

various aid programmes which Canada operates. Under these, students, either as individual candidates for scholarships offered on a global basis, or as the nominees of their particular governments, have been enabled to study at Canadian universities. Since 1950 the Canadian Government has spent nearly \$41.5 million under various technical assistance bilateral programmes with developing countries in Asia, Africa and the West Indies. Within these programmes nearly four thousand students have been brought to Canada for the study of various university subjects including law, while almost 1,500 Canadian teachers and advisers have, during the same period, been sent to those countries to provide instruction in various subjects, again including law. For example an official of one African government very recently came to Ottawa to study the organization and administration of Canada's treaty registry section in the Legal Division of the Canadian Department of External Affairs. The Canadian Government's economic aid to developing countries through bilateral aid programmes includes participation in the Colombo Plan, the Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme, the Programme of Educational Assistance for French-speaking Countries in Africa, the Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme and the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Scheme.

6. Nor do I think it necessary to emphasize to this Committee Canada's extensive contributions in the general field of technical assistance within the United Nations framework. This is and has been from the inception of the United Nations a firmly established part of Canada's foreign policy. It was reflected only yesterday in the announcement by the Canadian Ambassador at the Special Fund - EPTA Pledging Conference that Canada will contribute \$9.5 million to the combined programme for 1966 of the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance. This sum represents an increase of almost one-third, specifically some \$2.2 million over the combined Canadian contributions to those separate programmes in 1965. I mention this in order to stress the fact that any objections by my delegation to certain aspects of draft resolution L/567 are clearly not on the ground that the envisioned costs of the proposed programme are excessive. I think we are all agreed that the estimated costs represent a modest outlay in return for which considerable benefits to the developing nations would certainly result.

7. Here I must also stress, however, the fact that within the United Nations context that Canada has always favoured the centralization of the various technical assistance programmes conducted under United Nations auspices. This approach would seem also to have been in the minds of those delegations which suggested the inclusion on the agenda of this Assembly of the item (No. 100) on the general review of the assistance activity of the United Nations family of agencies. In order that they may be better co-ordinated and that priorities between them and within them may be more readily