

Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, announced Canada's intention to support the newly-established Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme. An amount of \$3.5 million has been provided for the present fiscal year, the first year of operations under this programme.

In addition to these new programmes for Africa, Canada has undertaken new and far-reaching commitments in the field of development assistance. At the meetings of the consortia on India and Pakistan convened during the summer by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Canada agreed to make available a further \$56 million in development assistance for the financing of the first two years of India's third Five-Year Plan, and a further \$18 million for Pakistan in the present fiscal year. We shall also continue to make available donations of wheat at the current level of \$7 million for India and \$3.5 million for Pakistan. Finally, Canada has agreed to subscribe \$37,830,000 of the \$1 billion with which the International Development Association began its operations in November 1960.

In these ways, Mr. Chairman, Canada has sought to expand and to supplement the economic assistance we have already provided through the United Nations and other programmes, including the Colombo Plan. I have dealt with these new programmes at some length, not in any spirit of self-commendation, but rather to show that the people of Canada are actively engaged in what Mr. Hoffman has graphically described as "waging peace".

Turning to what is yet to be done, I should like to support the proposal of the distinguished delegate of the United States to make the 1960's a decade of development. It is our hope that the Committee will give serious attention to proposals for a new assault on poverty, hunger and disease. We are convinced that, in this way, under the banner of a "Decade of Development", international co-operation in the field of economic development will be infused with a new sense of purpose. Of course, the United Nations is not solely a fire brigade, confined to damping down international rivalries and tensions. There is no question that the fire brigade function is a crucial responsibility of the United Nations. At the same time, however, - if I might stretch the analogy a little further - fire prevention by a determined effort in the economic field is equally important and this was undoubtedly in the minds of those who drafted the Charter provisions dealing with economic co-operation. But fire prevention cannot be the compass of our aim, for we must build on the hopes and aspirations of men everywhere and ensure that they are realized, not for the restrictive goal of self-preservation but as a measure of our common involvement in mankind. In this regard we have been particularly impressed by the emphasis which so many delegations have placed on the need to accelerate industrialization as an important element in the early achievement of self-sustained economic growth.

We are all agreed that long-range planning is essential to effective and practicable development programmes at the national level. In the same way, international co-operation must be geared to the long-range needs of developing countries. However, while concentrating on long-range goals, we must not neglect immediate and pressing needs or sudden reverses which can undermine the best efforts of the long-range planner. With this in mind, Canada has pressed vigorously for the establishment of a World Food Bank under United Nations auspices. When this Committee turns to a consideration of item 28(e), my delegation will press for a decision to set such a Food Bank in operation.