

year large sums are provided by governments through the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine, the United Nations Korean Relief Administration, and other United Nations agencies. For the first time members of the United Nations have a clear picture of all these various types of assistance in document E/3047 containing information concerning international economic assistance for the less-developed countries. Of course aid programmes, whether through the United Nations or through other channels, only form a relatively minor portion of the total resources both material and human which are being devoted to economic development. I would like to pay special recognition to the efforts, the successful efforts of the less developed countries to help themselves.

Now, how do governments get the money for the various assistance programmes? In my country, which is typical in this respect of many states members of the United Nations, the government asks the representatives of the people in Parliament to vote the necessary funds. In effect, Parliament has to decide that "X" millions of dollars which might have been spent on schools or hospitals, or roads, or irrigation systems at home, should be spent in assisting the economic development of other countries abroad. I think every fair-minded person will agree, Mr. Chairman, that it is right and proper that Members of Parliament, in voting money for economic assistance to underdeveloped countries, should wish to satisfy themselves that the best possible use is made of these resources. They may, in some cases, believe that money given to the United Nations for economic assistance will be spent to better advantage than money that might be given for bilateral programmes. It would be natural to expect, however, that in other cases the members of national parliaments and other legislative bodies may wish to emphasize the provision of assistance for bilateral projects which result in direct and intimate relations with other countries based on mutual agreement and respect. In some cases, they may prefer to provide direct assistance to less-developed countries with which their own country has historic connections. I think it is completely logical, for instance, that the major share of the economic assistance provided by the Parliament of Canada should be provided through the Colombo Plan under arrangements initiated by our fellow nations of the Commonwealth. My delegation considers that in our discussion of the problems of the economic development of underdeveloped countries, our objectives should be to encourage the most effective use of the total amount of aid resources available within the United Nations and through bilateral programmes.

The Canadian authorities have also considered that there should be some relation between the bilateral and multilateral types of programmes. At the very least there should be co-operation and understanding between the various forms of aid so that scarce resources are not wasted. In this respect I entirely agree with the observation which was made recently in this committee by my colleague from Ghana. He referred to the importance