

- (b) Areas which have a large agricultural population in relation to their agricultural resources should—
- (i) Develop industries suitable to the area, particularly for the processing and preserving of the agricultural produce of the country, and, where feasible, for the manufacture of machinery, fertilizer, and equipment needed for agriculture ;
  - (ii) Be encouraged, wherever it is economically sound, to export processed articles instead of the raw product, and in particular to take advantage of any reductions of trade barriers in the importing countries ;
  - (iii) Be assisted in securing capital for the development of industrial and transportation facilities and for the development of export outlets for processed products ;
  - (iv) Be assisted in securing facilities for the importation of machinery and tools where such are necessary ;
  - (v) Be assisted in securing and training technical personnel ;
  - (vi) Undertake programmes of public works and, where necessary, be assisted in securing technical advice and access to capital ;
  - (vii) Develop sources of employment in public and private services ;
- (c) Where agricultural settlements are possible, appropriate steps should be taken to facilitate the movement of people from over-manned agricultural areas ;
- (d) In order to help in intra-national and international migration where these are feasible—
- (i) Occupational training should be provided ;
  - (ii) Labour bureaux should be set up where necessary ;
  - (iii) Transportation, communication, housing, sanitation, health, and other public facilities necessary to effective settlement should be provided by the country receiving the migrants ;
  - (iv) Steps should be taken to provide for the economic security of the migrants ;
- (e) Where migration is possible, an international organization should support arrangements to provide adequate safeguards for the settlers and for the countries concerned, and to facilitate the movement through other appropriate means.

### XXIII. INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

#### WHEREAS :

1. Freedom from want cannot be achieved without freedom from fear ;
2. Policies of aggression and the fear of aggression have induced the uneconomic employment of human and material resources, the development of uneconomic industries, the imposition of barriers to international trade, the introduction of discriminatory trade practices, and the expenditure of huge sums on armaments ;
3. These obstructions to a progressively expanding economy cannot be removed without effective collaboration among nations ;

#### THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

##### *Recommends—*

1. That the Governments and authorities here represented, by virtue of their determination to achieve freedom from want for all people in all lands, affirm the principle of mutual responsibility and co-ordinated action to establish such conditions of international security as will make possible an expanding and balanced world economy ;
2. That these Governments and authorities take in concert all necessary measures to secure the application of this principle and the achievement of this objective.

### XXIV. ACHIEVEMENT OF AN ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE

#### WHEREAS :

1. The first cause of hunger and malnutrition is poverty.
2. The promotion of the full employment of human and material resources, based on sound social and economic policies, is the first condition of a general and progressive increase in production and purchasing-power ;
3. The sound expansion of industry in undeveloped and other areas, with equality of access to materials and markets, serves also to expand production and purchasing-power and is therefore indispensable to any comprehensive programme for the advancement of agriculture ;
4. Tariffs and other barriers to international trade, and abnormal fluctuations in exchange rates, restrict the production, distribution, and consumption of foodstuffs and other commodities ;
5. Progress by individual nations toward a higher standard of living contributes to the solution of broader economic problems, but freedom from want cannot be achieved without effective collaboration among nations ;

#### THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

##### *Recommends—*

1. That the Governments and authorities here represented, by virtue of their determination to achieve freedom from want for all people in all lands, affirm the principle of mutual responsibility and co-ordinated action—
  - (a) To promote the full and most advantageous employment of their own and all other people and a general advance in standards of living, thereby providing for an increase in both production and purchasing-power ;
  - (b) To promote the uninterrupted development and most advantageous use of agricultural and other material resources for the establishment of an equitable balance between agriculture and industry in the interest of all ;
  - (c) To secure for agriculture the stimulus of additional purchasing-power through the sound development of industry ;
  - (d) To assist in the achievement of these ends by all appropriate means, including the supply of capital, equipment, and technical skill ;