

was elected for a six-year term. Approval was given to expanding the headquarters in Paris by construction of additional offices underground in order to preserve the appearance of UNESCO's site. The Conference approved an increase in the regular two-year budget from \$32.5 million to \$39 million. It also planned the expenditure of increased allocations amounting to approximately \$12 million from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In addition, UNESCO will serve as the executing agency for a number of United Nations Special Fund projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which are expected to amount to approximately \$20 million during 1963 and 1964.

In discussions on UNESCO's programme, emphasis was placed on education, particularly in the light of the educational needs of developing countries. The rational development of school education was considered and the decision to establish an international institute for educational planning was significant in this respect. UNESCO accepted the task of preparing a world literacy campaign as a major contribution to the United Nations Development Decade. Notwithstanding intense preoccupation with education, other areas of UNESCO's programme received critical scrutiny. In the natural sciences, the newest activity is the preparation of an International Hydrologic Decade, scheduled to begin in 1965. A continuing programme in the social sciences was endorsed. In the cultural field, the Conference underlined the role of cultural activities in achieving universal humanism. One of the concerns of the session was the problem of preserving the rock temples of Nubia. The programme in the field of mass communications includes a number of projects designed to help developing countries to improve their newspapers, press agencies, and radio and film services.

Before the Conference closed, Canada was elected to the 15-member Legal Committee, which is responsible for constitutional matters and legal questions.

Food and Agriculture Organization

A further expansion of FAO's activities in promoting agricultural development and improved levels of nutrition was witnessed in 1962. The major event of the year was the launching, in conjunction with the United Nations, of the World Food Programme, to come into operation on January 1, 1963. The Programme, which stems from a Canadian initiative at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, is designed to make supplies of food available to meet emergency situations and to use food to promote economic development. A pledging conference was held in New York on September 5 and 40 countries have now pledged cash, commodities and services to the amount of approximately \$90 million (U.S.); Canada's contribution is \$5 million (U.S.), one-third in the form of cash and the remainder in acceptable