

New York to examine the replies to a questionnaire which had been approved at the 10th Session of the General Assembly.

The ad hoc committee's interim report was considered at the 22nd Session and a resolution was passed which expressed "the hope that the General Assembly will consider what further steps may help to promote the early establishment of a special United Nations Fund for Economic Development". This decision obviously fell short of the hopes of the advocates of SUNFED, but it keeps the issue alive, while giving all United Nations member countries some breathing spell to consider all its implications. Canada, for one, considers that further study of the proposal will be required before a final decision can be made.

The connected problem of industrialization of less-developed countries was also on the agenda of the Council. At its 19th Session, ECOSOC had requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit, in the light of an earlier survey he had made, a programme of work with a view to accelerating industrialization. At its 21st Session, ECOSOC adopted a resolution, in the formulation of which the Canadian Delegation played an important part, endorsing a programme of study on industrialization and productivity. As a result, the Secretary-General presented at the last Session new proposals which were endorsed by the Council, with the additional request, however, that the Secretary-General "consider further the question of machinery necessary in the field of industrialization of under-developed countries".

The U.S.S.R., which last year had proposed the resurrection of the International Trade Organization, submitted at the last Session a resolution calling for the establishment of a committee "to work out proposals for setting up an International Organization for Trade Co-operation". The Soviet proposal appeared of doubtful value to a majority of delegations because there is already a great deal of inter-governmental trade machinery in existence, particularly GATT, and what is needed is to make better use of these organizations. The Canadian Delegation promoted a compromise, which was adopted as an amendment to the Soviet resolution, stressing the valuable services of the United Nations regional economic commissions in connection with trade co-operation. In the same field, Canada agreed to serve on the United Nations Commodity Commission.

Technical Assistance

In the Technical Assistance Committee, Canada co-sponsored with the United States and Norway a resolution on currency utilization which aims among other things at inducing countries to make their contributions in currency rather than in kind, and stresses the multilateral basis of contributions.

The Canadian Delegation also suggested a series of amendments to an Egyptian, Netherlands, Pakistani, and Indonesian resolution on administrative and operational costs which called for the setting up of an administrative review group of eight members of the Technical Assistance Committee. The Canadian amendment restricted the review group's life until November of this year and also requested the Chairman of the Technical Assistance Committee to consult with the Chairman of the U.N. Advisory Committee on administrative and budgetary questions to determine how the latter's services could be used by the Technical Assistance Committee in examining the administra-