

out by an expert panel. Nine scientific meetings were organized, attended by more than 2,000 scientists from 40 countries. Included in the technical assistance activities were a preliminary assistance mission which visited the Federation of Mali, Greece, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia to survey the general outlook for nuclear development in those countries. A similar mission left in October for Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and Paraguay. The year was also marked by the official opening of the Agency's laboratory at Seibersdorf, the site of the Austrian reactor centre. Its construction was made possible by a grant from the United States Government and its use will be ancillary to the Agency's other tasks outlined above rather than as an independent centre of basic research.

Canada has continued to support fully the activities of the IAEA and made a further voluntary contribution of \$52,020 to the operational fund out of which the Agency meets requests for technical assistance. This sum is, of course, in addition to the assessed contribution to the regular budget, which in Canada's case was \$168,863 for 1960. Canadian scientists and experts have continued to participate in IAEA seminars and panels and a total of twelve fellows nominated by the Agency has been accommodated at the Reactor School run by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited at Chalk River.

## **World Health Organization**

The World Health Organization (WHO), which was established in 1948, is one of the largest of the Specialized Agencies. Canada played an important part in the preparatory meetings leading to the creation of WHO, and became one of its first members. A Canadian, Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Deputy Minister of National Health, became its first Director-General, a post which he held until 1953.

WHO functions through the World Health Assembly, an Executive Board, a Secretariat, and six Regional Committees. The World Health Assembly, the Organization's legislative body, is composed of representatives of all members and meets annually to determine the policies, programmes and budget of WHO. The Executive Board, a technical body, is composed of 24 persons designated by elected member states for their competence in the field of health. It meets twice annually to give effect to the decisions of the Assembly. The Secretariat is headed by a Director-General appointed by the Assembly and carries out the administrative work of the Organization.

Most of the operational part of WHO's work is administered through its six Regional Committees, each dealing with the health problems of its own geographical area. By special arrangement these responsibilities in the American region are delegated to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), established in 1902 and known until 1958 as the Pan-American Sanitary Organization (PASO). The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau serves