

Assembly agreed that the existing United Nations technical assistance programmes should henceforth be known as the United Nations Programmes for Technical Cooperation. This change in name constituted recognition of the fact that assistance can never be one-sided if it is to be effective. It must be freely offered and freely accepted, and effort on the part of one must be matched by efforts on the part of the other. It is not simply a question of more richly endowed nations sharing the fruits of their prosperity with those which have yet to develop their full capacities of production. It is, rather, a question of the developed countries reinforcing the endeavours of the less-developed to accelerate their own economic and social progress.

We recognize that it is the efforts of the developing countries themselves which have been mainly responsible for the great strides made towards this end. For all this, the developed countries have an essential contribution to make. Canada is above all concerned to mobilize effectively and rapidly -- and where possible, to increase -- all resources available for economic and technical assistance. It is our firm belief that all resources at our disposal, national and international, public and private, should be brought into the operation. This means not only loans but grants, not only multilateral assistance but bilateral assistance. All these forms of aid have their part to play and should be mobilized flexibly and fully, but the essential condition of all of them is that they should be freely offered and freely accepted.

All that I have just said, Mr. Chairman, is admirably summarized in the twelve principles which were unanimously adopted by the Preparatory Committee for a United Nations Capital Development Fund, which met in New York last May. While our views on the creation of such a fund remain unaltered, we believe that the Committee of Twenty-Five performed an invaluable