

Assistance Administration, for the productive work that is being done under their guidance. I am sure, too, that you will wish to join me in paying tribute to the many hundreds of technical and educational experts, drawn from many lands, who in so many parts of the world are serving, often at great personal sacrifice and often experiencing hardship, the great cause of social and economic co-operation in international affairs.

It may not be inappropriate for Canada to point to the assistance being rendered outside the United Nations, either on a bilateral basis or through collective plans. I have particularly in mind the Colombo Plan for which Canada has made available some one hundred and thirty million dollars in the last five years. Regardless of the strength of any nation's economy we think that this contribution is no mean one, and we are happy that we have been able to make such a contribution which is playing its part in bringing beneficial results to South and South East Asia.

Mr. Chairman, the contributing nations are given to stressing their contributions. As a contributing nation Canada hopes that its mention of her contributions has been within the bounds of modesty. We are compelled to be modest because we realize that monetary contributions do not tell the whole story of economic development and Technical Assistance.

The fact is that external aid to the less favoured nations is a marginal factor in economic development. It is accepted by most people that by far the greater part of the development programmes must and does come from within the less developed countries themselves. I think we must bear this in mind.

However, the part played by the contributing nations is equally worth remembering. This, I think, can best be illustrated by quoting again our Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, when he said, "The fact that external aid may often be marginal does not, however, make it unimportant. Many a garment might unravel if it were not for the hem. In much the same way the fabric of economic and social life in many of these countries is strengthened by the function which outside assistance performs and by the evidence which it brings of widespread interest, sympathy and support."

It is partly because of this effort on the part of the less favoured countries to help themselves that Canada has been anxious to contribute within the limits of her capacity, in the belief that, by assisting other nations, Canada is rendering a service to them and to herself as well. We in Canada, do not like the terms, "less favoured", "underdeveloped", they imply inferiority, which is far from our minds.

Even well developed countries have development problems of their own which impose limits on what they can contribute to plans of external assistance. Questions of priority and proportion in the allocation of national revenues are always amongst the most difficult that governments have to face. Nevertheless, it is of course true that countries which are developing their own resources are thereby increasing their potential ability to assist in the future development of countries less economically advanced.