

Canada contributed \$850,000 to the first eighteen months' operation of this programme on a total budget of \$20 million. This year, at the Technical Assistance Conference which was held in Paris on the 6th and 7th of February, we offered to contribute on a matching basis a maximum of \$850,000 towards the objective of \$20 million for the present twelve months period, and at least \$750,000. The United States for its part has offered to contribute a maximum of \$12 million if the contributions reach \$20 million, but not more than sixty per cent of the total. The contributions of the United States and Canada are offered in this way in order to encourage other contributing countries, and especially the receiving countries, to participate themselves in the plan and show their interest in it. The United States and Canada have pledged a little over \$2 for each dollar which will be contributed by all the other countries in the world. I do not believe that Canada could be accused of lack of generosity. ...

On March 1, 1952, the total contributions pledged were equivalent to \$18,839,618, the American contributions being calculated at sixty per cent of the total and the Canadian contribution at \$750,000. The Canadian representative said at the Technical Assistance Conference, and I quote:

"We regret very much that pledges to date do not permit the utilization of the maximum Canadian pledge. However, we are very anxious to go as far as possible toward ensuring the success of this important programme during 1952. My government, will, therefore, make a firm pledge today of \$750,000. The further \$100,000 will remain available until the Final Act is closed for signature, which is April 15."

Since the beginning of the programme in July, 1950, Canada has received forty-six United Nations fellows from under-developed countries for special training in Canada, in addition to many directed to us by the specialized agencies. We have just completed training arrangements for an additional twenty-seven United Nations fellows in Canada. Moreover, many Canadians are serving abroad in the field under United Nations programme, a great number of them in Asian countries.

In the field of assistance to under-developed countries there are certain essential points which to my mind must not be forgotten if our action in economic aid and technical assistance is to be effective. In the first place, we must keep in mind the co-operative nature of these programmes. We can help, but much more important than any help we can give must be the determination of the countries concerned to come to grips with their own grave economic and social problems. Further, our action must be patient and sustained; for we cannot expect positive results overnight; after all, it is a question of raising living standards for hundreds and hundreds of millions of human beings who at present sometimes find it hard merely to survive.

Successful co-operation between economically under-developed countries and those who wish to assist them can be established only on a basis of mutual confidence. Essentially, it is a question of self-help and mutual aid, a matter of putting into practice the old familiar proverb: "God helps those who help themselves". The economic and social betterment of all regions and of all nations can, in the long run,