

(c) To interpret this resolution in cases of conflicts or questions submitted to it by the TAB, through its Chairman, and decide any such conflicts or questions;

(d) To receive reports from the TAB on progress and implementation of, and disbursements of funds under the expanded programme;

(e) To review the working relationships between the participating organizations and the effectiveness of the methods of coordination in connection with their technical assistance programmes, making recommendations when appropriate;

(f) To perform such other relevant functions as the Council may assign to it from time to time.

9. In addition, governments will have control over the expenditure of funds through their representatives both at the annual conferences and at meetings of the governing bodies of the Specialized Agencies.

10. Governments requesting assistance are, wherever possible, to meet all expenditures of local currency required. The Technical Assistance Fund is needed for payment of salaries of experts, costs of training in technologically advanced countries, and other items payable in foreign funds. For this reason, the estimated total amount required for the Technical Assistance Fund is comparatively small. The most important contributions, as one delegate to the United Nations expressed it, are "The know how and show how".

11. A number of cogent reasons for a Canadian contribution to the Technical Assistance Fund are included below.

(1) *Canadian Support for the Technical Aid Programme at the General Assembly* The resolution on technical assistance has been approved unanimously by the General Assembly and was supported by the Canadian delegation.

(2) *To Encourage Investment in Under-Developed Countries* One of the early effects of a successful programme should be to create in under-developed countries a suitable investment climate, particularly for United States private capital. At present those conditions do not exist and private capital is unwilling to take the risk. If, as a result of the Programme, United States investments abroad are substantially increased, the resulting circulation of United States exchange should be to the advantage of Canada.

In addition, the increase of United States investments abroad would do much to redress the chronic dollar deficit of the Sterling Area. Such a development would be in keeping with the resolution made at the Tripartite Financial Conference in Washington to encourage dollar investment in the Sterling Area.

(3) *To Discourage the Growth of Economic Nationalism* The successful development of this Programme would discourage the rise of economic nationalism and lead toward a more extended multilateral system in international trade. Technical experts, retained on the international level, would presumably not encourage the establishment of industries producing commodities which would not compete in price or quality with those produced in other parts of the world. Thus, the establishment of un-economic "infant" industries requiring to be protected behind high tariff walls would be discouraged. In consequence, international action in directing the