

of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund, and it is expected that these will amount to \$48.2 million in 1965 and 1966.

Apart from the General Conference, there were several other events of significance to Canada. Under its programme of participation in the activities of member states, UNESCO made a grant of \$10,000 to the Canadian National Commission to enable the Association internationale des sociologues de langue française to hold a Congress in Quebec in October with the Canadian Association of French-speaking Anthropologists, Sociologists and Psychologists acting as host. The National Commission also organized Canadian participation in the UNESCO-sponsored International Conference on Youth, which was held in Grenoble, France, in August, and throughout the year co-operated with the UNESCO fellows visiting Canada in answering questionnaires on educational, scientific and cultural matters, and in providing clearing-house services.

Universal Postal Union

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) was established in 1875 for the purpose of forming a single postal territory to facilitate and improve postal services. In May 1964, the Universal Postal Congress, which normally convenes every five years to review the Universal Postal Convention and subsidiary agreements, met in Vienna and decided on several major departures for the UPU. It abandoned the former practice of re-adopting the Convention with changes at each Congress for a permanent constitution now subject to ratification by the member states, declared in its constitution that the offering of technical assistance to developing countries was a basic objective of the UPU and, in increasing its executive body from 20 to 27 members, changed its name from the Executive and Liaison Committee to the Executive Council.

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO) provides advice on the combating of disease and the improvement of health conditions, as well as such technical services as biological standardization, the dissemination of epidemiological information and the organization of international research projects on certain diseases. By 1964, the World Health Organization's malaria-eradication campaign covered two-thirds of the world's population previously exposed to the disease, and it was expected that the organization's smallpox-eradication programme would be successful even though it had progressed slowly in the African region during the year. In 1964, WHO