

tries about their actual requirements for technical assistance and from a lack of the administrative machinery necessary to handle applications for technical assistance, let alone to draw up integrated programmes. The Technical Assistance Administration devoted considerable attention to the development of programmes for training in public administration, in an effort to eliminate this stumbling block to the successful operation of the whole programme. On the other hand, more developed countries, such as Canada, had experienced difficulty in recruiting experts who could meet the qualifications demanded in many of the requests made. Up until the end of July 1951 only some \$3.6 million of the amount available for the first financial period actually was spent, although it was then estimated that by December 31, 1951, nearly \$11 million would have been spent and most of the remainder of the contributions would have been committed for expenditure in 1952.

It was apparent that it was necessary to re-emphasize the principles upon which the Programme was originally based, and at the same time perhaps to broaden the interpretation of those principles. The sending out of highly qualified experts at the request of receiving countries was unlikely to absorb more than a small amount of the funds or facilities available. It was clear that the emphasis might better be shifted to training programmes in the receiving countries and to the provision of demonstration units or pilot projects. In response to the suggestions of representatives of several underdeveloped countries, the Economic and Social Council asked the Technical Assistance Board to study, in the light of the experience of the participating organizations, the practicability of meeting the need for supplies and equipment designed to increase the effectiveness of teaching institutions and research centres. At the same time, the participating organizations were asked to give special consideration to establishing demonstration projects and training centres in recipient countries. Canadian Delegations, both at ECOSOC and at the subsequent session of the General Assembly, supported proposals that the participating organizations be permitted to be more generous in the provision of equipment and supplies for technical assistance projects, but insisted that the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme should not become a supplies programme. Canada especially favoured proposals for demonstration, training and pilot projects, and for assistance in the field of public administration.

In an important step to increase the efficient operation of the Programme and to co-ordinate the activities of the participating agencies, ECOSOC recommended that only \$10 million out of the first \$20 million of new contributions for 1952 should be allocated automatically in accordance with the established formula already mentioned; the remainder should be allocated by the Technical Assistance Board for projects approved by the Board. A working party (of which Canada is a member) was set up to study the organization of the Technical Assistance Board with a view to the further co-ordination of technical assistance activities.

Canada supported, both in ECOSOC and in the General Assembly, proposals for the appointment of full-time resident representatives