

the Council called for an overhaul of the practices relating to documents and their efficient distribution. A Canadian proposal to revise the Council's schedule of meetings is currently being studied by the member states.

In the economic development field, the Council took stock of progress at the mid-point of the Development Decade, heard the Secretary-General point out that both the growth-rate in developing countries and assistance from the developed countries had slowed down, and approved unanimously a resolution sponsored by 12 developing countries calling for increased aid and greater forward planning.¹ The Council agreed to the organization of industrial symposia designed to help countries benefit from the experience of other countries, recommended that more technical assistance funds should be devoted to industrial projects in developing countries, and asked the Secretary-General to suggest ways in which additional financing on a voluntary basis could be utilized for industrialization within the framework of the new United Nations Development Programme.² The thirty-ninth session commended the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) for a report identifying those areas in which scientific and technological advance should be adapted to the needs of developing countries and suggesting a programme of co-ordinated priority action. ACAST was asked to examine existing agency programmes in this area more closely and to recommend revisions, and the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies were urged to respond to the specific recommendations in the ACAST report. The Council also established, on a permanent footing, the World Food Programme, which was launched at Canada's initiative on an experimental basis in 1962. It recommended to the United Nations a target for WFP of \$275 million for 1966 to 1968, of which not less than 33 per cent should be in cash and services.

In the social and humanitarian fields, the Council adopted recommendations of the Social Commission³ concerning family and child welfare and the training of social-welfare personnel; outlined a suggested programme of action for youth to follow in contributing to economic development; appointed a group of experts to study the relations between distribution and social policy; and, in dealing with the most controversial issue among the social items, passed unanimously a resolution authorizing the provision of technical assistance in family planning to member states requesting such assistance.⁴ The

¹See Page 7. Canada's commitment to the ideals of the United Nations aid programmes was later reflected at the Development Programme pledging conference held in New York in October, when it increased its annual contribution from \$7.325 million to \$9.5 million (Canadian).

²See Page 24.

³See Page 67.

⁴See Page 66.