeting.

Confédération Internationale de l'Agriculture

9. Reference to the very valuable work done by the CIA was made at the inaugural conference of IFAP in London in May, 1946, and again at the first Annual General Meeting of IFAP in Holland in May, 1947. The Policy Committee set up at the Holland meeting recommended (paragraph 12 of its report) that in order that the best interests of primary producers might be served by being represented by one international organisation, IFAP, through its Executive Committee, should welcome discussions with CIA with a view to accomplishing this objective. That recommendation was adopted by the Council of IFAP at the Holland Meeting.

Accordingly, at its Second Session held in Geneva in September, 1947, the Executive Committee discussed the position with representatives of CIA. A draft agreement between IFAP and CIA was prepared with a view to submission at the earliest possible opportunity to the general assembly of CIA and to the 1948 Annual General Meeting of IFAP.

On October 31, 1947, the Marquis de Vogüé, President of CIA, suggested certain amendments to the draft agreements reached as above mentioned. IFAP received with deep regret the sad news of the death of the Marquis de Vogüé on March 1, 1948.

The Committee considered the draft agreement with suggested amendments above mentioned. The Committee decided to ask the President of IFAP, the Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Goss (U.S.A.) to meet representatives of CIA to discuss the matter further. This action was taken and it was reported to the Committee that the representatives of CIA would submit the agreement in the form set out in Appendix G attached to the governing body of CIA for ratification.

The Committee now recommend to the Council :—

- (a) acceptance of that form of agreement ;
- (b) that the Executive Committee should consider the setting-up at the earliest convenient time of a commission to deal with the sociological problems referred to in the draft agreement with CIA ; and
- (c) that, generally, the proper steps be taken to implement that agreement upon ratification thereof by CIA.

Subscriptions

10. The Committee carefully reviewed the present and prospective financial position of IFAP in the light of the budget submitted to the Council for 1948/49, and after general discussion in a spirit of great goodwill and a general desire on the part of all members to make the maximum possible contribution, decided upon and now recommend to the Council the adoption of a schedule of subscriptions for 1948/49 as set out in Appendix H attached.

Nominations and Elections

11. The Committee decided that the right course was first to determine the number of members of the Executive Committee (which must be not less than seven nor more than nine); then to consider candidature, bearing in mind, among other factors, that of proper territorial representation ; and then to consider recommendations for office-bearers.

The Committee's recommendations based on these considerations were as follows :—

- (a) That the number of members of the Executive Committee for 1948/49 should be eight.
- (b) That those members should be as follows :—

J. Turner (U.K.)	A. S. Goss (U.S.A.)
H. D. Louwes (Netherlands)	A. Hogsbro-Holm (Denmark)
P. Martin (France)	W. N. Perry (New Zealand)
H. H. Hannam (Canada)	N. G. Ranga (India)
- (c) That the President for 1948/49 should be J. Turner ; and the First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents for the same period should be H. D. Louwes, P. Martin and H. H. Hannam respectively.
- (d) That the possible ninth place on the Executive Committee should not be filled this year, but that if the broadened activities of IFAP in areas in which there were no, or only few, members of IFAP resulted, as was hoped, in increased membership, that place would later be filled.
- (e) That the Executive Committee should have power, in the event of the unavoidable absence of a member from a meeting of the Executive Council, to appoint as substitute for that meeting a representative of the area of the world from which the original member came.

The Committee desired, however, to express certain views on the subject of nominations and elections. They felt that this year, with the administration of IFAP still in a formative stage, it would be a grave mistake to relinquish the services of able and experienced members of the Executive Committee. They nevertheless feel that once the administration is working properly, it is very desirable that as a matter of principle there should be a regular change in the personnel of the office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee not only to ensure the introduction of new ideas and experience but also to preserve the truly international character of the Federation, and they recommend that adherence to this principle should be a regular practice at future meetings of the Council.

Finally, the French delegation drew attention to the functions of members of the Executive Committee and emphasised the necessity for active work by each member in a statement, set out as Appendix I, which received the full approval of the whole Committee.

Seat of IFAP

12. This subject was discussed at length by the Committee. They considered the difficulty of attempting to reach a conclusion on the subject of the seat, in view of the present administrative position of IFAP and the fact that FAO had not yet established permanent headquarters. They accordingly came first to the conclusion that it was impracticable at present to come to a definite decision on the permanent seat of IFAP and that therefore any arrangements now made should be of a purely temporary nature and subject to review by the Council in 1949.

It was, however, clear that new arrangements for the establishment of offices for IFAP should be made; and the Committee considered the relative advantages and disadvantages of various locations for this purpose. On the one hand, the view was expressed that it was desirable for IFAP to have an office near the temporary headquarters of FAO. On the other hand, it was felt that the special economic and social problems of Europe demanded close attention by IFAP and that an office should be set up in Europe accordingly. A further point stressed was the desirability of preserving the international character of the organisation.

Ultimately the Committee felt that two offices should be established: one in the U.S.A. (perhaps in Washington) and the other in Europe (perhaps in Paris). But they felt that it was undesirable to attempt at this time to specify which of these should be regarded as the primary office, since each office would function fully in its respective sphere. This conclusion was arrived at, bearing in mind all the factors involved, including those of administration and cost, as well as policy, and the necessity of ensuring continuity in administration.

Meanwhile the Committee felt that in order to assist the Executive Committee to arrive at conclusions on the subject of seat, all member organisations should be invited to submit in writing their considered views on the subject, including details of the factors on which in their view the decision ought to be based.

Finally, the Committee felt that the Executive Committee should be asked to bear in mind the possibility of establishing at the appropriate time an office or other liaison machinery in Asia.

When they had reached these tentative conclusions, the Committee, in accordance with the proposal contained in the Report of the Executive Committee (IFAP (Executive Committee) E3/48, para. 9), requested the Chairman and Mr. Goss to represent these views in discussion with representatives of the Policy Committee and with the Executive Committee. The opportunity was taken of using a meeting of the Steering Committee to discuss the matter accordingly, when the views of the Constitution Committee, as outlined above, were fully confirmed.

The Committee accordingly recommend to the Council that—

- (a) no arrangements for the establishment of a permanent seat should now be determined;
- (b) there should be established two offices of IFAP, one in U.S.A. and the other in Europe; and that the necessary steps should be taken to this end as soon as possible, it being essential to ensure that the interests of the constituent members of IFAP are adequately and efficiently represented in both these centres;
- (c) member organisations should be asked to submit their written views on the subject of headquarters of IFAP to the Executive Committee as soon as possible as above mentioned; and
- (d) that the Executive Committee should bear in mind the possibility of establishing at the appropriate time an office or other liaison machinery in Asia.

Auditors

13. The Committee recommend to the Council that the power to appoint independent auditors of the accounts of IFAP for 1948/49 be delegated to the Executive Committee.

Rules of Procedure

14. The Committee recommend to the Council that for the purpose of continuity and uniformity of practice the Secretary-General of IFAP should prepare, and submit to the Executive Committee as soon as possible, a model form of rules of procedure, based on generally accepted international practice, for General Meetings of the Federation, to be submitted to the Council at the 1949 Annual General Meeting; and that in preparing such model form consideration should be given to provision for reduction of the period devoted to plenary sessions at Annual General Meetings.

15. The Committee desire that there should be recorded in this report an expression of their sincere appreciation of the work of the Chairman, the staff and the interpreters.

SUMMARY OF POLICY COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. The Policy Committee, consisting of representatives of the 20 member countries of IFAP, was appointed by the Council on May 19, 1948. The Committee met on May 21 and elected Mr. A. B. Kline and Dr. H. J. Frietema as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. The Committee appointed Working Parties on Agricultural Co-operatives, Inter-governmental Commodity Agreements, Interchange of Students and Farm Workers, and European Customs Unions.

