

note that, by comparison with the first full year of WHO's operations, 1949, Canada's assessment for the annual budget has risen from \$154,000 to over \$1,500,000 for the current year, thus becoming the sixth largest contribution of funds to the Organization. The U.S.A. provides approximately one-third of the total budget, followed by the U.S.S.R., the West German Republic, Britain and France.

International Labour Organization¹

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919, survived the Second World War, and became in 1945 one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Canada was a founding member and has participated in the ILO's work throughout its life. The ILO's aim in these 47 years has been to promote social justice by securing improvement of industrial and living conditions through national legislative action and through agreement among governments, employers and workers of member countries. Since 1950, the emphasis in the ILO's activities has gradually shifted from standard-setting to operational activities centred on the development of labour and social assistance, and training programmes for developing countries.

The ILO is a tripartite organization in which representatives of governments, management and trade unions from 118 member nations meet regularly to discuss world industrial and social problems and their solutions.

One of the ILO's important functions is the provision of technical assistance. To carry out its programmes in this field it received funds in 1966 from the following sources: regular ILO budget, \$1,900,000; United Nations Development Programme (technical assistance sector) \$6,300,000; United Nations Development Programme (special fund sector) \$6,500,000; Funds-in-Trust, \$2,100,000. ILO operational programmes were divided among the following regions: Africa, 39.0 per cent; Latin America, 18.8 per cent; Asia, 20.8 per cent; Europe, 5.1 per cent; Middle East, 11.8 per cent; Inter-Regional Projects, 4.5 per cent.

More than half the technical aid rendered by the ILO was in the field of manpower, including vocational training. The ILO also provided technical assistance in productivity and management development, co-operation and small industries, social security, occupational safety and health, workers education, vocational rehabilitation, rural development, and labour condi-

¹ See *Canada and the United Nations 1965* for an extensive treatment of the background of this Agency.