

in their efforts to grow and prosper but necessary partners. The responsibilities of governments for human welfare are no longer limited by national boundaries. This represents a marked, indeed a revolutionary, change from conceptions that prevailed even two or three decades ago.

As one of the major developed countries, Canada has a clear responsibility to participate fully in the task of international development. Canada's programmes of development assistance began when the Colombo Plan was established in 1950, and have now grown to approximately \$300 million a year. The Government has taken the decision to increase its contributions to international development to the level of one per cent of our national income by the early 1970s.

Canada's aid programmes are but one example of the way in which our foreign policy has evolved in recent years in accordance with the guidelines set out by Mr. St. Laurent in 1947. Another example can be found in our developing association with the "Francophone" countries.

It is true now, as it was 20 years ago, that our foreign policy must reflect both our French and English heritages if it is to contribute to national unity. There are now many more French-speaking countries than there were in 1947, and the scope for valuable associations based on our French heritage has greatly increased. I am convinced that all Canada stands to benefit from this development.

Our efforts to establish the rule of law in international affairs are concentrated now, as they have been since 1945, in the United Nations. Canada has been ready to contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and to support the United Nations in other ways, in the firm belief that through this international organization we are helping build a firm structure of international order.

Like any forum embracing different members, and reflecting different viewpoints, the United Nations is only as strong and as effective as its members choose to make it. For this reason, I believe it is of vital importance that the United Nations be made truly universal, and that the power to make decisions within the United Nations context be clearly related to the responsibility which ultimately devolves on member states for their implementation. It is also, I believe, most important that the nations of the world realize that the effectiveness of the United Nations, and, in the final analysis, their own security, depend on their willingness to accept modifications in the conception of national sovereignty in accordance with the interests of the wider international community.

It is, unfortunately, still true that threats to the peace can arise which, for one reason or another, it is not possible to deal with through the machinery of the United Nations. The present conflict in Vietnam is, of course, a case in point.