2. The reports of those Working Parties, approved by the Policy Committee and adopted as its reports to the Council of IFAP, may be summarised as follows:—

(a) The Report of the Working Party on Agricultural Co-operatives :

The Working Party recommended the collection and dissemination by IFAP of news concerning agricultural co-operatives in all countries, and the publishing annually of a Year Book giving information about the agricultural co-operative organisations in those countries.

The Working Party examined the practices of governments in matters connected with trade agreements and recommended that IFAP should examine trade agreements in order to protect the interests of agricultural co-operatives and thus ensure their part in such trade.

The matter of inter-trading between agricultural co-operatives in exporting and importing countries was reviewed, particularly the possibility of establishing an international co-operative exchange. The Working Party recommended that IFAP should effect liaison with other international organisations dealing with agricultural co-operation in order to avoid overlapping, and considered that a close study be made of the possible development of the agricultural co-operative movement when the present participation of governments in trade is relaxed.

The Working Party stressed the need for a vigorous development of the action programme recommended in its report and the early appointment of an officer to deal with this programme. It has submitted a resolution for the consideration of the Council of IFAP which, if adopted, would establish a permanent Committee of IFAP on agricultural co-operation consisting of one person representing the agricultural co-operative movement of each member country. It is expected that this Standing Committee will divide into three Regional Groups consisting of representatives from (a) the Scandinavian, (b) the European, and (c) the North American countries.

(b) The Report of the Working Party on Inter-governmental Commodity Agreements :

The Working Party welcomed the signing of the International Wheat Agreement which has been vigorously demanded by IFAP since its inception, and urged its immediate ratification by all signatory governments. The Agreement provides a guarantee of stability of prices until 1953, which will help producers and consumers alike. The Working Party also looked ahead to the time when the Agreement expires, when the reconstruction of the agriculture of many countries will, it is hoped, have been completed: the question then may be one of finding new outlets for wheat.

The Working Party also examined the possibilities of international agreements being concluded in respect of a number of other commodities. It made varying recommendations in each case, in accordance with the current conditions of production, trade and consumption of each commodity. In the case of sugar, the Working Party felt that the time is ripe for the revision on a much wider basis of the existing agreement, and urged that IFAP should have the opportunity of stating its members' views on any such revision. For rice the Working Party welcomed the decision of FAO to establish an International Rice Council, and suggested that when sufficient experience and information has been gained, the responsibilities of this Council should be extended. For feeding grains, cotton, wool, fats and oils, coffee and sisal, the Working Party suggested that the accumulation of information by FAO and certain international commodity groups should proceed as rapidly as possible in order to pave the way for international agreements on these commodities.

The signing of the ITO Charter was a significant achievement of the past year. The Working Party endorsed its provisions for the establishment of commodity agreements, its statement of objectives of such agreements, and the right of FAO to sponsor them. The Working Party expressed doubt whether the problem of surpluses could be successfully handled under the Charter. The Working Party recommends that IFAP should press for the establishment of co-ordinating machinery to be put in motion as surpluses recur so that such surpluses may be directed to feed the peoples whose standards of nutrition are low, and who may not be in a position to take advantage of such surpluses unless something more than normal commercial channels are available. Finally, the Working Party recommended that the Executive Committee should investigate the ways and means of achieving this aim.

(c) The Report of the Working Party on the Interchange of Students and Farm Workers :

The Working Party recommended the encouragement of interchange of young people between all nations. As a first step it urged each constituent member of IFAP to promote the establishment of a co-ordinating body responsible for the operation of international exchange of young people in its own country.

On the basis of annual reports from its constituent members, IFAP should assess the progress of the exchange schemes and should make known details of each country's agricultural, social and rural economy to all nations in order to stimulate the expansion of interchange of young people.

Since the benefits arising from the operation of the scheme will extend beyond the agricultural industry, the financial support necessary to operate such schemes should be shared between farmers' organisations, private and public bodies, and, if necessary, government departments.

(d) The Report of the Working Party on European Customs Unions

The Working Party recorded its conviction that everything possible should be done to reduce trade barriers and to promote international trade, and recognised that customs unions as outlined in the ITO Charter could accomplish much to achieve this aim. Such trade should seek a fair division of production between the various countries with due regard to natural and economic difficulties. They fully appreciated, however, that the economic and social problems involved were of great magnitude and, further, that the effect of customs unions can be over-estimated as there are several means of limiting the trade between member countries which could nullify the results of union. The Working Party recommended full consultation between government and national farmer organisations when considering customs unions. The Working Party also recommended that the member organisations of IFAP concerned should establish consultative machinery to study the economic and social problems raised by the implementation of such unions.

The Report of the Group on the European Recovery Programme

3. In addition to the four Working Parties referred to above, the Committee appointed a group to examine, in relation to IFAP policy, the European Recovery Programme. The group's report was unanimously approved and adopted as its own by the Policy Committee as a whole. The report stresses the keen interest of IFAP in the European Recovery Programme, and the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), recognises that the Programme is a constructive effort by the United States to assist the war-devastated countries of Europe to rebuild their economies and achieve through self-help and mutual assistance financial independence, emphasises that supplies of raw materials and capital equipment are required to implement the objectives of the Plan, recommends that the same principles should apply to other programmes which may be operated in countries other than those presently participating in the OEEC, and suggests that the Programme should be administered to stimulate increased production, consumption and trade. The report recommends that IFAP should establish a committee consisting of representatives of farm organisations to exchange information between IFAP members of the co-operating countries to promote the interests of agriculture within the Programme. The report commends the lowering of trade barriers and the institution of international commodity councils to ensure the orderly movement of agricultural produce. The report stresses the need to expand Europe's livestock industry, to accomplish which supplies of imported feeding stuffs are required. The report states that machinery should be provided to deal with any surpluses which may develop, which machinery should ensure that they are directed to the areas of greatest need. The report reaffirms IFAP'S conviction that a strong United Nations is essential to a world order and expresses the hope that the European Recovery Programme will be conducted so as to strengthen the United Nations and its operating agencies.

The report concludes with IFAP's belief that the European Recovery Programme is a tangible expression of the desire of the people of the United States, working in co-operation with other nations, to create world conditions in which men everywhere can live in peace and security.

Liaison with the United Nations and Its Specialised Agencies

4. The Committee exchanged views on IFAP's liaison with the United Nations and its specialised agencies. The Committee recognised that the small staff of IFAP would be unable to maintain liaison with all the branches of the United Nations and therefore recommends that it should concentrate its efforts in maintaining the closest possible contact, on the staff as well as on the policy level, with the headquarters and regional offices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation. The Committee also recommends that the European office of IFAP when established should work in close association with the Agricultural Committee of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (Paris), the Ad Hoc Committee on Agriculture of the Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva), the European office of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (Rome), and the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organisation (Geneva).

National FAO Committees

5. At the suggestion of the Danish delegation, the Committee, in considering the relationship between national FAO committees and farmers' organisations, recognised that government-appointed national FAO committees can in no way be a substitute for the farmers' own free and independent organisations, and their representation of the farmers' national and international interests. Accordingly the Committee recommends that the national FAO committees should work in the closest possible collaboration with the independent farmers' organisations of the individual countries in matters affecting FAO.

Rural Welfare

6. The Committee received a memorandum dealing with rural welfare and endorsed the following recommendations :—

(a) IFAP recognises that the study of rural welfare comes within the scope of its activities. By rural welfare in this sense should be understood the improvement of the educational and social conditions of the whole rural community.

(b) IFAP suggests close collaboration with FAO and other agencies on questions of rural welfare.

(c) IFAP requests national organisations to give their close attention to questions of rural welfare, and especially to promote in their countries the following :

(i) surveys on what has already been done and what remains to be done in their country (IFAP officers could lay down uniform methods to be used for these surveys) ;

(ii) the training of leaders (for rural domestic economy (H.E.), welfare work and youth organisations) ; and

(iii) legislation affecting rural welfare.

