

the possibility of undertaking measures to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund and of ensuring its employment in the field of capital development. Although no member states voted against this resolution, the leading donor countries, including Canada, abstained.

Of particular interest to Canada was the adoption by the Assembly of Resolution 1825 (XVII), initiated by Canada, on the UN/FAO World Food Programme. As a result of important Canadian initiatives at the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the General Assembly, the World Food Programme has been established and is to begin operations on January 1, 1963. This year's resolution calls upon all countries which have not yet done so to contribute to the Programme in order that it may fulfill its objectives, which are to meet emergency food needs and to stimulate development in less-developed countries by drawing on the abundance of the major food-producing countries.

The pressing need for more skilled manpower in the developing countries was recognized by the Assembly in several resolutions. One [1824 (XVII)] urged United Nations organs to increase their efforts to promote training of national technical personnel for industry, and also urged member states to develop educational systems to meet their needs at the national level. It was unanimously approved. Another resolution [1832 (XVII)], also approved unanimously, called on government and non-government sources to increase their assistance to African governments in the field of education. A third resolution [1827 (XVII)], co-sponsored by Canada, requested the Secretary-General to report on the feasibility of establishing a United Nations institute to train personnel from developing countries for international and national civil-service posts. In regard to the newly-independent countries of Rwanda and Burundi, the Secretary-General was authorized, with the support of Canada, to continue a special programme of technical and economic assistance. Eleven countries abstained on this decision [1836 (XVII)]. A resolution requesting that in future the question of assistance to Libya need not be the subject of a special agenda item, and that it be considered in the context of general United Nations programmes of assistance, was adopted unanimously [1834 (XVII)].

The Assembly gave unanimous approval to the customary resolution [1835 (XVII)] confirming the allocations of funds made by the Technical Assistance Committee to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. With only ten abstentions, the Assembly also adopted an appeal [Resolution 1833 (XII)] to member states to review their contributions to the Expanded Programme and to the United Nations Special Fund, so that the combined total available to these two important aid programmes could reach the established target of \$150 million annually. The amount pledged for 1963 totalled approximately \$120 million.