

service to the United Nations in formulating the twelve basic principles which should govern the provision of aid through international organizations.

A moment ago, I touched upon the responsibility of the developed countries to cooperate in accelerating the economic and social development of the developing countries. Resolution 1527 (XV) which received unanimous support in this Committee last year, specifically urged all member states to increase technical assistance to the newly-independent and emerging states to a level commensurate with their needs. During the past year, Mr. Chairman, the people and the Government of Canada have endeavoured to assume a fair share of this obligation. In April the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Howard Green, announced the Canadian Government's intention to embark on a new programme of assistance in the educational field for the newly independent French speaking countries in Africa. This programme, for which \$300,000 has been appropriated in the current fiscal year, will provide scholarships for study in Canada and Canadian teachers and teacher trainers for service in Africa. At last year's Assembly my Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, announced Canada's intention to support the newly established Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme. An amount of three and one-half million dollars has been provided for the present fiscal year, the first year of operations under this programme.

In addition to these new programmes for Africa, Canada has undertaken new and far-reaching commitments in the field of development assistance. At the meetings of the consortia on India and Pakistan convened during the summer by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Canada agreed to make available a further \$56 million in development assistance for the financing of the first two years of India's third Five-Year Plan, and a further \$18 million for Pakistan in the present fiscal year.