(d) IFAP will include in its annual agenda at least one of the important problems connected with rural welfare.

(e) In order to attain the above ends, IFAP recognises that the active participation of women in agricultural problems is desirable.

Chairmen of the Working Parties

7. The reports of the four Working Parties will be presented to the Council by their chairmen :

Working Party on Agricultural Co-operatives : A. Conix (Belgium).

Working Party on Inter-governmental Commodity Agreements : G. McConnell (Canada).

Working Party on Interchange of Students and Farm Workers : E. Forget (France).

Working Party on European Customs Unions : Dr. H. J. Frietema (Netherlands).

8. The Committee unanimously accorded its thanks to the Chairman in connection with his work for the Committee.

APPENDIX A TO THE SUMMARY OF POLICY COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

1. The Working Party was set up by resolution of the Policy Committee on May 21, 1948.
2. The terms of reference of the Working Party were examined and agreed upon as follows :—

“ To consider what action IFAP could take to extend the activities of agricultural marketing, production, processing and credit co-operatives, including trade between agricultural co-operatives of both member and non-member countries.”
3. The members of the Working Party, nominated by their respective delegations, pursuant to resolution of the Policy Committee on May 21, 1948, were as follows :—

A. Conix (Belgium)	H. J. Frietema (Netherlands)
M. Piette (Belgium)	W. N. Perry (New Zealand)
A. Criquelion (Belgium)	S. Lie (Norway)
R. Grant (Canada)	J. Mackintyre (S. Rhodesia)
R. Martin (Canada)	E. Palmer (S. Rhodesia)
A. Hogsbro Holm (Denmark)	J. A. Gomez-Trenor (Spain)
J. Rottensten (Denmark)	A. Gullander (Sweden)
P. Martin (France)	T. Peacock (United Kingdom)
A. Fortane (France)	H. Woolley (United Kingdom)
— Beissonnier (France)	H. Beernink (U.S.A.)
M. K. Reddy (India)	R. Jones (U.S.A.)
P. F. Baxter (Ireland)	H. W. Voorhees (U.S.A.)
H. D. Louwes (Netherlands)	
4. At the first meeting, Mr. A. Conix (Belgium) was elected Chairman.
5. The Working Party noted the fact that executive action during the year was limited owing to the absence of permanent staff dealing with co-operative matters.
6. The Working Party examined in detail the report of the Co-operative Sub-Committee of the Scheveningen Conference and wished to emphasise its conviction that the items of that report constituted an excellent basis for an effective action programme for the IFAP during the coming year.
7. The Working Party were particularly impressed with the need for establishing a central office of information concerning the agricultural co-operatives in all countries. They examined the various points of the Co-operation Sub-Committee of the Scheveningen Conference recommended (as para. X) should be investigated with a view to the information being distributed. The Working Party discussed these points in detail and, after proposing certain additions, recommended that they should be investigated and the information distributed as soon as possible—
 - (a) the various types of agricultural co-operative organisations and their modes of operation ;
 - (b) the methods of grouping agricultural co-operative organisations into commodity groups and national agricultural co-operative federations ;
 - (c) the relationship between agricultural co-operative organisations and general farm organisations ;
 - (d) the relationship between agricultural co-operative organisations and governments with particulars as to the amount of assistance, if any, governments give to promotion and encouragement of agricultural co-operatives ;
 - (e) the percentage of trade the agricultural co-operatives handle both nationally and internationally in supplying requirements, marketing and processing produce ;
 - (f) co-operative legislation ;
 - (g) the extent of, and methods for, the promotion of agricultural co-operative education, the promotion of agricultural co-operatives, the training of staffs, and the provision of schools for agricultural co-operative leaders ;
 - (h) names of agricultural co-operative organisations and experts in different fields and various nationalities, who would be available outside their own countries for special investigations or advisory services ;
 - (i) the methods used in disseminating news concerning agricultural co-operation and the possibility of encouraging the member organisations to conduct a “ Gallup ” investigation to ascertain the reasons for farmers not participating in the agricultural co-operative movement.
 - (j) the relationship and the amount of trade between producer and consumer co-operatives.
- The Working Party recommend that a handbook be published by IFAP giving particulars of the agricultural co-operative organisations in all countries.
8. The Working Party examined carefully the restrictive economy conducted by governments in matters connected with trade agreements and their respective import and export programmes, and the effect these have on the co-operative organisations. The Working Party recommend that IFAP should examine all such trade agreements and endeavour to protect all the interests of the agricultural co-operative organisations in these matters, and, more particularly, to ensure that agricultural co-operative organisations are not restricted in their development as far as such trends in world economy are concerned.

9. The Working Party discussed the suggestion for the establishment of an international co-operative exchange organisation, as set out in paragraph 5 page 12 of the Conference Handbook. It is convinced that IFAP should use all means in its power to encourage and assist in the development of inter-trading between agricultural co-operatives on an international basis. They recommend that a close study be made of the following points which are relative to this important matter :—

- (a) The other international organisations connected with agricultural co-operation, such as the International Co-operative Alliance, the Co-operative Department of the International Labour Office, and the "Inter Co-op" organisation, with a view to avoiding overlapping.
- (b) The possibility of inter-trading between agricultural co-operative organisations in the exporting and importing countries.
- (c) The possible development of the agricultural co-operative movement, both nationally and internationally, as and when the present restrictive practices of government are relaxed.

10. The Working Party recommend that para. IX of the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Scheveningen Conference, recommending the setting up of an interim Committee on agricultural co-operation, and agreed by the Conference, be implemented by the Council of IFAP during the period of plenary session in 1948.

11. The Working Party are convinced that IFAP must vigorously pursue the action programme put forward by the Sub-Committee at the Scheveningen Conference and that special person(s) be appointed to the Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the task of implementing this programme be tackled effectively.

12. The Working Party submit the following resolution for the consideration of the Council of IFAP with reference to para. 10 of this report :—

"The Council of IFAP shall herewith appoint an interim Committee on Agricultural Co-operation, being composed of one person nominated by each member organisation."

APPENDIX B TO THE SUMMARY OF POLICY COMMITTEE REPORTS

WORKING PARTY ON INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS

REPORT TO POLICY COMMITTEE

1. The Working Party was established by resolution of the Policy Committee on May 21, 1948.

2. The terms of reference were received. The principal items were :—

- (a) The Working Party shall consider the present position with respect to the International Wheat Agreement and prepare a Draft Resolution urging the ratification by all 36 signatory countries by the deadline date of June 30, 1948 ;
- (b) The Working Party shall consider the advisability and possibilities of the promotion by IFAP, as in the case of wheat, of Inter-governmental Agreements, under the joint sponsorship of FAO and ITO, of selected agricultural products including feeding grains, rice, sugar, fats, cotton, and coffee.

3. The members of the Working Party, nominated in accordance with the resolution of the Policy Committee, were as follows :—

L. Leclercq (Belgium)	Smits van Oyen (Netherlands)
Visert de Boecome (Belgium)	C. van der Ploeg (Netherlands)
C. Boon (Belgium)	W. N. Perry (New Zealand)
J. Wesson (Canada)	J. Modalsli (Norway)
G. McConnell (Canada)	J. Mackintyre (S. Rhodesia)
A. Hogsbro Holm (Denmark)	E. D. Palmer (S. Rhodesia)
J. Rottensten (Denmark)	G. A. Holmberg (Sweden)
J. Deleau (France)	W. Young (U.K.)
P. Halle (France)	G. Ervine (U.K.)
S. Chandrasekar (India)	H. Woolley (U.K.)
F. Sprott (Kenya)	T. Peacock (U.K.)
W. Evans (Kenya)	Lady Albemarle (U.K.)
H. J. Frietema (Netherlands)	R. E. Short (U.S.A.)
G. P. Royackers (Netherlands)	G. Talbot (U.S.A.)
B. W. Biesheuvel (Netherlands)	A. S. Goss (U.S.A.)

