

countries united in their determination to press for substantial alterations in the existing patterns of international trade.

Canada fully endorsed the objectives of UNCTAD. In his statement to the Conference on March 24, the Secretary of State for External Affairs agreed that the world was too much "fettered by restrictions, high tariffs, trade discrimination and other barriers", with the result that the terms of trade had deteriorated for exporters of raw materials and foodstuffs. He announced that, among other things, Canada would work "with other developed countries in eliminating, whenever practicable, tariffs on tropical foodstuffs and industrial raw materials traditionally exported by developing countries" and that it supported a "general removal of quantitative restrictions" by developed countries on manufactured goods from developing countries. In his assessment of the Conference in his address to the General Assembly on December 8, Mr. Martin agreed that it did not go as far as many would have wished but emphasized that it had allowed a stocktaking of the magnitude of the problem of under-development and had provided a much better understanding of the broad lines along which domestic and international efforts should be directed. It could not be judged on its short-term results but should be seen rather as a turning-point in history from which would come developments that would be bound to make a "lasting imprint on the whole pattern of international economic relations".

Although the emphasis at UNCTAD was on aid through trade, it was fully recognized that financial and technical assistance in its traditional form would continue to play a vital part in economic development. The activities of the Bretton Woods Institutions and other Specialized Agencies are particularly important,¹ but the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), the United Nations Special Fund and other programmes and agencies of the United Nations have also provided increasingly valuable assistance over the years. EPTA was established in 1950 as the basic instrument of the United Nations system for providing technical assistance to developing countries. Over the past 14 years, it has sent 13,000 experts to about 130 countries and territories and has provided 30,000 fellowships to the nationals of 150 countries and territories to enable them to study in other countries. In addition, EPTA supplies equipment on a limited basis for training and demonstration purposes. This assistance covers a wide variety of fields, from the economic planning and public administration projects of the United Nations through the land and water development work of the Food and Agriculture Organization to public-health administra-

¹ See Page 48