

Nations commissioner for refugees, the United Nations children's fund, the United Nations relief and works agency for Palestine refugees, the world food program, the United Nations institute for training and research, the United Nations education and training plan for southern Africa, the United Nations fund for population activities, the committee on racial discrimination, the trust fund for South Africa and the fund for drug abuse control. The United Nations development program is the largest of these, and has a team leadership function in co-ordinating development activities in the UN system. Canada's voluntary donations in both cash and commodities to various UN programs totalled approximately \$165 million in the 1976-77 fiscal year.

Specialized agencies. Canada is a member of all 14 specialized agencies of the UN, and is the host country of one, the International Civil Aviation Organization. Canada maintains permanent missions to the UN headquarters in both New York and Geneva, and has accredited representatives to agencies located in Paris (UNESCO), Rome (FAO), Nairobi (UNEP) and Vienna (IAEA and UNIDO). The contributions of these agencies have been one of the greatest strengths of the UN system.

The World Bank Group, consisting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or World Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association, is by far the largest of the multilateral aid-giving institutions. A brief summary of the agencies follows:

The International Labour Organization (ILO), originally established with the League of Nations in 1919, became a specialized agency of the UN in 1946. It brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers from 133(1977) member states in an attempt to promote social justice by improving living and working conditions in all parts of the world. Canada has been a member of the ILO from its inception and as a leading industrial state has been assigned one of the 10 non-elective seats on the governing body.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), established in 1945, is one of the largest of the specialized agencies, with 136 members. Raising the nutrition levels and living standards of its member countries and improving production and distribution techniques for food, agriculture, fishery and forest products are two of its objectives. The FAO secretariat provides advisory services, collects and publishes agricultural and fisheries statistics, and organizes international conferences and meetings of experts.

FAO has headquarters in Rome and regional offices in Washington, Bangkok, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago and Cairo. Canada participates in FAO functions and is a member of the FAO council, the committee on commodity problems, the committee on fisheries, the consultative subcommittee on surplus disposals, the FAO group on grains, the North American forestry commission and other FAO bodies. The joint FAO-WHO food standards program is administered by an executive committee of which Canada is a member.

The world food program was established under the joint auspices of the FAO and the UN to provide food aid on a multilateral basis for emergency relief, including the feeding of children, and to promote economic and social development. Its approved target for pledges for 1978-79 was \$950 million. Canada pledged \$190 million to the two-year program and is the second largest contributor. A Canadian, Mr. G. Vogel, former chief commissioner of the wheat board, is executive director of the program.

The World Health Organization (WHO), with 150 members and two associate members, is a directing and co-ordinating authority on international health matters. The objective is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health; WHO provides advisory and technical services from its Geneva headquarters to help countries develop and improve their national health services. At the 28th world health assembly in Geneva in May 1975, Canada was elected to the WHO executive board for a three-year term.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was established in 1946 to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture to further universal respect for