4. The Working Party unanimously elected Mr. G. McConnell as Chairman.

International Wheat Agreement

5. The following statement was unanimously adopted :—

Having strongly expressed at its Annual Meeting in 1947 its conviction of the importance of the early conclusion of a wheat agreement, IFAP welcomes the signing by 36 Governments in March, 1948, of an International Wheat Agreement. This Agreement offers, for a period of 5 years,

increased stability of the world market in the interests of both producers and consumers. It does not interfere with the right of those countries which are now deficit countries, and which wish to rehabilitate and expand their production, to meet their own requirements as far as possible, when the Agreement expires.

IFAP draws the attention of the exporting countries to the necessity, as European production increases, of exploring, within the framework of IFAP, the possibilities of securing, through appropriate organisations, new outlets.

IFAP recommends its members in countries participating in the Agreement to impress urgently upon their respective Governments the necessity of ratifying the Agreement by the appointed date, June 30, 1948.

International Agreements on Primary Commodities

6. It has been a primary concern of IFAP since its foundation that multilateral agreements, contributing to the expansion of consumption and production, and stabilising the movement and prices of agricultural commodities, should be the aim of international agricultural policy. This principal point in IFAP's policy cannot be too strongly reaffirmed. IFAP's support for multilateral agreements derives from the belief that only through such agreements can proper distribution and price stabilisation of agricultural commodities be obtained.

IFAP welcomes the recognition given to the principle of international commodity agreements in the Charter of the International Trade Organisation, and particularly approves the objectives of such agreements as set out in Article 57.

The signing of the ITO Charter by 53 Governments in March, 1948, is an important forward step towards the ordered regulation of international trade and the development of freer interchange of industrial and agricultural products.

IFAP considers, however, that ITO is mainly concerned with the solution of commercial and mercantile problems and doubts whether the proper distribution of the world's food supplies can, in present conditions, be regarded solely in terms of normal commerce. The ultimate aim of IFAP and of FAO is to ensure that the nutritional needs of all peoples shall be satisfied by means of adequate production and equitable distribution.

It is essential that effective machinery should be provided to deal with any surpluses which may develop, to ensure that they are directed to the areas of the greatest need, and that such surpluses should not be allowed to undermine the world price structure.

If such machinery is to make the best use of the world's resources, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund must work in close co-operation with it in order to assist recipient countries who are experiencing currency difficulties.

In conformity with these aims IFAP should exert the utmost influence with the appropriate international authorities, and, through its members, with national governments, in order that such machinery should be in a position to operate before such a situation arises.

For this purpose the Executive Committee and the Secretary-General are requested to initiate immediate studies in an effort to develop a practical plan capable of accomplishing these aims as nearly as possible.

The World Food Council, with the limited power of action with which it has been provided, has already undertaken to conduct investigations covering a number of commodities (including fats and oils, feeding grains and rice) which will supply the essential information which would enable effective machinery to be established. IFAP expresses its appreciation of the value of these commodity studies, and suggests that the World Food Council should continue and intensify its work in this sphere.

Feeding Grains

7. The supply of feeding grains is at present far below requirements. The rehabilitation of the livestock industry in many countries, which is urgently necessary for the re-creation of the normal pattern of their agriculture, and for the raising of the standard of nutrition of their peoples, is being hindered by shortages of feeding grains as well as of oilcakes and other high protein feeding-stuffs. While some increase in the supply of feeding grains will be obtained by an increase in local production, imports must provide the main supply. Present availability of imports is insufficient, and their distribution is not in all cases equitable.

While production of feed grains should be expanded wherever possible, there is a need for international agreement on the fair distribution of available supplies, so that all deficit countries may have the opportunity of receiving their share, and thus be enabled to raise their level of production of meat, milk, and eggs.

It is recognised that at present the statistical data which must form the basis of such agreement is not available in a sufficiently complete form. It is recommended that IFAP should request FAO to intensify its study of production, consumption and trade in feeding grains and to examine

closely the possibility of an agreement being reached which would cover as large a quantity as possible of the maize, oats, and other feeding grains entering into world trade.

Being mindful of the relation between feeding grains and wheat, the Working Party also suggests that the possibility of regulating the price of feeding grains should be considered.

Rice

8. It was recognised that despite a gratifying increase in production in the main exporting countries, rice is likely to be in scarce supply for some years. The recommendations of the Rice Conference held in the Philippines in March, 1948, were noted and endorsed. IFAP welcomes the decision to establish an International Rice Council which will seek to facilitate co-operative action between interested countries. IFAP suggests that this new organisation, when established, shall, under the guidance of FAO, accumulate information regarding the production, conservation, distribution, and consumption of rice with a view to the conclusion at the appropriate time of an international agreement with a wider range of powers.

Sugar

9. The International Sugar Agreement which has operated since 1937 is due to expire on August 31, 1948. Having taken note of the present conditions in which world sugar production appears to be in excess of effective demand, IFAP recommends:—

- (i) that the existing Agreement shall be renewed for a period of one year;
- (ii) that during the ensuing year IFAP shall contact both member and non-member countries, interested in the production of sugar, in order to obtain their views on the conclusion of a revised international agreement, and shall also contact the appropriate international authorities in order to ensure that IFAP shall be consulted regarding the conclusion of any such revised agreement;
- (iii) that IFAP shall endeavour to ensure that a revised agreement shall encourage an expansion of consumption of sugar in order that in all countries the normal diet shall include a sufficient proportion of sugar.

Fats and Oils

10. The essential feature of the present world supply of fats and oils is that exports are currently considerably below the pre-war level. It is unlikely that this deficiency in supplies can be made good even by the large-scale schemes of expansion that have been launched by some countries. IFAP recommends that FAO should intensify its efforts to promote the expansion of fats and oils production, and that particular attention should be paid to the encouragement of such production in under-developed countries. In this expansion emphasis should be laid on the necessity for increasing rapidly the supply of animal feeding-stuffs.

IFAP welcomes the inauguration by FAO of a special study of the problems of the production of fats and oils.

Cotton

11. Supplies of cotton have in the past two years been in good demand, although there are signs that exchange difficulties may cause some relaxation of the strength of this demand. An International Cotton Advisory Committee has been in existence since 1939, and IFAP considers that the necessary statistical information should be prepared by that Committee so that at the appropriate time the basis for an international cotton agreement will be ready.

Coffee

12. It is recommended that IFAP should take action to bring about consultations among the coffee-producing countries of the world and between the producing and importing countries, with a view to reaching an agreement which would stabilise the price of coffees and prevent the wide fluctuations which have taken place in the past to the detriment of producer and consumer alike. It is suggested that the Inter-American Coffee Board as well as representatives of other producing areas, *e.g.* in East Africa, should take part in such consultations.

Wool

13. In the last three years the large stocks of fine wool that had accumulated during the war have been to a great extent absorbed into consumption, partly through the operations of a Joint Organisation set up by certain countries. There has also been established a Wool Study Group comprising the majority of countries interested in the production and consumption of wool. The work of this Study Group has hitherto been mainly concerned with technical matters.

IFAP recommends that the Wool Study Group, in co-operation with FAO, should exploit the possibilities of a multilateral international agreement with such objects as (a) preventing the accumulation of heavy stocks of all grades of wool, (b) preventing disastrous fluctuations in price, (c) finding new uses for wool, and (d) encouraging a lowering of tariff barriers against wool.

