

potential demands on its resources, it is estimated that this figure may well double in the next few years.

In an effort to seek still further resources for development, the United Nations and FAO in 1961 established, at the urging of Canada, the World Food Programme (WFP) to mobilize food aid as an additional form of assistance for development projects, as well as to provide food aid in emergency situations. For the first three-year programme, WFP received pledges worth \$94 million. In 1965, it was decided that this approach to development assistance had been so successful that WFP, which had been set up on an experimental basis, should continue in existence so long as multilateral food aid is found feasible.¹ It hopes to raise \$275 million for its work between 1966 and 1968. Canada's pledge of \$27.5 million towards this target has made it the second largest contributor.

To many countries, to develop is to industrialize, and the developing countries have long argued that a Specialized Agency to speed their industrial development should be an integral part of the United Nations system. The major industrialized countries took the view that, since a number of different United Nations bodies were already working in the field of industrial development, the creation of a new Specialized Agency attempting to deal with all aspects of industrialization would contribute little towards advancing development in this area. However, in 1965, in the face of strong arguments from the developing countries, a compromise was worked out between these two approaches, and it was agreed to set up a United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID)² as a semi-autonomous organization within the United Nations system. UNOID will succeed and expand upon the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development, which was created in 1961 to co-ordinate the activities of the United Nations in this area.

In 1965, the United Nations further refined its approach to economic assistance through studies carried on by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.³ The Committee was set up in recognition of the need for selectivity and the establishment of priorities in tackling the great array of development problems. Its task is to adapt and apply the research and technological achievements of the developed countries to the particular needs of the developing. In 1965, the Advisory Committee was engaged in identifying certain problems which could either be solved by a relatively quick breakthrough and at comparatively little cost or high priority needs which could only be solved by an intensive application

¹See Page 24.

²See Page 23.

³See Page 26.