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it will be necessary to make available to the disadvantaged every technique at our disposal.

It would be unconscionable under any circumstances to deny to the developing countries the most modern of technologies as assistance in their quest for higher living standards. But, in a world increasingly concerned about depleting reserves of fossil fuels, about food shortages, and about the need to reduce illness, it would be irresponsible as well to withhold the advantages of the nuclear age -- of power reactors, agricultural isotopes, cobalt beam-therapy units.

All these devices Canada has. All these devices the world needs. If we are serious in our protestation of interest and our desire to help, if we are honest when we say that we care and intend to share with those less well-off than ourselves, if we are concerned about the instability of a world in which a fraction of the population enjoys the bulk of the wealth -- in any of these events we cannot object to the transfer of advanced technology. Technological transfer is one of the few, and one of the most effective, means available to us of helping others to contribute to their own development. It forms one component of the program for action for a new international economic order adopted by the United Nations and endorsed so enthusiastically by the vast majority of the countries of the world. It remains as a cornerstone of Canada's economic-assistance policy and the programs under that policy that we operate in the UN, in the Commonwealth, in L'Agence francophone, in the Colombo Plan, and elsewhere.

Canadian Governments since the Second World War have been committed, without exception, to assisting the less-advantaged. That commitment cannot be discharged by help of poor quality or low value. Nor would Canadians permit that. Unless the disadvantaged countries are given the opportunity to pass out from the medieval economic state in which many of them find themselves and into the twentieth century of accomplishment and productivity, the gap between rich and poor will never narrow. In that process, we must help them to leapfrog the industrial revolution. Nuclear technology is one of the most certain means of doing so. In instances, therefore, where electric power from nuclear sources is cost-effective, where the advantages of nuclear science are of demonstrable benefit, we should be prepared to share our knowledge and our good fortune. That is why Canada chose, 20 years ago, to assist the world's most populous democracy in overcoming its desperate problems of poverty. We can be proud, as Canadians, of our co-operation with India. The decision taken by Prime Minister St. Laurent to enter a nuclear-assistance program with India was a far-sighted and generous act of statesmanship. It goes without saying, of course, that our nuclear transfers

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