

The Canadian Delegation therefore supports the resolution which has been presented to the committee. This resolution in the first place continues the mandate of the Agency until June 1955 and calls for a review of its programme at the ninth session of the General Assembly. The difficult problem with which the United Nations is faced is not incapable of solution if the full co-operation of all members of the Assembly can be given and it is therefore our earnest hope that when we come to consider this question next year, progress will have been made and that, as is the hope of all of us, an eventual solution providing for the full rehabilitation of those unfortunate people will be apparent.

The resolution goes on to authorize the Agency to adopt a relief budget and states that the projects fund previously authorized should be maintained. The extent of relief provided in relation to any reasonable standard of need is modest indeed. All will agree, in addition, that the great need is for the implementation of projects which will substitute for relief a proper means of livelihood.

The resolution goes on to request the Negotiating Committee to seek the funds required.

When the Agency was established, Canada joined with other countries in voting in favour of the General Assembly resolution but reserved its position with respect to financial contributions to the three-year programme. The Canadian representative explained that the Canadian Government attached great importance to securing the broad financial support of members of the Assembly and was also interested in the degree of co-operation given to the Agency by host governments.

Canada has found it possible to contribute to the relief of the refugees -- an amount of about \$3 million in all since 1948. It can, I think, be assumed that this contribution would have been even greater if our original hopes for the development of the programme had in fact been realised. In supporting a resolution which authorizes the Negotiating Committee to seek further funds, we must make a similar reservation as to the position the Canadian Government will take when the time comes to consider what contribution it may be able to make. There can be no doubt that such an appeal will receive most careful and sympathetic consideration, but my Government will of course have to consider all relevant factors, and in particular the support received by the Agency from other countries.

We do note with gratification the co-operation which has been given by the host governments towards finding a solution to this problem. An appeal to the charity of the world on behalf of this vast number of unfortunate men, women and children should, we feel, be received in a spirit of humanity and true charity by all members of the United Nations. I use the word "charity" in its broadest sense. It is right that those who can afford to help should be ready to help in cases of distress and difficulty. The word, however, has broader implications. Charity includes humane considerations in the broadest sense. Charity includes justice, but does not press for the last measure of justice. It includes conciliation and goodwill, forgiveness of past injuries and the will and desire for enemies as well as