

Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works. Among the reports of committees and conferences examined by the Governing Body were reports on the problems of women workers, manpower and employment and technical assistance. The Governing Body also discussed arrangements which had been worked out with UNESCO and the Berne Union to convoke a committee of experts which is to prepare, for submission to a diplomatic conference, a draft international instrument for the protection of performers, manufacturers of phonographic records and broadcasting organizations. It also approved proposals to hold a study conference on labour-management relations in the American region, the first session of the African Advisory Committee, the First African Regional Conference, a meeting of experts on social policy in North African countries, and other meetings of experts.

During 1959, tripartite Canadian delegations participated in meetings of the Coal Mines Committee, and the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee. A Canadian expert also attended the joint FAO/ILO meeting in Naples on Fishery Co-operatives.

The ILO's operational programme continued to expand in 1959 and further increases for 1960 were approved, particularly for social and economic assistance. In 1959 approximately \$3.8 million were made available to the ILO for its technical assistance projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

An agreement between the United Nations Special Fund and the ILO was signed on October 12, 1959 concerning the execution by the ILO of Special Fund projects. The ILO has been requested to implement three training projects in India, Poland and Yugoslavia respectively at a cost of \$2.7 million provided by the Fund. Similar projects in Argentina, Colombia and Peru, and a second project in India to establish a Labour Institute are also being considered.

### **Food and Agriculture Organization**

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was established in October 1945. The membership of the Organization increased from 42 countries to 76 countries by 1959. The headquarters of the Organization moved from Washington to Rome in 1951.

The objectives of the Organization are to raise levels of nutrition and living standards, improve the production and distribution of food, agricultural, fisheries and forestry products. To this end FAO collects, analyzes and distributes technical and economic information relating to food and agriculture, and encourages national and international action to achieve its purpose. The governing body of the Organization is the FAO conference which normally meets every second year. The conference elects a 25-member council which meets twice a year to decide matters involving policy. Canada is a member of the Council. The Organization has a number of subsidiary bodies of which the Committee on Commodity Problems is one of the most important.

The tenth conference of FAO took place in Rome between October 31 and November 20, 1959. It was attended by 76 member-countries and membership was extended to a new country, the Republic of Guinea, during the conference. Mr. Sen of India was re-elected as Director-General of FAO.

The main topics of the conference covered the problem of the rate of increase in food production in relation to the rate of population increase, the chronic surplus production in certain countries, stabilization measures,