

freedoms should be fully respected throughout the world, including the national right of self-determination and the freedom of the individual from discrimination on grounds of race, colour and creed.

We recognize too, the significance of the role which the new nations of Asia and Africa are playing in international affairs. Our desire to keep in being an effective United Nations prompts us to join with the new states in strengthening this Organization. Not only does Canada place special emphasis on the maintenance of Commonwealth ties which link us with some of the leading African-Asian states and with other nations in Africa fast approaching independence, but because of the bilingual nature of our own nation, Canadians are conscious of a cultural and linguistic affinity with French-speaking nations in Africa and South East Asia.

Thus Canada has a genuine interest in wishing to promote the evolution from colonialism to nationhood for all dependent peoples who desire that status and at a rate of development which is governed only by practical considerations of internal stability.

That is why, in other forums of this Assembly my Delegation has stressed the need for the rapid training of indigenous civil and technical personnel in trust and non-self-governing territories. If dependent territories are to reach the "take-off point" for viable nationhood, they must have a solid base of trained administrators. This need has been rightly emphasized, particularly by the delegations of Nigeria, India and Burma.

In this task we can all help. As an example, in my own country, Canada, over 1,000 students from non-self-governing and trust territories are taking higher education or pursuing studies under technical assistance programmes in the current