

technical knowledge to improve their own standards of living. In consequence, both in these areas and, of course, in other parts of the world too, such as South America, the United Nations and its various specialized agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization have been conducting various projects of technical assistance financed from United Nations funds. Also, of course, and more particularly, to help the countries of the East and Far East there has been developed the Colombo Plan of technical assistance and to this project we in Canada this year will be giving more than \$33 million; at the same time, we will be sending Canadian technical experts abroad, and will be receiving students from these various countries to acquire scientific and technical training in Canada. A good deal therefore over the last few years has been done and more has been projected. But something new and potentially ominous has been added - the recent intervention of the Soviet Union on a very great scale in these operations of capital and technical assistance to the less-developed countries. To this I should like to refer in greater detail later.

We have seen so far, then, that since the war there has emerged a number of densely populated countries to political independence, and it might be added that these various countries have no intention of remaining in a state of economic inferiority. We have noted too that the disorders in French North Africa have to some considerable degree been prompted by this new and unprecedented surge of self-determination. I referred a little earlier to the increasingly dangerous disagreement between the Arab states and Israel. All these matters as you see form parts of the same general pattern, and the new design that has been added to this pattern has been Russian intervention in the economic affairs of the East.

What then is our concern in Canada with these matters that are taking place in countries so far removed from us? Well, first of all, we, along with 14 other countries, are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and this alliance we believe is fundamental to our security. Anything which weakens it is a direct menace to us. To deal with the disorders in North Africa, the French have had to move from the continent of Europe most of their best defence forces, and to this extent we are more vulnerable. The dispute in the Island of Cyprus between the British and the Greeks (with the Turks, of course, also involved) has involved members of NATO in unfortunate disagreements. In the dispute between Egypt and Israel, we have certain very special interests. First of all, in the deliberations and the decisions of the United Nations in 1947 and 1948 which led to the creation of the State of Israel, we Canadians played an extremely important part. The present Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable L.B. Pearson, was Chairman of the General Assembly's Political Committee which arranged to send a committee of