

will be excessively restricted in that it does not provide the same right to be heard to victims of persecution on political and religious grounds or to any peoples in states not categorized as "as under foreign occupation by aggression". It is the repercussions of state control in the other two articles that I have referred to that are unacceptable to us.

Canada, therefore, Mr. Chairman, associates itself with the positions which have just been expressed on this divisive matter on behalf of the European Nine and of the Nordic countries. Since we do not consider this an appropriate form in which to try to draft a document of such importance, and in which to try to reconcile such widely divergent views and philosophies as those which separate us from its supporters, we will not, therefore, participate in any substantive discussions of the text as such.

Before closing, Mr. Chairman, let me draw attention to one other thing. That is the extreme importance for UNESCO of the outcome of this debate. In our general statement, again with this item in mind, we drew attention to the fact that the so-called politicization of our organization has given rise to a certain degree of disenchantment in Canada, particularly in scientific and university circles, and has tarnished somewhat the prestige of UNESCO. I am sure this is also the case within academic and intellectual communities of all Western democratic states, and yet, it is this same academic and intellectual community on which UNESCO should be able to rely for its greatest support and to which it ought to be able to turn for assistance in its programmes. Quite aside from any possible political or financial results which might flow from the eventual adoption of this declaration, I believe it would be especially harmful to our Organization if that were to result in its being cut off from a major segment of its intellectual support.