

During the past 20 years, an organized assault on the obstacles to economic and social development has steadily gathered momentum under the aegis of this organization. By contrast with 1945 (and Mr. Gromyko, who shares with me, and perhaps with very few others in this forum, direct experience of that period, will recall the time when aid to developing countries was no more than a tentative experiment in international co-operation), in 1965 more than \$10 billion in public and private capital moved to the developing world from the industrialized countries with market economies. A decade ago, the resources administered by this organization, or by the family of United Nations organs, amounted to \$186 million. Today they approach half a billion dollars annually. Measured by the standards of the past, then, the progress which has been made has been formidable. Confronted by the needs of the future, it is demonstrably not enough.

Frankly, I have been appalled at the recent projections of the world food situation. They reveal how drastically world food reserves have fallen in the course of the last five years, and how grave—grave is the word—is the prospect of an overall world food deficit no later than 1985.

For the immediate future, we must maintain the recent upward thrust in the flow of development assistance. In particular, we must devote much greater attention to short-term and long-term measures designed to cope with the problem of growing food shortages. While I recognize that aid is only one ingredient in the drive to accelerate the development process, particularly in the agricultural sector, I cannot help feeling that it will be a vital one.

In my country, we are trying to translate that conviction into action. We have diversified the nature of our assistance and the terms on which it is being given. Last year we supplemented our technical assistance and grant aid with soft loans, extending 50-year credits at no interest, with a nominal service charge and a ten-year grace period. This year we have gone further. The service charge has been abolished, our regulations governing the content of grant aid have been relaxed, and we have introduced a new category of loans, mid-way between hard and soft, which will be granted on a 30-year basis at 3 percent interest to countries whose economic circumstances so warrant.

Total aid resources available from Canada in the current fiscal year will be over \$300 million, having increased, on the average, by \$50 million a year since 1963. Subject to economic and other relevant circumstances, the expansion of the Canadian aid programme will continue. We have set our sights on the aid target of one per cent of national income recommended by the General Assembly. We shall do our utmost to reach it.

In the field of human rights, I am pleased to say that Canada has signed the Convention on Racial Discrimination. We regard this as an important addition to the body of law on human rights, because, for the first time, implementation measures have been incorporated which we believe may form a pattern for future legislation in this field. It is our hope that the adoption of this convention will be followed by the completion of the draft covenants on human rights and by the adoption of the convention on religious intolerance and the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. These additional measures would be a worthy accomplishment for 1968, the International Year for Human Rights.

We have given much thought to our contribution to the programme for the International Year for Human Rights in 1968, and we have decided that the most useful contribution we could make would be to subject our own record, our own practices, to critical examination, drawing on all the resources of the community for this purpose. Complacency is a disease from which we all suffer. So our objective will be to remove the vestiges of discrimination at home (discrimination involving race, creed or