Sisal

14. At present the supply of sisal, although produced in a large number of countries, is insufficient to meet world requirements. IFAP recommends that FAO should undertake a special study of the distribution of sisal, with reference both to the existing conditions of scarcity and to the possibility of the recurrence of conditions of surplus production.

15. The Working Party unanimously recorded a vote of appreciation to the Chairman for his able guidance of their deliberations.

APPENDIX C TO THE SUMMARY OF POLICY COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY ON INTERCHANGE OF STUDENTS AND FARM WORKERS

1. The Working Party was set up by resolution of the Policy Committee on May 21, 1948.
2. The terms of reference of the Working Party as established by the same resolution of the Policy Committee were :
 - (a) to assess the present position of interchange of young people between all countries ;
 - (b) to explore the possibilities of extending such interchanges by (i) any modification of present arrangements, and (ii) financial assistance by governments ; and
 - (c) to consider any other matters arising out of the above terms of reference and make thereon such recommendations as the Working Party thinks fit.
3. The members of the Working Party nominated by their respective delegations pursuant to the resolution of the Policy Committee were as follows :—

V. Moers (Belgium)	H. M. Grevers (Netherlands)
C. A. Graham (Canada)	C. J. van Maastricht (Netherlands)
G. McConnell (Canada)	G. Guermontprez (Netherlands)
A. Hogsbro Holm (Denmark)	W. Rip (Netherlands)
J. Rottensten (Denmark)	J. Mackintyre (S. Rhodesia)
Mme. Bouchardy (France)	E. Palmer (S. Rhodesia)
E. Forget (France)	T. Agren (Sweden)
R. Massot (France)	H. Woolley (U.K.)
Professor Radhashyan (India)	Lady Albemarle (U.K.)
F. Sprott (Kenya)	A. S. Goss (U.S.A.)
W. Evans (Kenya)	A. B. Kline (U.S.A.)
H. F. Cooper (Liberia)	J. Patton (U.S.A.)
4. At their first meeting E. Forget (France) was unanimously elected Chairman.
5. The Working Party received and approved a summary of information on schemes for the exchange of students, furnished by certain member nations of IFAP.

The summary hereunder relates to detailed replies on the assistance and form of organisation of interchange schemes in Denmark, France, Great Britain, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland :—

- (a) Schemes are in operation in the following countries : Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America.
The sponsoring bodies in each country are either Government Departments or independent organisations empowered by the Governments to operate the exchange schemes. Experience has shown that it is preferable for sponsoring bodies to be independent organisations.
- (b) The schemes provide for placement of young persons in all branches of agriculture in order to take part in all ordinary farming tasks, for periods varying from three to 12 months. The best results are obtained when the stay is not less than the full working season. It is customary for the whole of the period to be spent on one farm. Each application to go abroad is treated independently and the schemes are open to all who comply with the conditions laid down by the sponsoring authorities.
- (c) In general, the schemes became operative in 1947 and applications for placement have exceeded offers from farmers to accept young persons. Whilst there is no fixed date for receiving applications, applicants should give as long a notice as possible of their wish to go abroad in order that sponsoring authorities may properly fulfil their functions.
- (d) The minimum age of applicants is 18 years, and only under exceptional circumstances will persons over 25 years of age be admitted. Applicants must have had previous practical agricultural experience, usually two or more years—customarily they are interviewed prior to acceptance. Some knowledge of the language of the country to be visited is highly desirable. The scheme is open to both sexes, but the placing of girls is generally more difficult than young men. The students are usually asked to present a report on their stay abroad to the sponsoring authority.
- (e) It is necessary for the sponsoring authority to be informed of the proposed date of departure abroad of its own nationals, and the date of arrival of foreign students.

- (f) It is desirable for students to live with the farmer, though if circumstances prevent this and alternative accommodation is found, the cost of board and lodging should be borne by the farmer. In every case the farmer must be approved as one providing a good home and whose farm shows a satisfactory level of husbandry. The young person should be regarded as one of the family.
- (g) With the exception of one country, young people are supernumerary to the regular staff of the farm.
- (h) Rates of pay follow the custom of the country or are those laid down under the Wage Regulations; whilst insurance contributions, etc., also follow the normal custom of the country. The hours of duty are variable according to the work, but usually range from 48-56 hours per week. Some countries state that free time should be obligatory, others that it is by arrangement with the farmer. Certain countries provide free travel facilities within their own territories to the place of employment.
- (i) Generally, sponsoring authorities actively interest themselves in the welfare of students during their stay on farms.

6. The Working Party gave consideration to the designation of the Exchange Scheme and were of the view that to refer to the Scheme as "An interchange of students and farm workers" does not properly define the category of young persons who were eligible to participate in the Scheme or indicate the scope of the practical work to be undertaken.

It was accordingly agreed that all members of IFAP should refer to the Scheme as enabling young people engaged in agriculture to gain by practical experience a knowledge of the agriculture, domestic and social conditions in the countries to be visited.

The Working Party

7. Recognising that ready interchange between countries of young persons engaged in agriculture will result in:—

- (a) broadening of the individual's general knowledge and experience;
- (b) an added appreciation of the more progressive farming systems;
- (c) a better understanding of the traditions and social customs of the country visited;
- (d) a submerging of national prejudices leading to greater tolerance and better international understanding; and
- (e) recognising that it is the youth of the world who will ultimately contribute most effectively to better understanding between nations;

this Working Party recommends that:—

1. IFAP and its constituent members should encourage and foster interchange of young people between all nations;
2. IFAP should call immediately from its member organisations for a comprehensive report relative to the agricultural, social, and cultural systems, and for details of the operation of any interchange schemes for young people operated by such member of IFAP. This information should be circulated to both member and non-member nations of IFAP and every encouragement should be given to farmers' organisations in all countries to promote such schemes within the framework of bilateral or multilateral agreements.

Furthermore each member organisation of IFAP should submit to the Director of IFAP one calendar month before each Annual Conference of IFAP, a full report of the year's work in connection with any interchange scheme for young people. Such reports should be consolidated into an international report and be available to the Annual Conference.

3. Each member organisation of IFAP should promote the establishment under their aegis of a co-ordinating body in their own country to be responsible for the international exchange of young people in agriculture.
4. The Scheme having as its primary objective the furtherance of the agricultural education of young people must not be regarded as an avenue of employment in agriculture. Participants, therefore, must not look to the scheme as a means of procurement of employment in agriculture in a foreign country, comparable to, or competitive with, the nationals of that country engaged in agriculture. Entrants will not at first be entitled to the same remuneration as native skilled workers of equal age. Salary should be according to ability but normally entrants will be regarded at first as not having had sufficient experience.

In those countries where national wage rates exist for such workers, the farmer-host must comply with the regulations. The employer should in all cases be responsible for satisfactory board and lodging.

5. Each organisation sponsoring an exchange scheme should make representations to its Government to enable foreign nationals domiciled under the scheme to transfer to their own country such savings as they are able to accrue.
6. Young persons visiting foreign countries cannot be expected to be well versed in the traditions, social customs, or agricultural systems of those countries and arrangements,

therefore, should be made for short duration special educational courses to be given at centres preferably soon after the young people enter the countries as a preparation for their stay with farmer-hosts.

If circumstances make it impracticable to run such an introductory course, then the sponsoring body should issue a short survey designed to serve the same purpose.

