

compatible with Canada's reshaped policy towards Latin America to remain detached from the institution that, perhaps more than any other, is identified by Latin Americans with their hopes for a brighter economic future. Our Latin American friends welcomed the increased funds Canadian membership will mobilize for Latin American development. They also welcomed the fact that the addition of another donor member will help to give the Bank a more distinctively multi-lateral character. Above all perhaps, they welcomed our accession to the Bank as a real and convincing expression of Canada's commitment to the hemisphere.

Canada's subscription to the Bank's ordinary capital fund was U.S. \$242 million, of which \$40 million was paid in and \$202 million callable. Canada also contributes U.S. \$60 million to the Bank's Fund for Special Operations, representing a total cash contribution of U.S. \$100 million payable over an initial period of three years.

Other institutions

The Pan-American Health Organization is the oldest health agency in the world. It also serves as the regional agency of the World Health Organization of the United Nations, of which Canada is a founding member, and its purpose is to promote and coordinate hemisphere efforts to combat disease, lengthen life and promote physical and mental health. After joining this institutions as a full member at the end of 1971, Canada became a member of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in 1972. This organization assists the American states in promoting rural development as a means of advancing the welfare and progress of the entire population of the hemisphere. Increased agricultural productivity, greater employment opportunities in the rural sector and wider participation of rural populations in agricultural development activities are further objectives of the Institute.

Antedating these memberships was Canada's participation in the work of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Inter-American Centre for Tax Administrators, the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies and the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

While a good deal has been accomplished recently, Canada does not look upon its Latin American policy as something static. We intend to push forward on the course that has now been laid out. In particular, we hope to be able to enhance our participation in the inter-American institutions of which we are members. We also seek to associate the provincial governments and Canadian institutions and organizations of various kinds more closely with the functional activities of the inter-American system which are of direct interest to them.

The United Nations

The United Nations represents the most ambitious effort ever undertaken by the international community of states to reconcile the political, economic, social and cultural differences which often hinder nations in their attempts to work together constructively for the achievement of common goals. At the same time, it serves as an accurate reflection of a highly imperfect world of sovereign nation states whose conflicting views about what is desirable and about how to pursue legitimate aims make "harmonizing the actions" of nations so difficult. It is a basic premise that Canada should continue its policy of working actively to ensure that the United Nations will be an effective instrument for international co-operation. Participation in the activities of the United Nations provides Canada with the opportunity to contribute to international co-operation in selective fields of endeavour, thus attaining a richer measure of national self-realization.

The twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1972 might be characterized as a period of consolidation, in comparison with the drama of the previous session high-lighted by the seating of the People's Republic of China. In his address to the twenty-seventh General Assembly, on September 28, Mr. Mitchell Sharp stated: "This Assembly will have to concentrate on measures to prevent terrorism, to consolidate our first advance in the environmental field, to secure administrative and budgetary reform, to protect human rights in Africa and elsewhere, and to develop international law, especially the law of the