

covering the whole or part of the costs of investigations in the basic medical sciences, such as anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry, bacteriology and pathology, as well as of investigations in the clinical sciences, including experimental medicine and surgery.

The Department of National Health and Welfare provides grants in aid of medical research sponsored by the provinces and conducted in universities, hospitals and other institutions from funds established under the National Health Grant Program (see p. 260). The Public Health Research Grant makes available about \$1,800,000 annually to assist in stimulating and developing public health research including studies on health services and on hospital administration. In addition, other grants in the areas of mental health, child and maternal health, general public health, and medical rehabilitation and crippled children amount to an approximate \$2,000,000 annually. This grant-providing program is guided by research sub-committees for various subjects, by a Research Advisory Committee of the Dominion Council of Health, and by conferring with representatives from provinces, from other federal agencies (the Medical Research Council, the Defence Research Board, and the Department of Veterans Affairs) and from voluntary groups such as the National Cancer Institute.

The Defence Research Board awards grants for research related to problems of importance for defence such as shock, preservation of blood, use of blood substitutes, effects of low temperature, etc.

Provincial branches of the Canadian Cancer Society and such government foundations as the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, and the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation give financial support for research in their fields in medical schools and hospitals. Fraternal societies and clubs such as the Rotary Club and private foundations like the J. P. Bickell Foundation, the Atkinson Charitable Foundation, the Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada, the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, the Banting Research Foundation, the Multiple Sclerosis Society and pharmaceutical companies also contribute significantly to the support of medical research in Canada and, in addition, it should be mentioned that granting agencies in the United States give funds in aid of research to many investigators working in universities in Canada.

International Health.—Canada actively assists and co-operates with the World Health Organization and the other specialized agencies of the United Nations whose programs have a substantial health component or orientation. Capital and technical assistance are provided to under-developed countries through the Colombo Plan and other bilateral aid programs. Health training is provided for a number of persons coming to Canada each year under the different technical co-operation schemes (see p. 148 and pp. 153-154). In this respect, during the year 1962 a total of 185 scholars and trainees in a wide range of health disciplines were in Canada under the External Aid Program commencing, continuing or completing their respective studies or observation courses. Some 36 additional applications were being processed or placement was pending at the year's end.

Canadian experts in health legislation and public health engineering undertook specific assignments abroad during the year and specialists in anaesthesiology, pathology and medical technology were provided for teaching and service in Ghana. A radiologist together with two additional anaesthesiologists were recruited for the staff of the developing medical school in Nigeria. By way of capital assistance, the provision of cobalt beam therapy units for centres in the Colombo Plan area was continued. By the end of 1962, 11 units had been shipped, five additional were on order, one new source had been shipped and one was on order.

At the sixteenth World Health Assembly in May, Canada was elected to name a person to serve for a three-year term on the Executive Board of the World Health Organization. Having been elected to the Executive Board of UNICEF by ECOSOC during the previous year, Canada's term of office on that body commenced at the beginning of the year and similarly extends over a three-year period.