

From time to time subsidiary committees and other bodies are established for particular purposes. One of the most important of these, the Committee on Commodity Problems, on which Canada is represented, provides a forum for inter-governmental discussions on problems of production and trade in primary agricultural commodities. A sub-committee studying agricultural surplus disposal problems meets regularly in Washington.

During 1958 the Organization completed a study of the problems of maintaining food reserves in under-developed countries which was forwarded to the Economic and Social Council for consideration. Plans for two world-wide campaigns were initiated: the first, which will continue until 1961, is concerned with the use of better seeds; the second is an informational and promotional campaign known as Free the World From Hunger Year, which will take place in 1963 on the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference. Progress was also made in the establishment of a regional office for Africa, to be located at Accra.

Dr. Norman Wright of the United Kingdom was appointed Deputy Director-General following the resignation of Dr. F. T. Wahlen, who left to assume his duties as a member of the executive branch of the Swiss Government. Rapid progress was made towards the reorganization of the FAO headquarters staff in Rome along the lines approved by the 1957 Conference. This reorganization establishes three main departments, Technical, Economic, and Public Relations and Legal Affairs, responsible to the Director-General. These departments will be administered by a Programme and Budgetary division and a Division of Administration and Finance, both also directly responsible to the Director-General. The Organization continued to give priority technical assistance under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, despite recruiting difficulties.

### **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

The year 1958 marked the installation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in its new permanent headquarters in Paris. A striking blend of modern architecture and abstract works of art, the building was officially opened on November 3 at an impressive ceremony attended by the President of the French Republic, high dignitaries of church and state, representatives of member nations, officials of the Secretariat and many others who had played a part in the design and construction of the new building. Here, on November 4, the tenth session of the General Conference was convened by Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, leader of the Indian Delegation, whose country had been host to the ninth session which was held in New Delhi in 1956.

The General Conference is the policy-making body of UNESCO and meets every two years to plan the programme and budget for the ensuing two-year period, to fill vacancies on the Executive Board, to consider such matters as amendments to the constitution and rules of procedure, relations between UNESCO and other governmental and non-governmental agencies, and generally to conduct the business, and to review the wide range of activities of an organization the purpose of which, according to its constitution, is: "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, for human rights and fundamental freedoms".