

Specialized Agencies.—Canada is a member of each of the 13 Specialized Agencies of the UN. Additionally, Canada holds membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an autonomous international organization under the aegis of the UN. These Agencies are invested with wide international responsibilities established by inter-governmental agreement, and act in relationship with the UN to assist in carrying out the terms of the Charter. Co-ordination of activities of the Agencies is promoted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination established by the Economic and Social Council. This Committee is composed of the Secretary General of the UN, the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies, the Director General of the IAEA and other high officials of the UN. It considers common administrative questions, inter-agency program co-ordination and projects or problems of special urgency to be undertaken jointly by several Agencies. The Agencies also report annually to the Economic and Social Council of the UN.

International Labour Organization.—The International Labour Organization (ILO) was originally established with the League of Nations in 1919 and became a Specialized Agency of the UN in 1946. It brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers from 118 member states in an attempt to promote social budgets by improving living and working conditions in all parts of the world. The ILO is responsible for a number of technical programs financed by the United Nations Development Programme, as well as training programs under its regular budget. To further its work, the ILO holds numerous meetings during the year, including the International Labour Conference in Geneva each June. At the 50th session of the Conference in June 1966 the principal debate focused on the ILO's role in the industrialization of the developing countries.

Food and Agriculture Organization.—The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) came into being in 1945, the first Conference being held in that year in Quebec City. It now has 114 members. The objectives of the Organization are to raise the levels of nutrition and living standards of its members and to improve the techniques of the production and distribution of food 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 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 Disposals, 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.

The World Food Programme first began operations on a three-year experimental basis at the beginning of 1963, under the joint auspices of the FAO and the UN. The Programme provides food aid on a multilateral basis for emergency relief and promotes economic and social development, including feeding of children. At a UN-FAO Pledging Conference in New York in January 1966, \$208,000,000 was pledged toward a second three-year program (1966-68). Canada, with a pledge of \$27,500,000, is the second largest supporter of the Programme.

The Freedom from Hunger campaign, started by FAO in 1960 and now extended until at least 1970, focused during 1966 on youth, on education and on self-help in the developing countries. A series of six seminars, enabling rural youth leaders, government officials and representatives of private organizations to study out-of-school rural youth programs will culminate in a world-wide conference called the Young World Food and Development Project to be held in Toronto in September 1967.