

government has continuously pressed for reform. At least twenty commissions have been appointed. There are many reports and more to come. The stimulating motivation appears to be more effective mobilization of resources for social and economic development.

One goal of reform is to strengthen the civil service systems. Perhaps indicative of one line of progress was the creation of an "Economic Pool". This action recognized service needs of the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industries and sought to provide officers with general administrative qualifications as well as training in economic policies, procedures and practices. Officers are carefully selected from several of the services of the government, given special training, and in effect are launched upon a new career service. But major action on the civil service awaits action on a report of a special Commission of Pay and Service, chaired by a distinguished Justice of the Supreme Court. Basically, the need is for adjustment to a new age of science and technology, through increasing scientific and technical orientation for the generalist, and through sharing of generalist know-how and career opportunities with the technical and professional officers.

Another reform effort has sought to expedite government transactions. The Secretariat System has been under scrutiny. One target has been the "noting system". A first attack has been the appointment of Section Officers with some power to make decisions and answer correspondence. This does shorten the processing. The problem of sanctions has been met partially through the detail of financial officers to key points to facilitate action. Here the success varies with the performance of the individuals assigned. The sustained attention of an adequate staff for organization and methods is the ultimate solution for needed procedural reforms.

Periodically the Government has been confronted with a national development project or program that is considered beyond the capacity of a traditional department—perhaps because of size, urgency or special technological content. Under such circumstances the Government has not hesitated to by-pass the personnel, fiscal and procedural limitations of the departments and to move to a new instrumentality. These new agencies—nearly 30 in number—have been of an authority or corporate character. They have considerable autonomy, especially with respect to personnel and budgetary controls. On the other hand, they are subject to project review. They tie into the Government through a Ministry or Department. And the Government invariably has a direct right of intervention with respect to Board Membership and directly or indirectly as to basic policies. The Authority type of organization is utilized when the functions are associated