

and agricultural, fishery and forestry products. To this end, the FAO Secretariat collects, analyses and distributes technical and economic information and encourages appropriate national and international action. A 25-member Council meets twice a year to give direction and policy guidance to the Secretariat; the FAO Conference, which is the governing body of the Organization, meets every other year. Headquarters are in Rome, Italy.

Canada has participated actively in FAO activities and is a member of the Council, the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, the FAO Group on Grains, the North American Forestry Commission and other FAO bodies. A number of Canadians are on the staff at Rome headquarters, and many Canadians have undertaken assignments under FAO technical assistance programs. Canadian membership in the Organization is provided for by an Act of the Canadian Parliament passed in 1945. A committee of officials from Canadian Government departments (the Canadian Interdepartmental FAO Committee) has been established to maintain liaison between the FAO Secretariat and the Canadian Government.

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.*—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was established in 1946 “to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, for human rights and fundamental freedoms”.

Total membership in the Organization at the end of 1962 was 113 states and three associate members. The Organization is made up of three principal organs—the General Conference, which is the policy-making body, the Executive Board and the Secretariat. Representatives from member states make up the General Conference which meets every two years to consider applications for membership, elect the Executive Board, plan the program and approve the budget for the ensuing two-year period. The latest General Conference was held at the Headquarters of the Organization in Paris in November and December 1962. It approved a budget of \$39,000,000, nearly one third of which is to be devoted to the educational needs of the developing countries. The Canadian assessment rate is 2.98 p.c. (See also Sect. 5 of Part II of the Education and Research Chapter of this volume.)

*International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.*—The IBRD or World Bank was founded at the same time as the International Monetary Fund at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 to assist the development of productive resources in member countries by extending loans where private capital is not available on reasonable terms and by providing technical assistance. The loans are made from the paid-up subscriptions of member states, from the surplus accumulated by the Bank and from loans raised in the markets of member states. The subscribed capital is \$20,485,000,000 (U.S.). Paid-up subscriptions amount to \$2,049,000,000, of which Canada's share is \$75,000,000. The Bank's first loans were for European postwar reconstruction, but in 1948 the Bank turned to lending for development, and an increasing proportion of its funds has been directed to the less-developed areas of the world. By June 1962 the Bank had made 321 loans totalling over \$6,500,000,000 to finance about 700 projects in 60 countries or territories. Some \$4,800,000,000 of this had been disbursed, of which amount \$1,874,000,000 had been repaid to the Bank or sold to other investors.

*International Civil Aviation Organization.*—The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), with headquarters in Montreal, is the only Specialized Agency of the United Nations with headquarters in Canada. Canada is a member of the 27-nation Council which meets in almost continuous session in Montreal, and was represented at the fourteenth session of the Assembly held in Rome in August and September 1962.

*International Development Association.*—The IDA, a new affiliate of the IBRD, was established in September 1960 to meet the situation of a growing number of less-developed countries whose need for and ability to make use of outside capital is greater