

in labour and social assistance, workers' education, management development and rural development. (4) Other small projects were financed from funds in trust.

World Health Organization

The strengthening of national health administrations accounted for a major part of the work of the World Health Organization during 1962. In the case of the Congo (Leopoldville) in particular, WHO continued to assist the Government by providing advice, teaching staff at the medical faculty and for the training of assistants, some fellowships, and a larger number of operational staff working throughout the country.

Elsewhere, WHO carried on its campaign against virus, parasitic and other communicable diseases. By the year's end, operations to eradicate malaria were in progress in over 60 countries. In at least ten of these (mostly from the Caribbean, as well as the more densely populated areas of India and South America), the anti-malaria campaign had reached the consolidation stage. Yellow fever was not reported in any city or town adjacent to a port or an airport in 1962. On the other hand, progress in the global effort to eradicate smallpox remained slow, particularly in the endemic areas of Africa and Asia.

The WHO also continued to assist and advise governments in programmes of public, mental, maternal and child health, nutrition and sanitation, expanded its programme in medical research and encouraged investigations in many fields, including cancer, heart diseases, immunology and radiation health.

Membership in WHO increased to 117 in 1962 with the admission of Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Mongolia, Rwanda, Tanganyika, Uganda and Western Samoa.

Canada was elected to the Executive Board of WHO at the fifteenth World Health Assembly, which was held in Geneva in May. The Assembly then adopted a budget of nearly \$30 million for 1963, an increase of some \$4 million over that of 1962. In its technical discussions, the Assembly focussed its attention on the need to plan mental-health programmes within the framework of public-health activities.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The twelfth session of the General Conference of UNESCO met in Paris from November 9 to December 12, 1962. It marked the admission of several new states, bringing the total membership in the organization to 113 at the conclusion of the Conference. In recognition of increased membership, the constitution was amended so that the Executive Board could be enlarged from 24 to 30 members. A new Director-General, Mr. René Maheu of France,