

Document symbol: E/1335
English

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E/1335
25 May 1949ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCILCONSEIL
ECONOMIQUE
ET SOCIAL

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MASTER FILE

Ninth session

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Second Report by the Secretary-General^{1/}

INTRODUCTION

1. Paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 200 (III) requests the Secretary-General

"...to report to each session of the Economic and Social Council on the measures which he has taken in compliance with the terms of the present resolution;"

In accordance with this request, the Secretary-General made a brief report to the eighth session of the Council on 19 February 1949 (document E/1174). This report stated that it had been prepared at such a short interval after the General Assembly Resolution that it was not possible for the Secretary-General to provide the Council with more than a brief account of the initial steps taken by him to carry out its provisions.

2. The present report describes in some detail the further measures taken by the Secretary-General to carry out the programme of technical assistance for economic development under resolution 200 (III). It is believed that these further steps described in the paragraphs which follow will enable the Council to undertake the review provided for in paragraph 6 of the resolution, which:

"Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it review at each session the actions taken under the present resolution and, when necessary, formulate recommendations concerning policy and budgetary action required by the General Assembly to carry on the functions instituted by the present resolution."

^{1/} It should be noted that the Secretary-General has also been requested to report to the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council on other aspects of economic development: Report under resolution 179 (VIII) on measures already devised by the Council and the specialized agencies to promote economic development and raise the standards of living of under-developed countries (E/1345); Report under resolution 179 (VIII) on methods of financing economic development of under-developed countries (E/1333); and Report under resolution 180 (VIII) on a comprehensive plan for an expanded co-operative programme of technical assistance for economic development (E/1327).

/At the same time

At the same time attention is drawn to the fact that little more than four months have been available during which it has been possible for the Secretary-General to implement the resolution; although considerable results are already being achieved, much of the effort during this initial period has gone into acquainting Governments with the needs of the programme and its possibilities, and into preliminary negotiations concerning various aspects of the programme.

3. When the present report was being prepared, negotiations with a number of Member Governments regarding requests by them for technical assistance under various parts of the resolution had been brought close to completion. In so far as it may be practicable, it is intended to issue immediately prior to the ninth session of the Council a supplement to this present report indicating in appropriate detail the further steps to implement resolution 200 (III).^{2/}

2/ It should be noted that even before the adoption of resolution 200 (III) the Government of Haiti, taking advantage of the facilities for expert assistance offered through Economic and Social Council resolution 51 (IV) of 28 March 1947, requested the Secretary-General on 10 July 1948 to arrange for a United Nations technical mission to advise that Government on problems related to the economic development of Haiti. It is thought proper to include in this report a brief mention of the work of this mission in view of its importance in providing valuable experience to the Secretary-General in regard to the arrangements for comprehensive missions under paragraph 3 (a). After mutually agreed terms of reference for the United Nations Mission to Haiti were framed, a team of experts was set up in consultation with four of the specialized agencies, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization which were requested to nominate experts who could participate in the mission as such. Other members of the team, including the Head of the Mission, were drawn from United Nations Economic Affairs officers. The Mission as a whole proceeded in the middle of October 1948 to Haiti where it spent two months in intensive investigation of the country's development problems. The report was completed in May 1949 and is now being discussed with the Haitian Government before formal transmittal by the Secretary-General. The only cost likely to be borne by the United Nations, excluding the salaries of Secretariat staff who were members of the Mission, was the expense of publishing the Mission's report. It was estimated that this would amount to approximately \$8,500. (The Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Affairs pointed out in his statement of 3 November 1948 to the Second Committee of the third General Assembly that Departmental personnel could only be released in this way, probably for not more than one such mission in about two years.) In addition, by a decree of 25 October 1948 the Government of Haiti appropriated a sum equivalent to \$23,750 to cover its share of the costs.

STEPS TAKEN TO DATE

Comprehensive and Special Missions

4. Paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 200 (III) provides for:

"... the organization of international teams consisting of experts provided by or through the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the purpose of advising those Governments in connection with their economic development programmes, the organization of such teams, of course, not to preclude the invitation of individual, or groups of, experts from the United Nations or from specialized agencies in connection with problems in the field of those specialized agencies;"

In appropriating moneys to enable the Secretary-General to provide the services foreseen by this paragraph, the report of the Fifth Committee (on Administrative, Financial and Budgetary Questions) to the General Assembly envisaged an expenditure of \$94,000 for three comprehensive economic missions in 1949.^{3/} The following paragraphs describe briefly the formal requests received by the Secretary-General up to the middle of May for technical assistance under this part of the resolution. Included is an estimate of the probable cost of this assistance to the United Nations which is seen to be in excess of the amount foreseen by the Fifth Committee.

