

exceeding \$17 million. These agreements also provided 482 fellowships. Of these, 134 had already been awarded; the selected candidates were studying in some 27 different countries.

On instructions from the Conference, the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, at meetings held in Rome in February and June 1952, continued its study of problems of the supply and distribution of agricultural commodities. These discussions revealed widespread interest in and concern about the limited supplies of coarse grains in international trade. Attention was also given to the rice supply situation, which presented perhaps the most serious commodity supply problem.

Canada continued its active support of the work of FAO. Canada serves as a member of the FAO Council and of the Committee on Commodity Problems. Many Canadian technicians — specialists in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and nutrition — are playing a prominent part in the development work being carried on by FAO under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

The year 1951 saw FAO settled in its new permanent headquarters in Rome, where the sixth session of the Conference was held. The Conference extended its membership to include Argentina, Japan, Laos and Nepal, and accepted the resignations of Hungary and the National Government of China, thus bringing the membership to 68 nations. Elections were held to fill all of the 18 seats on the Council. Mr. Norris E. Dodd, who has been Director-General of FAO for the past three years, was re-elected to the post for a further term of two years. Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, who had served as independent chairman of the FAO Council from its establishment in 1947, retired from this office and was replaced by Professor Josue de Castro of Brazil.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Canada has continued to participate in the work of the two Specialized Agencies which emerged from the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods in 1944: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. In the main, the Canadian representatives on the Boards of Governors and the Boards of Directors of the Bank and the Fund have been in general agreement with the major policies and measures adopted by these two institutions since their inception.

Operations of the International Bank

Established to assist in the reconstruction and development of the economies of its member countries by the granting of loans for productive purposes, and to promote the international movement of private capital, the International Bank has in the space of five years made loans which aggregated \$(U.S.) 1,346,183,000 as of May 31, 1952.