

benefit is, of course, largely determined by the adequacy of its administrative framework and the availability of well-qualified civil servants.

Through bilateral assistance schemes, and through the Expanded and the Regular Programmes of Technical Assistance of the United Nations, there is scope for the loan of advisers in general public service and in specific areas of administration such as the budgetary and fiscal field, and for the award of fellowships for study abroad of a wide range of administration activities. These programmes, however, do not generally include the provision of administrators who can be incorporated directly in the administrations of the recipient countries at their request.

Mr. Hammarskjold proposed in May 1956, in an address delivered before the Canadian Branch of the International Law Association in Montreal, that a start should be made toward creating an International Administrative Service. Since then, consultations have been held with members of the United Nations to ascertain their views on the Secretary-General's proposals. Although the proposals were controversial in some respects and differences of views arose as to how they could best be put into practice, an overwhelming majority of governments gave their approval to these proposals in principle and agreed that they should be implemented by the United Nations on a trial basis. Sixteen governments stated their intention of seeking the type of assistance which would be provided under the proposed scheme.

Canada's Suggestions

The Canadian Delegation made a number of specific suggestions during the debates in the Technical Assistance Committee which preceded the session of the Economic and Social Council. The Delegation was chiefly concerned to ensure that appointments were not made under the scheme for indefinite periods. It was suggested, therefore, that at the end of a three-year period, if not sooner, each particular appointment should be reviewed and a decision taken for bringing it to a successful conclusion. The Delegation also referred to the traditional Canadian position that new programmes in this general field should be financed under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It was, therefore, suggested that at the end of the first year of the programme's operations there be a review of the best methods of financing the programme, including the possibility that it be financed under the EPTA. The Canadian Delegation also stressed the importance of studying how the new programme could best be related to other United Nations technical assistance programmes.

Council's Recommendations

The resolution, embodying a revised version of the Secretary-General's proposals, was presented by the Technical Assistance Committee to the Economic and Social Council, which adopted it without opposition by a vote of fifteen in favour, including Canada, with Poland and the U.S.S.R. abstaining. The Council's resolution recommends that the Secretary-General be authorized to obtain the temporary services of competent administrators, internationally recruited. This would be done on a limited and experimental basis and as a supplement to existing United Nations programmes of technical assistance, but without entailing additional administrative costs. The experts sent under the scheme would perform duties as servants of the governments which requested their services, and their duties would normally include the training of national personnel to take over the responsibilities which had been tem-