Request from Government of Ecuador. The Secretary-General was formally requested by the Government of Ecuador on 29 March 1949 to provide a group of experts to assist that Government in its efforts at economic development by advising it in its preparations for the reorganization of its governmental administrative services and public finance systems, laws and administration, and for the organization of the forthcoming general census of the population of Ecuador. Assistance from the experts is sought in particular with regard to:

- (i) Improvement of the civil service of the Republic through reform of relevant laws, regulations, practices, and administrative arrangements, including rules and arrangements concerning recruitment, functions, rights and obligations, emoluments, promotion, retirement or dismissal of staff.
- (ii) Improvement of the budget system and budget procedures, the tax structure and tax legislation, the methods of

^{3/} However the Secretary-General was empowered to transfer funds between the various activities provided in the Resolution. In this regard, paragraph 4 (a) of the Resolution recognized that "the amount of services and the financial conditions under which they shall be furnished to the various Governments shall be decided by the Secretary-General, and shall be reviewed by the Economic and Social Council at each of its sessions;"

revenue collection, the handling of public funds, the government accountancy methods, the methods and arrangements for control of receipts and expenditures, and the organizational improvement of the fiscal administration with a view to achieving greater efficiency as well as economy in the spending of the taxpayers' money.

- (iii) Review and reform of the tariff legislation, the tariff nomenclature and the customs administration.
- (iv) Review and reform of the system of local government administration and finance -- including budget procedures, revenues and expenditures, utilities and services, public works, accountancy methods, and municipal administration -- with a view to its rationalization and effective co-ordination with the central government system of administration and finance.
- (v) Technical preparation and administrative organization of the 1950 population census, the first official census to be taken in Ecuador.

It is estimated that the cost of this expert assistance requested by the Government of Ecuador will involve an expenditure by the United Nations of approximately \$45,000. The Government for its part will defray the costs of full subsistence for the experts while in Ecuador, medical care, office space and facilities, secretarial help, travel within Ecuador, and certain other specified expenses. The Secretary-General has received confirmation of the Government of Ecuador's agreement with terms of reference, conditions, and arrangements. Preparations for the sending to Ecuador of the experts requested are far advanced.

Request from Government of Guatemala. On 29 April 1949 the Secretary-General received a formal request from the Government of Guatemala to send a comprehensive economic mission to study the economic situation in Guatemala and advise the Government of that country in connection with its programme of economic development. Discussions between representatives of the Secretary-General and the Government of Guatemala regarding the details of the nature of the mission, its terms of reference and composition, financing etc., are still proceeding. It is expected that several specialized agencies would bear some part of its cost and the estimate of the cost to the United Nations is approximately \$35,000.

Request from Government of Mexico. On 10 May 1949 the Secretary-General received a preliminary inquiry from the Mexican delegation to the United Nations requesting experts to advise the Bank of Mexico's Office of

/Industrial

Industrial Research in the first instance in technical and economic problems relating to the Mexican iron and steel industry, the heavy chemical industry, and the development and organization of primary industries based on agriculture. The Mexican delegation also made enquiries regarding the possibility of obtaining experts to assist at a seminar which it proposes to organize in 1950 on problems of industrial development with particular reference to Latin American experience in the development of heavy basic industries and industries based on agriculture. Negotiations with the Mexican authorities are at an early stage. It is expected that a substantial part of the total cost of this expert assistance would be borne by the Bank of Mexico and it is estimated that the cost to the United Nations would amount to approximately \$10,000.

Request from Government of Burma. On 13 May 1949 the Secretary-General received a request from the representative of the Government of Burma for the services of an economic statistician to assist that Government in organizing a system of collecting and analyzing statistical data bearing on the country's resources and, in general, to assist in the establishment of a modern statistical department. Discussions are still at an early stage, and at the time this report is written no details are available. It is estimated that the cost to the United Nations of this technical service during 1949 would amount to approximately \$7,000.

Requests from other Governments. The estimated cost of the above requests amounts to about \$97,000 compared with the \$94,000 contemplated for these services when the General Assembly resolution 200 (III) was adopted. In addition, the Secretary-General has received informal enquiries from a number of other Member Governments relating to the possibility of sending comprehensive or special missions to those countries to advise on a series of general and specific problems. These discussions are still being carried on. It is, however, clear that it will not be possible to meet all requests for this type of assistance. The Secretary-General, who was charged with the responsibility of deciding "the amount of services and the financial conditions under which they shall be furnished to the various Governments concerned" will, of course, make his decisions with "due regard to geographical considerations".

Fellowship Programme 4/

5. Paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 200 (III) provides for:

"... the training abroad of experts of under-developed countries through the provision of fellowships for study in those countries or institutions which, in the particular fields of study, have achieved an advanced level of technical competence;"

The Secretary-General sent a letter and memorandum to all Member Governments on 18 February 1949 indicating that there would be about sixty fellowships available during 1949 and explaining the procedure which Governments should follow if they wished to make requests for fellowships for their nationals. This communication also set out the qualifications required of candidates and the general conditions applicable to fellowships.^{5/} As of 20 May 1949 the Secretary-General has received formal communications from the following eleven Member Governments who have nominated sixty-eight candidates for fellowships under this paragraph of the resolution:

4/ The Technical Working Group on Fellowships of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination met on 14-15 March to explore the possibility of ensuring maximum co-ordination among the fellowship programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. After a thorough discussion of the subject it was found that no duplication or overlapping actually exists in the operation of international fellowship programmes; that machinery for consultation already exists; and that a high degree of uniformity has already been reached between the international organizations concerned, with regard to the administration of the various programmes. The Working Group expressed the wish that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should give consideration to its recommendation that the most progressive co-ordination with the greatest likelihood of permanent value could be attained and developed by continued existence of the Technical Working Group on Fellowship Programmes at the United Nations Headquarters. In this connection see fifth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/1340).

