

The example of your own imaginative approach to this problem had a direct bearing on the decision to establish in 1949 a complementary United Nations programme, which is operating now on a budget of more than \$25 million contributed by 72 countries. These funds are allocated to seven Specialized Agencies and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, which, in turn, arrange technical assistance in the form of expert services, training equipment, fellowships and scholarships to meet the requests received from a variety of recipient countries in most parts of the world. In 1953 alone, more than 1800 United Nations experts were serving in some 66 countries; while in the same period more than 2000 fellows and scholars from 115 countries, colonies and territories were studying abroad under United Nations auspices.

I do not need to emphasize to an audience such as this, with its intimate understanding of the relationship between technical skill and human mastery of environment, the tremendous fillip to economic and social advance that is being derived from this mass exchange of technical knowledge and experience. The significance of such a programme, in terms of helping to relieve countless millions of depressed peoples from the burden of their relentless struggle for survival and of assisting them on their way forward to an expanding prospect of material well-being, is fully appreciated in my country as it is in yours. Besides your own unprecedented national programmes of foreign aid, you contribute the major portion of the funds required for the Expanded Programme. For this year, the total United States pledge amounted to nearly \$14 million. The corresponding Canadian contribution, representing an increase of almost 90 per cent over the previous year, was \$1,500,000. None of us, I am sure, would hesitate to make this small contribution to the welfare of the millions of less fortunate peoples who are so bravely waging their pitiless "war on want".

Like your country, Canada is also contributing technical assistance and economic aid in addition to its participation in the United Nations programmes. Under the Colombo Plan, with which your country is associated as a full member, Canada has in the last four years made \$102 million available for capital and technical assistance to a number of countries in South and Southeast Asia. Out of the roughly \$2.4 million set aside for technical assistance since 1950, the services of 52 Canadian Colombo Plan experts have been placed at the disposal of the area while facilities for some 194 Colombo Plan fellows and scholars as well as substantial amounts of technical training equipment have been supplied to the countries concerned. \$100 million has been allocated for capital assistance of various kinds designed, in accordance with the requests of the governments concerned, to further the economic development plans in India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

The United Nations Expanded Programme can, I believe, take its rightful place beside your own Foreign Operations Administration and the Colombo Plan as an important and useful means of giving expression, in a positive fashion, to the desire for international co-operation. Such programmes represent not only mutual aid but also self-help, for no nation can remain healthy and prosperous in a diseased and bankrupt world. In this