7. Prior to introducing governmental regulations relative to the interchange of young people in agriculture, consultation should take place between the appropriate Government Departments and farmers' organisations. IFAP should seek to promote such consultations irrespective of membership by farm organisations in IFAP.
8. Recognising that interchange schemes of young people in agriculture bring benefits beyond the sphere of the agricultural industry, and further, appreciating that an interchange scheme of the magnitude IFAP considers desirable will throw a heavy burden on sponsoring authorities, we consider that financial assistance to prosecute such schemes should be sought from private and public subscriptions, from voluntary organisations having the same general objectives, and if necessary by Governmental assistance. Resources which may be made available should be disbursed at the discretion of the sponsoring authorities. Where resources are furnished by Governments or other bodies, this should not lead to any infringement of the independence of the sponsoring authorities in the administration of the scheme. It is further recommended that additional to approaches for financial assistance, in the national sphere, such international agencies as UNESCO should be requested to furnish financial aid.
9. The Working Party, having noted in the Economic Co-operation Act of 1948, section 117 (c) of which states:—

“The administrations in co-operation with the Secretary of Commerce shall facilitate and encourage through private and public travel, transport, and other agencies, the promotion and development of travel by citizens of the United States to and within the participating countries”

welcomes the provision of facilities and encouragement to travel by United States citizens, and recommends that all countries should adopt similar measures designed to extend and facilitate interchange of young people, thus ensuring the maximum spread of knowledge and understanding so necessary to early economic and social recovery throughout the world.

APPENDIX D TO THE SUMMARY OF POLICY COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY ON EUROPEAN CUSTOMS UNIONS

1. The Working Party was set up by resolution of the Policy Committee on May 21, 1948.
2. The terms of reference of the Working Party were examined and agreed upon as follows:—

“To consider the advantages and disadvantages of European Customs Unions in relation with the policy of IFAP; to exchange views on the social, fiscal and economic planning required to establish agreements in principle on Customs Unions; to explore the possibilities of co-ordinating the agricultural production plans of members of such Customs Unions, taking due account of the necessity for the gradual implementation of such Unions in the interests of agricultural stability.”
3. The members of the Working Party, nominated by their respective delegations pursuant to resolution of the Policy Committee on May 21, 1948, were as follows:—

E. Piette (Belgium)	H. J. Frietema (Netherlands)
C. Boon (Belgium)	J. Lageveen (Netherlands)
H. Hannam (Canada)	G. P. Royackers (Netherlands)
R. Grant (Canada)	J. Lindstrom (Norway)
A. Hogsbro Holm (Denmark)	K. F. Svardstrom (Sweden)
J. Rottensten (Denmark)	D. Lowe (U.K.)
I. Biset (France)	F. Scott (U.K.)
M. Burgat (France)	P. Terris (U.K.)
F. Roze (France)	W. R. Ogg (U.S.A.)
M. Berns (Luxembourg)	J. Patton (U.S.A.)
B. W. Biesheuvel (Netherlands)	
4. At the first meeting, Dr. Frietema was elected Chairman.
5. The Working Party is convinced that as a principle everything possible should be done to reduce trade barriers and to promote international trade. Such trade should seek a fair division of production between the various countries with due regard to natural and economic difficulties. The formation of customs unions, as outlined in the ITO Charter, could be of great advantage to realise this aim. These unions should cover a sufficiently wide territory in order to produce the expected result.

6. The effect of the customs unions can easily be overestimated because there are several means of limiting the trade between the member-countries.

7. Therefore a customs union should be seen as only one step towards an economic union.

8. Such an economic union, however, is far reaching, as it cannot be achieved unless the member countries agree as a principle to adopt similar general policies, including economic, fiscal, social and importing policies. This means that economic unions can only be achieved gradually and only between countries in which the standards of living and the social and cultural conditions are comparable.

9. The Working Party has been informed that the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg have already established a customs union. Those three countries have abolished the import duties between them and have agreed that they will levy the same import duties on products imported from countries outside the Benelux. They are also promoting the co-ordinating of certain aspects of their general policy. In the meantime the Benelux countries have adopted certain measures to safeguard the agricultural production in any member country where conditions generally are less favourable. One of these measures is the fixation of minimum prices which may vary for each of the member countries and imports are prohibited when prices fall in the importing countries below these minimum prices. IFAP believes it to be of the utmost importance that machinery of a commodity council pattern should be instituted to ensure the orderly movement of agricultural produce so as to prevent the unwarrantable disturbance of any national domestic agricultural programme within the countries concerned.

10. The Working Party wants to stress the importance of the restoration of the German market for agricultural produce.

11. The Working Party wishes to emphasise, too, that customs unions, and even economic unions, by themselves cannot deal adequately with the problem of expanding international trade in the interests of producers and consumers. The great part of that work, as contemplated by the Charter, must be accomplished by other means. Consequently the IFAP should support the implementation of the objectives of the ITO in so far as they do not conflict with the objectives of the FAO.

12. Whenever the formation of a customs union or an economic union is under consideration, IFAP considers it necessary that the governments concerned consult closely with their respective national farmers' organisations.

13. The Working Party recommends finally that in order that they may co-ordinate their policies, IFAP should promote, through its constituent members, mutual consultation of a technical character on the economic and social implications of any customs union contemplated.

APPENDIX E TO THE SUMMARY OF POLICY COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE GROUP ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY

1. IFAP is keenly interested in the progress which is being made in setting up the machinery for the administration of the European Recovery Programme, including the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

2. IFAP recognises that this programme is a constructive effort by the United States to assist the war-devastated countries of Europe in the rebuilding of their economies, so that they may achieve through self-help and mutual assistance as early as possible national levels of production and trade which will render them independent of outside financial assistance. Unless the Recovery Programme succeeds in doing this, it will have failed in its main purpose.

3. It is important that it should be fully understood that the Programme is intended to be a contribution to economic recovery and not a perpetuation of relief.

4. To implement the objectives of the plan for economic co-operation, supplies of essential materials are needed for both agriculture and industry, and should, in so far as possible, be in the form of raw materials and capital equipment.

5. The same broad principles should apply to other programmes which may be operated for the stimulation of economic recovery or development in countries other than those presently participating in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

6. The administration should be such as to facilitate an expanding world economy by stimulating increased production, consumption and trade.

7. The policy of the European Recovery Programme should take into account the need for balanced agricultural economies in the recipient and supplying countries directly or indirectly affected.

8. IFAP could facilitate the operation of the Programme by providing for consultations between the constituent farm organisations concerned. IFAP should therefore establish a committee consisting of the countries involved, which should :

- (a) exchange information on the operation of the Programme in co-operating countries ;
and
- (b) promote the interests of agriculture within the Programme.

9. FAO could also serve a useful purpose by relating the requirements of recipient countries to potential supplies.

10. IFAP believes that there is much to be said for the lowering of trade barriers and the stabilisation of currencies so that international trade might flow more freely. However, the lowering of trade barriers, which would necessarily be of an evolutionary nature, should be accompanied by the institution of international machinery on the pattern of co-ordinated commodity councils to ensure the orderly movement of agricultural produce and supplies so as to avoid the dislocation of domestic agricultural economies.

11. One of the immediate aims of the Recovery Programme should be to ensure an adequate diet in terms of calories, but it is also necessary that the peoples of Europe should have the variety of diet which can be supplied through livestock products, fruit and vegetables. For this purpose one of the greatest needs is the expansion of Europe's livestock, and to do this it is necessary that full economic home production of animal feedingstuffs should be supplemented by supplies from exporting countries. In this way European agricultural production would be brought into line with consumer demand on a sound economic pattern. In so doing a greatly increased consumption of cereals (particularly coarse grains) and oilcakes would be built up which should persist beyond the period of world shortage, and constitute a buffer against the possibility of accumulating surpluses with their undermining effect on world economy as a whole.

12. It is essential that machinery should be provided to deal with any surpluses which may develop, to ensure that they are directed to the areas of greatest need, and that such surpluses should not be allowed to undermine the world price structure.

13. IFAP recognises the necessity for the proper utilisation of material or financial aid, and whilst it would be opposed to any interference with the methods employed nationally in the best use of such aid, it recognises that the recipient countries have a responsibility to demonstrate by results that the aid has been justified.