5/ Fellowships are open to men and women who already have considerable experience in activities related to the economic development of their countries and in allied technical fields and preferably to those who are now engaged in such activities, and who, after completion of the period of study, would return to those fields in their countries. Subject to agreement between the United Nations and the Government concerned, the United Nations will provide: a monthly living allowance of between US \$200 and US \$300; travel in connection with his studies within the country in which the fellowship is tenable, up to a limit which will be specified in each case; a limited sum for the purchase of technical publications; and travel from and to the fellow's home country, in whole or in part, to the extent that it cannot be paid for in the currency of the fellow's country. The Government will provide or ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made to provide: all expenses of travel within the fellow's home country incidental to travel abroad, including the expenditures for passport, visa etc; any advances necessary to enable the fellow to make such other preparations in his home country as may be necessary before he leaves his country; and such other expenses as may be paid in the currency of the fellow's country. The United Nations cannot assume financial responsibility for such expenses as may be incurred by the fellow for medical care or other emergencies.

Summary Table of Fellowship Applications
received as of 20 May 1949

Name of Member Government requesting fellowships	Number of candidates nominated	Number of applications sufficiently documented to permit consideration by Selection Committee.	Number of awards recommended by Selection Committee
Brazil	5	5	2
China	4	4	2
Colombia	4	-	-
Ecuador	12	12	2
Guatemala	1	1	1
Haiti	5	5	2
India	2	2	2
Philippines	21	5	2
Syria	2	2	2
Venezuela	4	4	2
Yugoslavia	8	-	-
Totals	68	40	17

The proposed fields of study of the candidates nominated by these Governments include power development, techniques of water control and utilization, transport and communications techniques, industrial processes, mining techniques, promotion and planning of economic development, combined resources development, modern fiscal methods, and techniques of public administration related to economic development.

On 14 April 1949 the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Affairs established a Selection Committee in the Department of Economic Affairs to make recommendations regarding the award of fellowships. The Committee consists of the senior officers of the Department and a member of the staff of the Secretary-General's office.

Of the sixty-eight applications for fellowships under General Assembly resolution 200 (III) received by the Secretary-General up to 20 May 1949, forty were sufficiently documented to permit consideration by the Selection Committee which made favourable recommendations in seventeen cases. The Committee rejected ten applications as for various reasons the candidates did not appear to be qualified. It postponed action in thirteen cases in view of the decision to limit to two the number of awards made to any one country at the first two meetings of the Selection Committee. These

/applications

applications would be considered in June or July together with additional applications which are expected.

From informal discussions between members of the Secretariat and delegations, it is believed that by the middle of June at least ten other Member Governments will have nominated about fifty additional candidates for fellowships. It is clear that the number of applications which will be received by the Secretary-General under this paragraph of resolution 200 (III) will be more than twice as great as the number for which provision was made when the Fifth Committee considered the financial implications of the Technical Assistance Program.

Arrangements within "Host" Countries. Notification of awards will not be made until it has been ascertained that facilities for the fellowship holder's proposed study and observation can be made available within the more highly developed countries where the appropriate facilities exist. In the Secretary-General's memorandum of 18 February 1949 already referred to, it was stated that the success of the fellowship programme depended on the full co-operation of Member Governments who were able to arrange host facilities in public or private institutions and organizations where it would be possible for an expert from an under-developed country to study and observe some general or specific aspect of economic development. Placement arrangements covering a number of awards are about to be completed in the United States. At this writing a representative of the Department of Economic Affairs is arranging host facilities in several countries in Europe. Communications have been received from the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, India, Norway and the United States, indicating the desire of these Governments to make host facilities available to holders of United Nations fellowships and in certain cases listing specific facilities which are now available. The texts of the letters from these Governments are appended as an Annex to this report. It will be noted that the facilities generously offered by these Governments cover a wide range of fields and it seems clear that the availability of proper training facilities will not be a deterrent to the expansion of this type of training activity in the future.

Training within Under-developed Countries

6. Paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 200 (III) provides for:

"... the training of local technicians within the under-developed countries themselves by promoting visits of experts in various aspects of economic development for the purpose of instructing local personnel and for assisting in the organization of technical institutions;"

The principal activity under this paragraph has thus far been undertaken

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by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in connection with technical assistance to Member Governments in planning national censuses to be taken in 1950 and 1951. This activity was recommended with a high priority by the Statistical Commission at its third session and was approved by the Economic and Social Council during its seventh session. In view of the fact that comprehensive surveys of people and land are essential for the planning of economic development, the Secretary-General arranged for tentative programmes in this field amounting to about \$48,000 in 1949. These arrangements were facilitated by the preparatory work that had already been done for technical advice on population censuses during 1950 and 1951.

In accordance with these decisions, the Statistical Office is co-operating in a training institute on population censuses to be held at Guatemala from 16 May to 24 June. The institute is organized by the Guatemalan Government with the co-operation of the Inter-American Statistical Institute and other agencies. The Statistical Office is also actively participating with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, regional economic commissions of the United Nations, and Member Governments in the organization and conduct of three similar additional institutes in 1949. The first two will be held in New Delhi and in Cairo, beginning in September, on the subject of agricultural and population censuses. The third will be held in Santiago de Chile in October, on censuses of population, agriculture and industry. Negotiations are proceeding on requests received from a number of other Member Governments for similar types of assistance.

