

In countries like Canada we have long recognized the value of modern scientific methods in agricultural and industrial production. Our farmers accept soil conservation, crop rotation, the intensive use of commercial fertilizers, reforestation, and the use of modern machinery as effective means of increasing the land's yield. In industry, we have learned how, with the use of power and modern tools and equipment, to increase the productivity of the individual worker.

But throughout the world, there are great masses of people who know little or nothing about these new methods which we take for granted but who know a good deal about hunger and privation and want. These millions are hungry for the food we could produce for them; they need the products of our forests, mines and factories with which we could supply them. But what they are seeking, above all, is not charity, but a chance. They appreciate our gifts of food and clothing, but they are more anxious for the opportunity to share the secrets of our industrial and agricultural productivity.

The urgent problem of today is to bridge the great gulf of time between the development of the civilizations of East and West. There is a disparity in material progress which we must help make up before it is too late. In the process, the Western world may find, to its advantage, that some of the ancient wisdom of the East will be brushed off in the exchange.

By putting our capital to work in the development of these countries, by providing technical assistance to help them help themselves, we can make an incalculable investment in humanity. We must realize that in coming to the aid of backward countries and in leading their peoples to a better level of life, we are not simply doling out charity. By helping our neighbour, we are helping ourselves, for in this inter-dependent world, no nation can live unto itself.

The days of the self-sufficient man and the self-sufficient nation are gone forever. It is no longer possible for peoples to fence in their good fortune, for nations can only live abundantly, comfortably and peacefully in a community of nations in which every member is self-respecting and self-supporting.

Under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, the Colombo Plan and similar projects, our country is doing its part in providing technical aid and assistance for the economic development of backward nations. Since the war we have invested more than \$250 millions in UNRA, IRO, UNICEF, UNKRA, and similar projects. During this period, some 120 experts have been sent out from Canada, while over 250 key people have been brought here from other lands to learn our methods.

As I have said, it is important that governments should give their support to humane programmes such as these. There are areas of human need that only governments can serve. There are problems of human welfare that only the collective strength of the community can resolve. But regardless of what may be done by people, working through their governments, to bring aid to the world's peoples, we must never forget that there are and always will be human needs that only voluntary agencies like CARE can meet, heart-hungers that they alone can satisfy.