14. IFAP reaffirms its conviction that a strong United Nations organisation is essential to world order. We hope, therefore, that the European Recovery Programme may be conducted in such a fashion as to strengthen the United Nations and its operating agencies.

15. IFAP believes that the European Recovery Programme is a tangible expression of the desire of the people of the United States, working in co-operation with other nations, to create world conditions in which men everywhere can live in peace and security.

APPENDIX F

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

				M=Member.	A=Adviser						
BELGIUM					LUXEMBOURG						
	Lambrechts, A.	M		Berns, M.	M
	Moers, V.	..	..	..	M					
BURMA					NETHERLANDS						
	Kyin Sein	M		Van Lynden van Sandenburg,				
	Ba Han	M		Count Th.	M
CANADA					NEW ZEALAND						
	Marler, R.	M		Perry, W. N.	M
	Morrison, R. W.	..	..	..	M					
	Belzile, T.	..	..	..	M	NORWAY				
CHINA						Hustad, T.	..	..	..	M
	Chin Kuo-Chun	..	..	..	M	SOUTHERN RHODESIA				
DENMARK						Palmer, E. D.	..	..	..	M
	Hansen, C. V.	..	..	..	M	SWEDEN				
	Rottensten, J.	M		Adolfsson, H.	M
FINLAND						Lundgren, G.	..	..	..	M
	Korpela, E. J.	M		Norup, S. B.	M
FRANCE						Svensson, N. A.	..	..	..	A
	Brousse, M.	..	..	..	M	UNITED KINGDOM				
	Robin, R.	M		Knowles, J. K.	M
IRELAND						Legerton, L. M.	..	..	..	M
	Fahy, A. M.	M		Graham, W.	A
INDIA					UNITED STATES						
	Wankhede, S. K.	M		Goss, A. S.	M
KENYA						Voorhees, H.	..	..	..	M
	Evans, W.	M		Beernink, H.	M
							Jones, R.	M

APPENDIX G

DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN IFAP AND CIA

Whereas

1. The objectives pursued by IFAP and by CIA are in many respects the same.
2. It is in the best interests of the world's agricultural primary producers that those objectives, especially the relations with official international organisations which busy themselves with agricultural problems, be pursued by only one international organisation of a world character.
3. CIA recognises the opportunity of extending the scope of its work and the pursuance of its objectives on a world-wide basis through the instrument of IFAP.
4. It is important and desirable to make available and maintain the records and achievements of the 60 years' work on European and other specialised agricultural problems accomplished by CIA and its office holders. It is therefore agreed that:—
 - (i) The whole working of CIA shall be entirely suspended on the day the present agreement will be ratified by its General Assembly. The President or, if needed, a Vice-President, shall take all measures which might be necessary in that respect.
 - (ii) CIA recommends to its members who are eligible for membership of IFAP to apply for such membership immediately; it recommends to members who are not eligible for membership of IFAP to engage other organisations, eligible for such membership, to make an application to that effect.
 - (iii) IFAP shall set up a standing committee of its Council to be known as the "International Commission of Agriculture" with terms of reference as follows:—

The examination of agricultural problems with a view to reporting and recommending necessary action to and by the Council of IFAP on:

 - (a) Social and Rural Welfare problems.
 - (b) Problems peculiar to peasant-type farming.

- (iv) In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution of IFAP and in order to make available the vast experience and knowledge of existing members of CIA, the Council of IFAP give power to the Committee to co-opt such persons as have particular knowledge of the problems implicit in the terms of reference.
- (v) That three leading office-bearers of CIA shall be invited to serve as honorary Advisers to IFAP in this connection.
- (vi) Co-operation with bodies other than the primary producers be kept constantly before the Commission.
- (vii) The convening of conferences on this and kindred subjects be determined by the Council of IFAP in the light of experience;
- (viii) The Council of IFAP shall study whether and in which scope it is convenient to organise International Agricultural Congresses as those which were held by CIA since 1899.
- (ix) Similarly, the Council of IFAP shall study whether a special division of the Secretariat ought to be set up in order to deal with the problems of particular interest to European agriculture.

APPENDIX H

SCHEDULE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1948/49

	£'s		£'s
Belgium	710	Luxembourg	80
Burma	100	Netherlands	1,010
Canada	2,310	New Zealand	510
China	60	Norway	410
Denmark	585	Southern Rhodesia	300
Finland	310	Sweden	585
France	2,010	United Kingdom	5,000
Hungary	250	United States	5,000
India	100	Reserve for new members	300
Ireland	210		
Kenya	160		
			*£20,000

* As the temporary headquarters of the Federation are in London, this list of contributions has been drawn up in pounds sterling. Payment will, however, be required as determined by the Executive Committee, in relation to the currencies needed to meet the Federation's expenses.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH DELEGATES IN THE CONSTITUTION AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

1. Considering that the economic and social problems arising for the farmers in the whole world are of such importance and such complexity that they can henceforth be solved only on a world-wide scale,
2. Considering that they more than ever compel all the agricultural organisations of the various countries to get better acquainted with their particular problems, to enable their better appreciation and solution,
3. Considering that the human and social problems arising in agriculture, especially in the Old World, must be the main concern of IFAP,
4. This Committee recommends that the Executive Committee and all its members should apply themselves, during the current year, to make, develop and create—where they are not already in existence—the necessary contacts with the agricultural organisations of the countries not already members, and to facilitate this by instituting, as far as is possible, regional information and study meetings that might be convened by members of the Executive Committee or countries already members, under the supervision of the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX J

LIST OF DELEGATES, OBSERVERS, AND SECRETARIAT

PRESIDENT : James Turner (United Kingdom)
 FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT : H. D. Louwes (Netherlands)
 SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT : P. Martin (France)
 THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT : H. H. Hannam (Canada)

ARGENTINA

OBSERVER

— Pombo, Argentine Consulate, Paris

BELGIUM

DELEGATES

M. Losseau, Alliance Agricole Belge (Leader)
C. Boon, Belgische Boerenbond
A. Conix, Belgische Boerenbond
J. Cordewinner, Fédération Nationale des Union Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique
A. Criquelion, Fédération Nationale des Union Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique
A. Dessart, Fédération Nationale des Union Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique
J. Ghisbain, Union Nationale des Agriculteurs Belges
L. Leclercq, Fédération Nationale des Union Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique
V. Moers, Belgische Boerenbond
M. Piette, Alliance Agricole Belge
C. Robbin, Het Boerenfront
E. Wapelhorst, Union Nationale des Agriculteurs Belges
P. van de Werve, Het Boerenfront

OBSERVERS

J. Darding, Fédération Nationale des Union Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique
A. Lambrechts, Het Boerenfront
Visert de Boecome

BURMA

DELEGATES

U Khin, Senior Deputy Director of Agriculture of the Burmese Government (Leader)
Thakin Ba Han, All Burma Peasants' Organisation
Thakin Chit Maung, All Burma Peasants' Organisation
U Kyin Sein, Senior Executive Officer of the Burmese Government Agriculture Marketing Board

CANADA

DELEGATES

H. H. Hannam, Canadian Federation of Agriculture (Leader)
T. Belzile, L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs
R. Grant, Maritime Federation of Agriculture
G. McConnell, Manitoba Pool Elevators
R. Marler, Alberta Federation of Agriculture
R. Martin, Co-operative Fédérée de Quebec
R. W. Morrison, Ontario Federation of Agriculture
J. H. Wesson, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

ADVISERS

W. Ball, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool
C. D. Graham, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario
J. D. Reed, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators

CHINA

DELEGATE

Chin Kuo-Chun

CUBA

OBSERVER

Luis Marino Pérez, Instituto Cubano de Estabilizacion del Azucar

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OBSERVER

G. Sébes, Czechoslovak Embassy, Paris

DENMARK

DELEGATES

A. Hogsbro Holm, Landbrugsraadet (Leader)
V. Anderson, Federation of Small Holders' Societies
G. Gronbech, Landbrugsraadet
C. V. Hansen, Landbrugsraadet
J. Rottensten, Federation of Agricultural Societies