Since statistical training of local technicians will be greatly facilitated by the use of manuals of instruction specially written for the purpose, the Statistical Office is preparing a series of such manuals on various statistical subjects. Work is under way on two of these manuals, namely "A Handbook of Population Census Methods" and "A Manual for Compiling and Reporting National Income Statistics".

Assistance to Governments in obtaining personnel, equipment, supplies and technical information

7. Paragraph 3(d) of resolution 200 (LIII) envisages arrangements "...designed to assist Governments to obtain technical personnel, equipment and supplies, and to arrange for the organization of such other services as may be appropriate in the promotion of economic development, including the organization of seminars on special problems of economic development, and the exchange of current information concerning technical problems of economic development;"

Under this paragraph the Secretary-General has begun to set up modest facilities designed to disseminate technical information when requested by Member Governments for services appropriate to the promotion of their economic development as specified in this paragraph.

Arrangements have been made to commence the publication of technical handbooks dealing with specific problems of special interest to under-developed countries. The first of these handbooks is in course of preparation and will deal with the construction, organization and operation of small-scale iron foundries suitable for small agricultural communities in connection with the production of agricultural implements. A second handbook is planned which will describe the setting-up, operation and maintenance of small plants for the preparation of anti-malarial insecticides with particular emphasis on the preparation of basic DDT in forms suitable for immediate application. The purpose of these handbooks is to adopt the technology of developed economies to the particular conditions prevailing in under-developed countries.

To facilitate work in connection with requests and anticipated requests from Latin American countries, arrangements have been made to collect material bearing on the technical needs of Latin America and available sources of technical assistance.

The initial steps have also been taken to commence the publication of a periodical bulletin specifically devoted to problems of economic development. The first issues of this bulletin will be of an experimental nature in order to determine the most suitable content and form. The main emphasis will be on the substantive economic aspects of economic development, but it will include news on the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of economic development, as well as data relating to the application of technology to the particular industrial problems which are prevalent in under-developed countries.

Arrangements are also being made to set up a clearing house within the Secretariat for information regarding available technical services and /equipment.

equipment. Although the United Nations is not in a position to supply directly answers to most questions concerning industrial equipment and supplies, and other services available from various public organizations or private firms and laboratories, it can act as a clearing house and direct requests to the proper places. In addition, it can, in certain instances, provide bibliographies, abstracts or copies of technical literature on specific problems, as well as information concerning the availability of technical films, film strips and advice concerning their procurement.

It is estimated that the expenditures thus far contemplated in connection with the activities listed above will cost the United Nations about \$25,000. However some of the expenditures involved will not be made before 1950. The Fifth Committee estimated that a total of \$34,000 would be required for activities under both paragraphs 3(c) and 3(d). It will be noted that the present action being taken under these paragraphs would involve an expenditure of \$73,000. It is clear, therefore, that not all of these activities can be financed. It is possible that some of them may not mature; moreover, all of them are subject to continuous review and adjustment in order to effect the most beneficial expenditure of funds.

Expenditure of Funds Appropriated under Resolution 200 (III)

8. The estimated cost to the United Nations of the various technical assistance services to member Governments described under the four sub-paragraphs of paragraph 3 of the resolution will amount to approximately \$290,000. There must be added to this an additional sum of approximately \$55,000 to cover the cost of the staff required to administer the programme of technical assistance. In view of the budgetary limitation of \$233,000, it is clear that it will not be possible for the Secretary-General to provide Member Governments with all of the services described above during 1949. As negotiations with Governments mature, it will be possible to make final decisions as to the activities which can and should be financed during 1949 and those which must be postponed for a later time.

Technical Assistance Programme Proposed for 1950

9. To enable the Council to carry out its responsibilities under paragraph 6 of resolution 200 (III) and formulate specific recommendations concerning budgetary action required by the General Assembly to continue the functions instituted by the resolution, the Secretary-General will make available within a few days an addendum to this report on the programme of technical assistance proposed for 1950. The information required for this addendum awaits completion of the Secretary-General's budget statement to the fourth General Assembly.

ANNEX

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBER GOVERNMENTS REGARDING THE
OFFER OF HOST FACILITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROGRAMME OF
FELLOWSHIPS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTION 200 (III)

Letter dated 19 April 1949 from the Australian Mission
to the United Nations, Addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to your Note of 18th February (ECA 336-02) regarding technical assistance for economic development. The contents of this Note were not received in Australia until mid-March and reply by 31st March as requested was impossible.

Investigation of Australian participation has been hurried but my Government wishes me to assure you of Australia's desire to participate as far as practicable in the fellowship programme. Certain facilities in technical training can be made available in practically all the fields listed.

On the other hand it might not be possible to meet the speciality requirements of any given trainee and it would be necessary to have specific details of these requirements.

The Australian authorities would prefer to await specific requests for placing fellows and not to furnish a complete survey of facilities available in all fields listed.

