

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 sex -- and to strengthen the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms by a continuing process of education and by subjecting violations to exposure and public attention. I am confident that we shall be able to carry out a programme of this kind successfully because of the enthusiastic support for the cause of human rights which is displayed by voluntary bodies in my own country.

A principal area of conflict over racial discrimination and the denial of human rights is unquestionably southern Africa. As a signatory to the Charter, we are concerned over the absence of progress towards the acceptance of the principle of self-determination in certain non-self-governing territories in Africa and by the stubborn denial by the South African Government of political and human rights. Non-self-governing peoples should enjoy these basic political, social and economic rights promised to them under the Charter and also by those who have given a sacred trust to help them towards self-government.

Canada is deeply concerned about the situation in Rhodesia. Since the illegal declaration of independence by the Smith régime, members of this organization have acted together with the United Kingdom Government to adopt various measures designed to end the present situation and to make it possible for that territory to move towards independence on the basis of majority rule. The great majority of governments at this table have co-operated in these measures.

Canada has refused to recognize the régime, has severed economic relations with it, has participated in an oil airlift to Zambia and is providing other economic assistance to the people of Zambia in the difficult situation created for them by the Rhodesian problem.