

interviews. When in Ottawa Mr. Sen indicated that the main purpose of his visit was to meet Ministers and officials concerned with FAO affairs, and to discuss certain aspects of FAO's 1958 and 1959 budgets.

The Interdepartmental FAO Committee, which is composed of representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Northern Affairs and National Resources, National Health and Welfare, Finance, External Affairs, and Trade and Commerce continued to act in an advisory capacity on FAO matters and to provide liaison with the organization on non-policy matters.

Canada's financial contributions to FAO for the years 1956 and 1957 represent 4.6 per cent of the FAO budget. Canada's 1956 contribution amounted to \$297,806 and was the fifth largest contribution after that of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany¹. In addition, Canada helped finance the FAO's technical assistance work through the Canadian contribution to the United Nations Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance.

Canada is a member of the FAO Council, the Committee on Commodity Problems and the Washington sub-committee on Surplus Disposal. A Canadian, Dr. W. C. Hopper, was appointed chairman of the latter body for the calendar year 1957. Another Canadian is a member of the Co-ordinating Committee which meets annually in Rome to advise the Director-General on the FAO programme of work. During the period under review, Canada was also represented at FAO meetings which considered fish handling and processing, index numbers of agricultural production, the regional agricultural and food problems of Asia and the Far East (this meeting was held in Bandung, Indonesia), dairy products, systems of price support, and insulation board, hardboard and particle board.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The ninth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) took place in New Delhi, India from November 5 to December 5, 1956, and this was the first major conference of a United Nations organization to be held in Asia. It was attended by representatives of 70 of UNESCO's 77 member states and by four associate members. During the session, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia were admitted to membership by acclamation; at the end of 1956, the Union of South Africa withdrew from the organization, and the member states now total 79.

The General Conference is the policy-making body of UNESCO and meets every second year to plan the programme and budget for the ensuing two-year period. In accordance with the recommendations of the 1954 General Conference for concentration on a limited number of projects of major importance², the Director-General presented a programme which proposed three major projects. These were: (a) expansion of primary education in Latin America; (b) scientific research on arid lands; (c)

¹See Appendices IV and VI.

²See *Canada and the United Nations 1954-55*, pp. 70-71.