(Signed) G. Jockel
(for) Minister

/Letter

Letter dated 19 April 1949 from the Permanent Representative
of Belgium to the United Nations, Addressed to
the Secretary-General

I had the honour to address to you, on 11 April 1949, a first communication in which I informed you of the favourable attitude of my Government towards the idea of receiving in Belgium United Nations Fellowship holders under the programme provided for in General Assembly Resolution 200 (III).

The competent services have shown great interest in the question referred to in your telegram of 30 March; the necessary steps have been taken in order to centralize and direct to the various services concerned, any communications which you might address to us on this subject.

You will find set out below a list of institutions, research centres and laboratories of particular interest for the study of techniques in the utilization of agricultural and forest resources. This list is, of course, incomplete and preliminary.

Institutions

Ministry of Agriculture:

Forestry Research Centre of Groenendael
Agronomic Research Centre of Gembloux
Agronomic Research Centre of Ghent

Ministry of Communications:

Wood-testing Centre of Malines

Ministry for the Colonies:

Museum and Laboratory of Tervueren

Ministry of Public Instruction:

Horticultural School of Vilvorde
Agronomic Institute of Gembloux
Agronomic Institute of Ghent
Agricultural Laboratory of the University of Brussels
Wood-testing Laboratory of the University of Brussels

INTERCOMMUNAL LABORATORY OF BRUSSELS

Ministry of Economic Affairs:

Central Laboratory (formerly Ministry of Food)
National Institute of Fermentation Industries (Brussels)
Institute of Fermentation (Ghent)
Agronomic Institute of Louvain
Zeewetenschappelijk Instituut (Ostende)

There are in Belgium a great many superior or technical training institutions, research centres, laboratories, etc.

/In this

In this connection I am sending you a volume entitled "Guide to Studies in Belgium" by A. Van Waeyenberghe. I am also sending herewith the publication "Institutions for Higher Training and Research in Belgium" of the University Foundation.

I shall not fail to communicate to you the information which I expect to receive from my Government.

(Signed) Fernand van Langenhove

Letter dated 9 May 1949 from the Secretary of State for External
Affairs of Canada, Addressed to the Secretary-General

The Secretary of State for External Affairs presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note ECA 336-02 of February 18 regarding paragraph 3, and in particular sub-paragraph (b), of General Assembly Resolution 200 (III), December 4, 1948 on Technical Assistance for Economic Development.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is pleased to inform the Secretary-General that the departments of the Canadian Government doing some of the types of technical work specified consider that it would be feasible to arrange for courses of practical training to be given a limited number of United Nations Fellows who may wish to come to Canada for this purpose.

In view of the number of different departments which may co-operate in this programme, it is suggested that the initial arrangements should continue to be made through the Department of External Affairs. If the branch of the Secretariat responsible for the administration of the project would be prepared to send an official to Ottawa, the responsible Canadian authorities would welcome the opportunity to discuss the details of any proposed arrangements, with a view to determining exactly which of the facilities for training available in Canada would be of interest to the United Nations Fellows.

(Signed) J.W.H.

7-133
Page 110

Letter dated 26 April 1949 from the Permanent Delegation of Denmark
to the United Nations, Addressed to the Secretary-General

Referring to your telegram to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated April 5, 1949, concerning technical assistance for economic development, I have the honour to forward a memorandum dated
April 21, 1949 containing information available on possibilities for study in Denmark in connection with the fellowship arrangement mentioned in your letter of February 18, 1949.

(Signed) William Borberg

MEMORANDUM

With reference to the letters of December 30, 1948, with enclosures, and of February 18, 1949, with enclosures, from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Danish Foreign Minister, concerning technical assistance for economic development, the Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs submits the information available on possibilities for study in Denmark in connexion with the fellowship arrangement mentioned in the Secretary-General's letter of February 18, 1949.

The following references cover the corresponding paragraphs in the memorandum received with the letter of February 18.

5(a) Power Development: Foreign electrical engineers may advantageously study certain aspects of technical developments where they are relatively advanced in Denmark. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that several large electrical power stations for town supplies as well as regional supplies, with steam as well as diesel engines, were completed in the first year of the war and in the immediately preceding years. Subsidiary stations and large networks of supply for 50,000 and 60,000 volts were also expanded. At the present time a number of additional large power stations and supply networks are being expanded or projected.

Students interested in installation technique (house installations) will find that this technique is relatively advanced in Denmark where such installations in factories and farms may offer details of interest. Danish factories producing machinery and material for power stations (generators, transformers, high tension material, cables, insulators and insulating material) are willing, within certain limits, to have foreigners inspect the factories engaged in such work, but they cannot see their way to offer any training in the form of employment, whether of short or long duration.

5(b) Water Control and Utilization Techniques: Hydraulic engineering in Denmark (harbour construction and coast preservation) is presumably at a relatively high level, both in regard to planning, construction and administration; but it should be noted that the natural conditions in Denmark (small difference in tidal waters, low resistance to coastal erosion with heavy shifts of material in some places) have influenced Danish harbour construction. Students from countries less developed in hydraulic engineering may probably find many things of interest in this country. Further, Danish engineering contractors have built harbours in different parts of the world under varying natural conditions.

