

we make an effort to moderate passions, to encourage constructive action in the area, and to strengthen the prestige and competence of the UN in the search for solutions.

For all concerned, these are days of both accomplishment and opportunity, which require patience and fortitude. We do not know what the ultimate shape of a peace settlement might be. It might make provision for international involvement to assist in the implementation of its terms. Canada would consider very seriously a request to make an appropriate contribution to such an enterprise. Canada also hopes that other aspects of the problem will be addressed in the context of resolutions adopted by the Security Council. It may well be that generous financial contributions from the international community will be required; here too, Canada will certainly be prepared to assist within the limits of its capacity.

Human rights

A third question demanding immediate attention and action is the lack of progress we have made in the United Nations in the protection of human rights throughout the world. A tragic example of this is the situation in Democratic Kampuchea. On September 8, my Government brought to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights a detailed public report based on a series of voluntary statements made to Canadian representatives by individual Kampuchean refugees, a great many of whom had left Democratic Kampuchea recently. The testimony of the refugees clearly supports allegations from a variety of other sources that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has systematically violated the fundamental human rights of its citizens, and that the repression and the killing are continuing. This situation cries out for the kind of effective action that this organization should be able to provide.

The Canadian Government considers that an immediate investigation of the human-rights situation in Democratic Kampuchea should take place. I urge members of this Assembly to support our recommendation to the Commission on Human Rights to take such action. I also ask members of the Assembly to consider their obligations to the increasing numbers of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea that are now under the care of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

To date, Canada has accepted 7,000 refugees from that area, including those from former Cambodia. In doing so, we have accepted the full costs of their resettlement in our country. These costs are in excess of \$3.7 million, which Canada regards as an important, if indirect, contribution to the valuable work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In the light of the tragic situation in Democratic Kampuchea, I wish to take this occasion to announce that Canada will increase from 50 to 70 the number of refugee families from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea we shall accept each month. I expect that over the next 12 months more than 1,000 additional refugees will find a new home in Canada. Furthermore, Canada will contribute an additional \$500,000 to the High Commissioner for his valuable relief and assistance work in Southeast Asia.

The case of Kampuchea is not unique in demonstrating that in the field of human rights the official record of the United Nations creates an illusion of much greater progress than we have managed to make. There is no dearth of promising language on