OBSERVER

M. Pedersen, Editor, Landet

FINLAND

DELEGATES

A. E. Sandelin, Pellervo-Seura (Leader to May 22)
E. J. Korpela, Central Union of Agricultural Producers (Leader May 22 to 29)
E. Karvetti, Pellervo-Seura
R. Soderholm, Central Union of Agricultural Producers

FRANCE

DELEGATES

M. Brousse, Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture (Leader)
L. Biset, Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants d'Agriculture
R. Blondelle, Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants d'Agriculture
M. Deleau, Association Générale des Producteurs de Blé
E. Forget, Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants d'Agriculture
A. Fortané, Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants d'Agriculture
P. Lamour, Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture
P. Martin, Fédération Nationale de la Co-opération
R. Massot, Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture
R. Robin, Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture

ALTERNATES

Mme. Bouchardy, Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture
M. Burgat, Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants d'Agriculture
—, Guelatti
F. Roze, Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture
—, de Tocqueville, Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture

ADVISERS

—, Beissonnier, Union Centrale de Co-operatives
H. Canonge, Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture
P. Halle, Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants d'Agriculture

GERMANY

OBSERVERS

J. B. Canning, Representative of the United States Military Governor
A. Hermes, German Bi-Zonal Farmers' Organisation
F. Rothaermel, Bavarian Bauernverband

INDIA

DELEGATES

N. U. Naidu, Federation of Rural Peoples' Organisations (Leader)
S. Chandrasekar, Federation of Rural Peoples' Organisations
Professor Radhashyan, Kisan Congress
M. K. Reddy, Kisan Congress
S. K. Wankhede, Kisan Congress

OBSERVER

—, Diujee

ICELAND

OBSERVER

P. A. Pálsson, Iceland Farmers' Union

IRELAND

DELEGATES

P. F. Baxter, Irish Primary Producers Association (Leader)
A. M. Fahy, Irish Primary Producers Association

KENYA

DELEGATES

W. Evans, Kenya National Farmers' Union (Leader)
F. Sprott, Kenya National Farmers' Union

OBSERVER

H. Griffin Smith

LIBERIA

OBSERVER

H. F. Cooper, Resident Minister for Liberia in Paris

LUXEMBOURG

DELEGATE

M. Berns, Centrale Paysanne Luxembourgeoise

NETHERLANDS

DELEGATES

Count van Lynden van Sandenburg, Stichting voor den Landbouw (Leader)
B. W. Biesheuvel, Stichting voor den Landbouw
H. J. Frietema, National Co-operative Council
H. M. Grevers, Stichting voor den Landbouw
J. Lageveen, Stichting voor den Landbouw
C. J. van Maastricht, Stichting voor den Landbouw
Smits van Oyen, Stichting voor den Landbouw
C. van der Ploeg, Stichting voor den Landbouw
W. Rip, Stichting voor den Landbouw
G. P. F. Royackers, Stichting voor den Landbouw

OBSERVER

G. Guermenprez

NEW ZEALAND

DELEGATE

W. N. Perry, Federated Farmers of New Zealand

NORWAY

DELEGATES

A. Rostad, Norges Bondelag (Leader)
J. Lindstrom, Norges Bondelag
J. Modalsli, Norges Bondelag

OBSERVERS

T. Hustad, Norges Bondelag
S. Lie, Norges Bondelag

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

DELEGATES

E. D. Palmer, Rhodesia National Farmers' Union (Leader)
J. Mackintyre, Rhodesia National Farmers' Union

SPAIN

OBSERVERS

Carreras Mojias, Spanish Fruit Union
J. Carvallo, Co-operativa Nacional del Arroz
Escoriaza Boix, Spanish Fruit Union
J. A. Gomez-Trenor, Co-operativa Nacional del Arroz

SWEDEN

DELEGATES

B. Ekstrom, Riksförbundet Landsbygdens Folk (Leader)
H. Adolfsson, Riksförbundet Landsbygdens Folk
N. R. Berg, Sveriges Landbruksförbund
A. Gullander, Riksförbundet Landsbygdens Folk
G. Lundgren, Riksförbundet Landsbygdens Folk
S. B. Norup, Sveriges Landbruksförbund
A. H. Stensgard, Sveriges Landbruksförbund
K. F. Svardstrom, Sveriges Landbruksförbund

ADVISERS

T. Agren, Sveriges Landbruksförbund
R. Hakansson
G. Hellkvist, Sveriges Landbruksförbund
G. A. Holmberg
N. A. Svensson, Riksförbundet Landsbygdens Folk
M. de Wachenfelt, Agricultural Counsellor, Swedish Embassy, London

SWITZERLAND

OBSERVERS

A. Borel, Swiss Farmers' Union
L. Mairo, Swiss Farmers' Union

TURKEY

OBSERVER

M. Yerman, Commercial Counsellor, Turkish Embassy, Paris

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

OBSERVERS

J. H. Moolman, South African Agricultural Union
H. R. Webster, Legation of South Africa, Paris

UNITED KINGDOM

DELEGATES

J. K. Knowles, National Farmers' Union of England and Wales (Leader)
G. Ervine, National Farmers' Union of Northern Ireland
L. M. Legerton, National Farmers' Union of England and Wales
F. Scott, National Farmers' Union of England and Wales
H. Woolley, National Farmers' Union of England and Wales
W. Young, National Farmers' Union of Scotland

ADVISERS

D. Lowe, National Farmers' Union of Scotland
W. Graham, National Farmers' Union of Scotland
T. Peacock, National Farmers' Union of England and Wales
P. Terris, National Farmers' Union of Northern Ireland

OBSERVER

Lady Albemarle, National Federation of Women's Institutes

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DELEGATES

A. Goss, National Grange (Leader)
H. Beernink, National Council of Farmer Co-operatives
A. B. Kline, American Farm Bureau Federation
R. Jones, National Farmers' Union
W. R. Ogg, American Farm Bureau Federation
J. Patton, National Farmers' Union
R. E. Short, American Farm Bureau Federation
G. Talbot, National Farmers' Union
H. W. Voorhees, American Farm Bureau Federation

URUGUAY

OBSERVER

M. Bondi, Agricultural Attaché, Uruguayan Embassy, Paris

VENEZUELA

OBSERVER

J. Padron, Minister Counsellor, Commission on Venezuelan Emigration, Paris

YUGOSLAVIA

OBSERVER

S. Djakonovitch, Commercial Attaché to the Yugoslavian Embassy, Paris

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

ASSOCIATED COUNTRYWOMEN OF THE WORLD

OBSERVERS

Mme. Baudelocque
Lady Tiphaine Lucas
Lady Worsley Taylor

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNICIANS

OBSERVER

M. Calabresi

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

OBSERVER

M. Osmay

INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO CENTRE

OBSERVER

E. Morales y Fraile

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General	Andrew Cairns
Deputy Secretaries	J. F. Phillips R. Savary
Secretary of the Constitution and Membership Committee	J. F. Phillips
Secretary of the Policy Committee	R. Savary
Assistant Secretary of the Constitution and Membership Committee	M. Meyer
Assistant Secretaries of the Policy Committee	G. Stevenson G. Elston
Joint Secretaries of the Working Party on Interchange of Students and Farm Workers	G. Stevenson D. Drouhim
Joint Secretaries of the Working Party on Agricultural Co-operation	R. Ward J. Fauchon
Joint Secretaries of the Working Party on Intergovernmental Commodity Agreements	G. Elston — Zermatti
Secretary of the Working Party on European Customs Unions	R. Savary
Public Relations Officers	W. A. Hill Victor Simson