Finally, Denmark has achieved good results in diking, artificial de-watering and draining of small water-logged areas. A limited number of

students is welcomed in these fields.

5(c) Transport: One aspect where the Danish State Railways have attained a high technical standard is the Danish train-ferrys and their ferry-berths, and construction of large bridges across inlets of the sea. In regard to construction of large railway stations, planning of rail-systems and stations buildings as well as track constructions, security and communication plants, Denmark offers good possibilities for students. In one special field, viz. heating of rail-switches, a new design has been created in Denmark, which will probably be put to practical use before next winter, and to which great expectations are attached. Fellowship holders will be welcomed to study the different plants, which will be demonstrated and explained to such students together with calculations and blueprints, but it will be difficult to spare executives for longer periods to train and give explanations to such students.

5(d) Communications: Télégraph installations in Denmark are considered to be fully up to date and of special interest with regard to telewriters. Technicians from countries whose techniques in telegraphy is relatively less advanced, e.g. in regard to automatic stations on a national scale, may probably study the mentioned plants with profit and also the existing plans for developing them, and a limited number of students may be admitted.

5(f) Techniques in the Promotion and Planning of Economic Development: The Economic Secretariat is prepared to explain its experiences in short-term as well as long-term planning, including compilation of partial budgets for individual sectors of the economy of the country and preparation of a proper national economic budget. It is added, however, that facilities are not available for more than one student at a time, and candidates are required to master a Scandinavian language or English. Official Dutch statistics are practically all concentrated in the National Bureau of Statistics, and are in all essentials considered to be up to the best existing standards. The Bureau is prepared to admit students from other countries.

In regard to the request contained in p.3, paragraph 7 of the above-mentioned memorandum for corresponding information on possibilities of studies in other fields, such information will be supplied upon receipt from the Secretariat of the United Nations of details as to what fields of study will be of particular interest.

With reference to p.4, paragraph 8 of the memorandum, it is hereby confirmed in conformity with telegram from this Ministry, dated April 1, 1949, re your telegram 75, that initial arrangements can be made with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen.

/Letter

Letter dated 28 March 1949 from the Ministry for
Foreign Affairs of France, Addressed to the Secretary-General

In your letter No. ECA 336/02 of 18 February last, you kindly sent me a memorandum on the steps taken by the Secretariat to carry out Resolution 200(III) of the Assembly on technical assistance for economic development, for the training abroad of experts of under-developed countries.

I have the honour to inform you that the French Government, in its wish to make as large a contribution as possible to the success of the programme of Fellowships contemplated by the Secretariat, has carefully investigated the facilities that could be extended in France and in the territories of the French Union to experts of under-developed countries, in order to enable them to undergo periods of study and technical training in the fields enumerated in paragraph 5 of the aforementioned memorandum.

The attached note indicates, in accordance with the first results of this investigation, the various technical fields in which such periods of study might be very speedily organized for holders of United Nations Fellowships.

This note is based on the principle that the periods of study are intended not for the training of students, but for the more advanced training of already skilled experts who can, after a short period of orientation, be placed in direct contact with various techniques.

It goes without saying that if the United Nations were to contemplate in the future the granting of Fellowships for longer periods to students wishing to acquire technical training in schools, institutes or other educational establishments specializing in any branch of economic activity, the French Government, which itself grants many Fellowships to foreign students, would be prepared to co-operate fully with the United Nations. It will gladly provide the Secretariat with any information the latter may desire on these establishments and on the facilities which could be granted there to foreign Fellowship holders.

I would add that the French Government, with a view to co-operating with the United Nations and the specialized agencies in technical assistance to under-developed countries, has decided to grant through UNESCO some 20 six-month Fellowships for the forthcoming university year.

Lastly, I should like to point out that holders of United Nations Fellowships arriving in France may find it useful, even if they are immediately taken in charge by the administration or the enterprise under whose auspices they will conduct their studies, to communicate on arrival with the Comité d'accueil aux étudiants étrangers at 96 boulevard Raspail, Paris. That committee will help them to solve material problems of lodging, travel, etc.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

NOTE

on the fields of French economy in which study periods of three to six months could be organized immediately or within a short space of time for technicians of under-developed countries holding United Nations Fellowships.

The following information on facilities offered by France in this field have been grouped under the various headings included in the United Nations memorandum of 18 February 1949.

(a) and (b) - Power development: techniques of planning, construction, maintenance and operation of thermo- or hydro-electric plants; water control and utilization techniques: power, irrigation, drainage and flood control, and inland navigation where appropriate.

1. Electricity - In the field of electricity, France is able to provide technicians from under-developed countries with the means of acquiring additional knowledge in the following spheres:

construction of thermo-electric plants;

construction of hydro-electric plants;

construction of electric power communication and distribution systems;

planning of supplies corresponding to the development of consumption;

elaboration of legislation and administrative regulations which in every country are the indispensable complement of technical measures for the production and distribution of electric power.

The mainstay of the production and distribution of electrical power in France is a nationalized institution called Electricité de France, but there are also other bodies, independent of Electricité de France, which play an important part in producing electrical power; these bodies are the Cie Nationale du Rhône, which has factories at GENISSIAT (in use) and DONZEREMONDRAGON (under construction), the Sté Nationale des Chemins de fer français which has its own hydro-electric plant, and the collieries, which produce part of their own thermo-electric power in the factories which they manage. In the field of distribution proper, several very important administrations, independent of Electricité de France, are responsible for the distribution of low and medium voltage power.

