

gained wide recognition and, with its 127-nation membership, is the largest of the UN Agencies. WHO, in its 19 years, has well deserved its hard-won laurels.

WHO, like Canada, has a parliament (World Health Assembly), a cabinet (Executive Board) and a civil service (Secretariat). Yearly, the World Health Assembly, made up of representatives of all member states, meets to decide on policies, programme and budget, and to adopt necessary international health measures.

Between sessions of the Assembly, the Executive Board meets twice a year to supply guidance in carrying out the Assembly's decisions and to take any necessary emergency action. The Board is made up of 24 members, each an expert from a country elected by the Assembly.

In six regional offices and at its Geneva headquarters, the day-to-day work of WHO is carried on by the Secretariat—the Organization's technical and administrative staff, under its Director-General.

Expert panels, groups of health specialists from all over the world, keep the Organization up-to-date on technical advances, supplementing periodically the day-to-day efforts of the scientific officers of the permanent Secretariat.

*The Work of WHO* is the annual report of the Organization. Its pages tell a heartening story of co-operation between nations. Separate chapters deal with the fight against communicable diseases, promotion of environmental sanitation, public health services, education, training, medical research and many other subjects.

The work of WHO is not easily summarized. But its programme, developed over the years, falls under two main headings: "Technical assistance to individual nations" and "World-wide technical services".

Technical assistance to member nations is based on the six priority areas defined by the First World Health Assembly. WHO's most concentrated and successful efforts in the field of communicable diseases have been against malaria, tuberculosis, the treponematoses and venereal disease. To man these campaigns, more than 21,000 training fellowships have been awarded by WHO from its inception, as recently reported, to 1965.

The second area—world-wide technical services—includes international biological standards and pharmacopoeia, reference centres and the related network of laboratories. Here also are WHO's efforts to establish standard international terminology, epidemic control and dissemination of health information through its many publications.

In all its programmes, WHO's policy is to adapt the approach to the local need. Wherever possible, WHO acts as the ignition—starting the local