

ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
SUB-COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Second Session

CORRIGENDUM TO THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Held at Lake Success, New York,
on Tuesday, 22 June 1948, at 11 a.m.

On page 6, paragraph 3, delete the third sentence "Technical establishment of to help those countries accomplish this.", and add the following:

"Technical assistance should be completely free of any suggestion of political or economic strings. It should be of high quality, easy of access and obtainable on terms more favourable than those afforded by private sources. It should be rendered to governments or through governments and not to any private, profit-making firms. Next, with regard to available facilities, it should be made clear that no agency had the experts to meet all possible requirements in its fields; all would have to rely to a large extent on experts from outside their ranks. The Sub-Commission should make a recommendation that Member Governments make available their experts to the Secretariat temporarily, if possible free of charge, as had been done by some governments. Member Governments should also be prepared to make their research laboratories available as a source of technical assistance to other countries.

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"The Chairman then classified countries which needed assistance especially into groups which might be referred to as less-developed and least-developed. The latter, he observed, lacking plans and lacking knowledge of economic problems, would benefit most from missions of a general character. The former, however, needed technical experts on particular questions. Panels of experts, he thought, were sometimes useful but were likely to become out of date. The Chairman therefore suggested that the listing of experts be left to international professional associations promoted by the United Nations.

"In connexion with technical training, which he viewed as a means of multiplying technical assistance, the Chairman observed that it might be obtained by training students in technical institutions in their own countries or by facilitating study for selected groups abroad. Though the second method could necessarily be conducted only on a limited scale, the benefits which would result from it for the economy of an under-developed country were tremendous. Therefore that type of technical assistance should be increased as much as possible. One of the obstacles in making it possible for large numbers of students to study abroad was the fact that in many countries foreign students were not permitted to work. The Sub-Commission should draw attention to those difficulties. The establishment of technical institutions in under-developed countries was, in the Chairman's view, especially important, and means should be found to help these countries accomplish this."