The preparation of programmes and of the information essential for carrying them out requires field work for the collection of data on the longitudinal section of rivers, the sounding of mountain lakes, the measurement of water flow and the keeping of statistics for future use. This part of the work is performed entirely by the Electricity Department.

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Since all the services responsible for the production, transmission and distribution of electrical power in France are operated under the authority of the Electricity Department, that Department alone can give guidance to the holders of United Nations Fellowships.

Fellowship holders might find it useful to supplement their technical documentation by study periods at the hydraulic laboratories of Toulouse, Grenoble and Paris, and at various electro-technical laboratories. The Electricity Department will direct them to the laboratories where they will derive most benefit from a period of study.

In short, France is in a position to welcome United Nations Fellows and enable them to perfect their knowledge of electrical techniques; they should apply to the Electricity Department, 30 Avenue Marceau, Paris 8, which will undertake to direct their studies.

These particulars are accompanied by two notices containing a brief technical review on thermo-electric plants in course of construction in 1948 and on existing hydro-electric plants, more detailed reports on French hydro-electric and thermal installations, and a copy of the statistics kept by the Electricity Department, which constitute the most complete statistics on the subject in continuous form.

2. Hydraulic techniques - The central Hydraulic Laboratory at Maison-Alfort, a private institution subsidized by the State, conducts important research, especially on the methods of constructing port installations, the maintenance of navigable waterways, etc. This institution is prepared to organize study periods for foreign technicians. The attached leaflet contains details on the laboratory's activities.

(c) Transport: techniques of planning, construction, maintenance and operation of road, rail, water and air transport facilities.

The Ministry of Public Works and Transport could take foreign holders of United Nations Fellowships in the following fields and under the following conditions:

1. Techniques of construction, maintenance and equipment of road systems and constructional engineering.

Foreign technicians specializing in this subject might be interested in visiting the following works:

Motor highways (exits from Marseilles and Lyons)

Reconstruction of large bridges over the Loire and Rhône

Modern road-surfacing works, according to the processes recently perfected in Saône-et-Loire.

2. Techniques of reconstructing port installations, lay-out of approaches, equipment and utilization of ports.

Reconstruction work on a large French port such as Marseilles or Le Havre might be studied, and a visit might be paid to examine the work of clearing the approaches to the port of Nantes, blocked by ships sunk in the railway during the German retreat.

Fellows interested in techniques 1 and 2 above should apply to Mr. GRELOT, Inspector General of Bridges and Highways, Director of the National School of Bridges and Highways, 28 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris, who would send them on to the specialized technical services after an introductory period of instruction.

This introductory period would include, in particular, a short course at laboratories specializing in research and tests related to public works.

3. Rail transport technique.

In this field, the Fellows might give special attention to questions of electrification, the rebuilding of constructional engineering works, and the installation and operation of modern marshalling yards.

The testing workshops at Vitry are among the installations which might interest them.

For questions connected with this branch, the Fellows should apply to Mr. DUGAS, Chief Engineer, Head of the Technical Services of the General Directorate of the S.N.C.F., 80 rue Saint Lazare, Paris, who would provide them with guidance on the particular branch they might wish to study.

(d) Communications: Techniques of planning, development, maintenance and operation of telephonic, telegraphic, and wireless communications.

The Administration of the P.T.T. could organize courses for foreign technicians in the following branches:

1. Telegraph system - telegraph operation - telegraph installations - maintenance of telegraph systems - telegraph switching - manufacture of telegraph equipment.
2. Telephone systems - operation - urban automatic telephones - rural automatic telephones - inter-urban automatic telephones - manufacture of automatic telephone equipment - maintenance of installations.
3. Long-distance transmission - carrier currents - underground cables - relay stations - co-axial cables.
4. Radio-telegraphic and radio-telephonic communications - operation - stations - manufacture and maintenance of equipment.
5. Study and research in the field of telecommunications (acoustics, switching, telegraph, transmission, radio-multiple cables with a large number of lines, high frequency...)

The French broadcasting and television services would be prepared to take Fellows specializing in their particular fields under the same conditions.

(e) Industrial processes and techniques related to utilization of agricultural, mineral and forest resources.

1. The National Agronomical Institute could take two foreign technicians at a time for periods of three to six months, either between 1 May and 31 July 1949, or during the 1949-50 school year, in the following laboratories:

- (i) Zootechnical Laboratory: study of the feeding of domestic animals - French and foreign breeds - methods of reproduction and selection - artificial insemination.
- (ii) Genetics Laboratory: theories of pure and applied genetics - improvement of plants cultivated on a large scale.
- (iii) Laboratory of Physical Chemistry: study of vitamins and mineral elements in food for cattle, by physical methods.

The Laboratories mentioned in paragraphs (i) and (ii) could organize study periods in various parts of France, in order to acquaint foreign technicians with the practical results obtained in that country.

