

1968-69, \$5 million was allocated to this program, and the figure rose to \$8.5 million for 1970-71. It has been estimated that the total value of private assistance to developing nations from Canadian organizations is about \$35 million annually.

Many of these groups - churches, universities, technical institutions, industrial or labour associations, co-operatives, professional societies - were pioneers in the development field, and are operating successful programs that can be expanded and strengthened with any additional support they receive.

To tap complementary private resources, grants are normally made on a matching basis to the national or parent body of a Canadian organization, which provides half to two-thirds of the project's support. Assistance of this kind should also increase the extent or scope of Canadian activity and should complement and supplement the official aid effort.

The largest single grant made by the Special Programs Division in 1970 was \$4.5 million to the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), which had 1,157 Canadian volunteers serving 44 developing countries in October 1970. Other grants - to a variety of church organizations, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), the Canadian Hunger Foundation, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, and others - have helped carry out many valuable projects around the world, mainly in the fields of education, health and welfare.

#### Business and Industry Division

In 1969, CIDA's Business and Industry Division was established to develop a program that would help Canadian companies begin or expand suitable overseas enterprises, thereby facilitating the transfer of know-how and investment funds into the private sector of developing economies.

The Division co-operates closely with Canadian business and industry, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, international finance corporations, and development banks and corporations overseas in identifying and arranging financing for worthwhile investment opportunities in all types of secondary industry in the developing countries.

Of particular interest to the Business and Industry Division, and to the developing countries, are the labour-intensive industries that can use to best advantage the talented graduates of schools established under the aid plans of many nations. Such enterprises can contribute to Canada's international development efforts by extending program continuity from education into economic development.

This co-operative effort should prove valuable to all participants: Canadians investing abroad will benefit from strong local support, the development banks and corporations will be strengthened by Canadian interest, and CIDA itself will gain additional contacts and resources. Even more important, a new injection of skills and funds into their commerce and industries can bring the countries of the "Third World" closer to the real goal of Canada's assistance programs, self-generating development.