

## CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

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to receive a personal representative of the Secretary-General, without prejudice to any position which may have been taken by members of this organization. We still hope that this approach can be followed up. We are prepared to consider other approaches if they command a wide measure of agreement and if they are realistic.

We have agreed on the principles of United Nations action against Rhodesia. We must do everything possible to see that these decisions are carried out by all states and especially by South Africa and Portugal. We must continue also to confront these two states with our unanimous judgment that policies of racial repression and political subjugation are incompatible with United Nations principles. Canada respects and intends to abide by the decisions of the Security Council....

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This organization is dedicated to the elimination of poverty, ignorance and disease. At the end of the First Development Decade, this goal is still far off. We can look back with satisfaction to some achievements — I think of the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme for example — and we have learned some lessons. We have learned that economic development is a long-term process and that co-ordination of international programmes involves more than setting targets and adjusting priorities. We know better now that the terms and conditions under which aid is offered are of fundamental importance, as is the relation of trade to aid. We realize that the improvement of agricultural techniques is critical to the whole development process.

Nevertheless, there is no hiding the fact that the level of international assistance to developing countries is inadequate. The needs grow faster than the resources are made available, partly because population increases so rapidly. So far as Canada is concerned, our aid programme will continue to grow year by year to reach the goal of one per cent of the gross national product as quickly as possible. We are pursuing a set of economic policies which will free resources for high priority purposes, and notwithstanding the imposition of strict limitations on expenditures in general, our aid effort will increase substantially next year. This includes an increase of 25 per cent in our contribution to the United Nations Development Programme in the coming year, as well as significant increases in our contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund and for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. At the same time we have always recognized the importance of the terms of aid, and have, therefore, through extensive use of grants and long-term low interest loans, sought to meet the needs of recipient countries.

On the eve of the Second Development Decade, we in Canada look forward to the conclusions of two major evaluations of development assistance and

related policies of trade — one commissioned by the UNDP and one by the World Bank. The latter is to be headed by a former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable L.B. Pearson. There has been some scepticism whether resources made available for development purposes have been used with maximum efficiency. These assessments should identify the lessons to be learned from past experience and provide useful indications as to the policies to be pursued in the future. In this context, there may be greater confidence in development operations and, we hope, greater willingness on the part of developed countries to increase their contributions.

It seems apparent that to a significant degree the gap between the more developed and less-developed societies reflects the differences in the extent to which they have learned to apply the techniques and the fruits of science and technology to their fundamental development problems. No mere transfer of the experience of the more developed nations can bridge this gap. The developing nations require their own capabilities in the field of science and technology. For this purpose, they must have ready access to the reservoir of knowledge and experience which exists elsewhere and their efforts to adapt these to their own special needs and aspirations should be welcomed.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Recognizing this, the Canadian Government intends to establish in Canada an institution devoted to the practical application of science and technology to the fundamental social and economic problems of development. This institution will have a directing board and staff drawn from many countries and the results of its studies will be freely available to the international community. It will be designed to add a new dimension to the search for solutions to those social and economic ills which are the root cause of so many of the difficulties brought to this Assembly....

### UNIVERSALITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We shall not be able to improve very much the capacity of the United Nations to realize its full potential in promoting peace and security unless the institution itself reflects the world as it is. The question of universality of membership remains pressing. We regret the absence from this Assembly of states that play an important part in world affairs.

The question of the representation of China is the most important of these issues, even though it is not strictly a question of membership. My Government has made public its decision to explore the possibilities of entering into diplomatic relations with the Government of the People's Republic of China. It is not in the long-term interests of world peace and security that the government in Peking should remain isolated. For this reason, we think that this government should be represented at the United Nations. We should welcome any equitable proposal which would facilitate the representation of the People's Republic of China in this organization — having regard, however, to the rights of existing members....