2. In the field of agriculture, forestry techniques and animal husbandry in tropical regions, study periods could be organized immediately under the following conditions:

A. Hydraulic and irrigation techniques: the Niger Office could take Fellows (for whom it could provide accommodation) at its centre at Segou (Sudan) to study the irrigation of rice and cotton. The best time would be between June and December. The study periods might be supplemented by visits to installations in Senegal and the Niger Valley.

B. Industrial techniques related to utilization of agricultural and forest resources.

The Niger Office could organize courses of study on methods of clearing land cultivating rice also between June and December. The Cinchona Experimental Station of Dschang (Cameroon) could take one Fellow, preferably between May and December, with residence at Dschang.

The Institute of Research on Palm Oil and Oilseeds at Paris (Square Petrarqué) could take three Fellows between October and March to study the chemistry of fatty substances and the industrial techniques of processing oilseeds. These study periods would be supplemented by visits to factories.

The Forestry Technique Section of the French Ministry for Overseas Territories studies the physical, mechanical and technological properties of timber, forest botany, and the techniques of the conservation, organization and exploitation of tropical forests in its establishments at Paris and at Nogent-sur-Marne.

Study periods could be organized, preferably not before September 1949, with the assistance of the National School of Forestry.

C. Techniques related to the appraisal of mineral resources. Here again, the Niger Office, which carries out topographical, pedological and phytogeographical prospecting over vast areas, could organize courses, preferably from December to June, with the co-operation of the Colonial Office for Scientific Research.

(f) Techniques in the promotion and planning of economic development, including techniques of collection and use of statistical and other data, in the institution of modern fiscal methods, and in methods of resource appraisal, including aerial surveying.

- Statistics: Professor DARMOY, Director of the Statistical Institute, who organizes the reception of a certain number of foreign trainees regularly every year, would gladly welcome the United Nations Fellows.

- Aerial Surveying: Experts interested in this technique should apply to General HURAUIT, Inspector-General, Director of the National Geographical Institute, 136 bis - 140, rue de Grenelle, Paris, who would direct them to the competent branch of the National Geographical Institute.

In order that the Fellows should be able to benefit from their stay at the Institute, which is concerned with highly specialized knowledge, it is essential that they should already have made serious studies in that branch.

Letter dated 31 March 1949 from the Delegation of India
to the United Nations, Addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to your communication No. ECA 336/02 dated the 18th February 1949 regarding the program for the training abroad of experts of under-developed countries through the United Nations Fellowships and to say that the Government of India have intimated that they might be in a position to offer facilities for advanced technical studies in the following specific fields subject to details including financial arrangements being negotiated between the United Nations and the Government of India.

- (1) Agricultural research at Indian Agricultural Institute, Pusa;
- (2) Forest research at Indian Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun;
- (3) Veterinary Research at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar and Mukteswar;
- (4) Survey of lands by Survey of India;
- (5) Advanced training and study in all aspects relating to water control navigation etc. at Central Waterways Irrigation and Navigation Commission's Research Institute, Poona;
- (6) Study of the workings of combined water power flood control and navigation undertakings such as Mettur and Pykara projects;
- (7) Telecommunication: Working of carriers on open wire routes and construction of such routes.

(Signed) M. Gopala Menon
First Secretary

Letter dated 19 May 1949 from the Norwegian Permanent Delegation
to the United Nations, Addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to your letter ECA 336/02/018 of February 18 concerning technical assistance for economic development. I have the honour to inform you that the appropriate Norwegian authorities have been considering the possibility of making arrangements for accepting fellowship holders in Norway. The Norwegian Board of Electricity and River Control will probably be able to accept fellowship holders at its hydrographic section. Furthermore, the Norwegian Ministry of Commerce will be able to give assistance to fellowship holders wishing to study methods for economic planning in Norway.

It is understood that in case it should be considered by the Secretariat to send fellowship holders to Norway, further details of the arrangement will be worked out with Norwegian authorities.

(Signed) /s/ Ivar Lunde
for Norwegian Permanent Delegate
to the United Nations

Letter dated 13 May 1949 from the United States Mission
to the United Nations, Addressed to the Secretary-General

The United States Representative at the seat of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to refer to his note of February 18, 1949, requesting information concerning facilities in the United States available for the training of experts from under-developed countries through United Nations fellowships.

The United States Representative has the honor to advise that Mr. John M. Leddy of the Department of State has been designated provisionally as the official of the United States Government with whom initial arrangements for the training program may be negotiated. Mr. Leddy has held a preliminary conversation with Mr. E.R. Henson of the United Nations Secretariat indicating the interest of this Government in rendering assistance in the carrying out of the fellowship program.

Individual agencies of the United States Government have organized programs and are currently providing training for United Nations fellows. The following agencies outside the Department of State maintain such training programs at present or have expressed interest in facilitating the carrying out of the program for training experts from under-developed countries:

Department of Agriculture
Department of the Army
Bureau of the Budget
Civil Aeronautics Board
Department of Commerce
Economic Co-operation Administration
Federal Communications Commission
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Federal Security Agency
Federal Works Agency
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Institute of American Affairs
Department of Interior
Interstate Commerce Commission
Department of Justice
Library of Congress
United States Maritime Commission
National Archives
National Gallery of Art
National Security Resources Board
Department of the Navy
United States Tariff Commission
Treasury Department