

the two major languages of the region, and we ran the risk of spreading our programme too thinly among the developing areas of the world. The decision, taken in 1964, was to allocate \$10 million from our newly-created development loan fund to Latin America for projects which would be submitted for our approval through the Inter-American Development Bank. The fund has grown by annual instalments and, by the end of this year, we shall have made loans for several major development projects in a number of Central and South American countries.

In addition to our programme of bilateral assistance, Canada has participated actively from the beginning in the great international institutions that have grown up around the United Nations, drawing their strength from its universal approach. In 1966, Canada ranked fourth among the contributors to the United Nations Development Programme and the International Development Association, third in contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, and second in contributions to the World Food Programme.

Above all, we value the association we have established with the World Bank, which has become the repository of so much invaluable information and knowledge about the science of development assistance. The Bank, and its offspring, the International Development Association, are playing a major role in international development. As a member of the World Bank consortia for India, Pakistan, and the Indus Basin Development Fund, and of the consultative groups for Colombia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand and Tunisia, we are convinced of the merit of this orderly approach to a nation's development requirements, and we look for the formation of more of these groups. We have been favourably impressed by the reports drawn up by the Bank, by the International Monetary Fund, and by the promise of more detailed planning conveyed by the terms of reference of the United Nations Development Programme, all of which help us to determine the most effective ways of allocating funds under our bilateral programmes.

Like other countries which have undertaken programmes of development assistance, Canada has found the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development particularly useful as a means of co-ordinating our common effort. The Development Assistance Committee was created in 1960, precisely to counter some of those old arguments about unco-ordinated bilateral aid, and to provide a meeting place where donors could exchange confidences. The initial concern of the Development Assistance Committee was with the equitable sharing of the responsibility for providing assistance, and for this purpose it undertook to establish statistical measurements of the flow of resources to countries in the course of economic development.

The Development Assistance Committee, under its first-rate chairman, Mr. Willard Thorp, has performed its task well, both in the area of burden-sharing and statistical analysis, as well as in the stimulation of increased volume and the promotion of more reasonable terms of aid. I make no criticism of its past endeavours, however, when I say that a new impetus is required from this forum, in which most of the Western donors, Australia, and Japan are represented. The Development