

Assembly to watch over the implementation of the Colonial Declaration of 1960. African pressure in the United Nations and in the Specialized Agencies has been similar to that exerted against South Africa, although the efforts to condemn or coerce have not been as intensive. The restraint thus exercised is an indication that there appears to be some room for hoping that eventual solutions can be reached to the remaining colonial problems.

Understandably, the former colonies with fresh memories of foreign domination are insistent that colonialism in the traditional form be ended as quickly as possible. They are also suspicious of any new kind of outside interference with their affairs, even activities under the auspices of the United Nations. In another broad area, however, the African-Asians, joined by the Latin Americans, have been pressing vigorously in the United Nations for increased levels of economic and social assistance.

The contribution of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to economic and social betterment is impressive, although it is frequently lost sight of behind headlines on political issues before the Security Council and the General Assembly. In 1963, apart from the technical-assistance programmes financed by the United Nations and related agencies from their own budgets, it is estimated that more than \$130 million was expended by the two most important United Nations technical co-operation programmes, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund, both of which are financed by voluntary contributions. Under EPTA alone, more than 3,300 experts were employed during 1963 and, for the two years 1963-64, 7,000 fellowships have been planned. Limited amounts of equipment are also provided under EPTA to assist in carrying out technical-assistance projects. Expenditures under the Special Fund, which provides pre-investment technical assistance (such as resource surveys and feasibility studies), were estimated at more than \$82 million in 1963. Other important United Nations assistance programmes, which are financed by voluntary contributions and which provided substantial amounts of assistance in 1963, include UNICEF and the UN-FAO World Food Programme.

As a sign of international confidence in these programmes, the level of contributions has been steadily rising. For example, at the Pledging Conference for 1964, held in New York in October 1963, \$51 million was pledged to EPTA, more than meeting the target set by the General Assembly for this programme. At the same Conference, \$81.4 million was pledged to the United Nations Special Fund and, while this falls short of the \$100-million target, it represents a substantial increase over preceding years. Canada made a major increase in its contribution to the Special Fund, virtually doubling its pledge to \$5 million for 1964.

In some areas, United Nations multilateral assistance has acted as a catalyst to national self-help. In the Congo, it may have been the mainstay