

porarily assigned to internationally recruited staff. Under the resolution, the Secretary-General would be authorized to assist the governments concerned to meet the cost of employing international experts, and would report on the progress of this pilot scheme to the Council's 28th session in 1959.

Mr. Hammarskjold has expressed the hope that, if these recommendations are approved by the General Assembly, he will be able to employ between twenty and thirty administrators during the first year of operation of the scheme.

Special Fund

At the 12th General Assembly in 1957 approval was given to the establishment of a United Nations Special Fund to "provide systematic and sustained assistance in the fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less-developed countries". The Assembly appointed a Preparatory Committee to define the basic fields of assistance which this Fund should encompass and to consider the type of administrative and operational machinery that would be appropriate to the functions of the Special Funds.

The recommendations of the Preparatory Committee were unanimously agreed upon in the summer of 1958 by the members of the Economic and Social Council, including the United Kingdom, the United States, France, the U.S.S.R. and Canada, at their 26th session. The Canadian Delegation played an important role in the debates and negotiations concerning the Fund at the meetings of the Preparatory Committee, of which Canada was a member, and subsequently in the discussions at the ECOSOC.

The Preparatory Committee recommended, among other things, that the Fund should concentrate on relatively large projects and avoid undue dispersion of its resources. The Special Fund would undertake projects such as resources surveys, technical training and administrative projects, and would thus involve in some respects an expansion of the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The Fund would not, however, be limited to technical assistance and could go into some development projects. Governmental control of the policies and operations of the Fund would be exercised by an 18-member Governing Council, which would have final authority to approve the projects and programmes recommended by a Managing-Director. Provision was made for equal representation of economically more developed countries and less-developed countries on the Governing Council. In addition to the Council, there would be a Consultative Board to advise the Council on the selection of projects. Provision was made for a close working association with the International Bank. A target figure of \$100 million was mentioned for the Fund in the report of the Preparatory Committee.

In the debates preceding the adoption of the ECOSOC resolution, the Canadian Delegation pointed out that it was now generally recognized that assistance available under the United Nations Expanded and Regular Programmes for Technical Assistance should be supplemented by a new and separate Fund which would attract and stimulate an increased flow of international resources to meet the needs of the less-developed countries. The proposals of the Preparatory Committee had been reached after the most