

to be made available to the Centre. Among other things, this should permit a rapid expansion to 200 professional staff over the next three years, a goal which seems essential if the full range of activities in the industrial field is to be carried out. It is for this reason that Canada strongly supports the draft resolutions recommended by ECOSOC calling for a substantial expansion in the resources of the Centre. Over and above this, we will shortly receive a report from the Secretary-General on how additional voluntary financing for industrial development might be utilized within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme. This would ensure a further substantial increase in the funds available for industrial development to be used up as projects are approved and new staff are recruited. Given these additional resources, both assessed and voluntary, the Centre for Industrial Development will, for the first time, be able to organize its future work systematically and plan programmes on a long-term basis. Differences of opinion as to the most desirable form of organization should be set aside in the interests of advancing this work. My Delegation is not persuaded that a specialized agency is required or that it could accomplish anything that a greatly expanded Centre would not be able to do.

CONCERTED UNIVERSAL ACTION

...I have touched on only a few of the 19 items on

CANADIAN LABOUR UNIONS

The Department of Labour's annual survey of labour organizations has indicated that union membership in Canada at the beginning of 1965 was at a record high of 1,589,000. Membership was higher by almost 96,000 than in January of the previous year, a net gain of 6.4 per cent and the highest percentage increase in any year since 1956.

The survey shows that almost three-quarters of all union members were in organizations affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress. In most cases these unions were also affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Another 9.4 per cent of the total union membership in 1965 was in organizations affiliated with the Confederation of National Trade Unions. Unaffiliated international and national unions accounted for 12 per cent, while 3 per cent was in independent local organizations.

Union members constituted 29.7 per cent of the 5,343,000 non-agricultural paid workers in Canada as of January 1965, and 23.2 per cent of the total labour force. The 1965 figures show a membership increase of 75,000, or 6.8 per cent, for the CLC, and an increase of 28,500, or 23.5 per cent, for the CNTU. Affiliates of the CLC with a total membership of 1,181,100 included 110 national and international unions and 162 directly-chartered locals. International unions comprised 84 per cent of total CLC membership; national unions, including directly chartered locals, accounted for the balance.

INTERNATIONAL LINKS

There were 13 federations, with 640 locals, in the CNTU at the beginning of 1965, with 54 non-federated

our agenda - the largest that has ever confronted the Second Committee. Diverse though these items are, they have one common objective: to accelerate economic development by concerted international action. No small share of this action is initiated through the programmes of the United Nations system of organizations, which have multiplied in number and diversity as international needs have been identified and international capacities extended....

...The need for clarity and order, albeit important, is not our major objective. What is more important is the need to make more rapid progress in combatting the obstacles to self-sustained economic growth. The development process will not be hastened by setting up more institutions or establishing more programmes if the net effect of these decisions is to impose still more procedures, still more documents and still more meetings on government already labouring under a plethora of all three. On the other hand, the development process may well be hastened if we consolidate and streamline what we have already established, if we concentrate on those areas which seem susceptible of international action, and if we mobilize far greater resources for their support. I come back to the point from which I started: the present juncture in world economic development demands resolute actions by us all, collectively and individually.

locals. Total CNTU membership was 150,053. International unions had 1,131,600 members, or 71 per cent of the national total. Of the 111 international unions active in Canada, 89 were affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the CLC, eight were affiliates of the AFL-CIO only, and three were affiliated with the CLC only. There were two unaffiliated railway unions, and nine other unaffiliated unions.

United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC) was the largest union, with 110,000 members. Canadian Union of Public Employees (CLC) had 84,800 members, and the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC) was third largest with 77,500 members.

FOREST-FIRE FIGURES

Department of Forestry estimates show that forest fires damaged about 235,000 acres of Canadian timber during August, compared to 71,000 acres in the same month last year. In spite of this, the seasonal total to August 31 this year was only 484,000 acres, as against 1,982,000 acres, affected during the same period in 1964.

The August tally of 1,025 fires was nearly double the 578 recorded in August 1964. On the other hand, the fire count for the 1965 season to August 31, was 6,426, slightly higher than the 6,397 blazes damaging more than four times the area up to August 31, 1964.

This year's fire losses for the month included 59 fires affecting 19,270 acres in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In August 1964 there were 34 fires in the Territories involving 70,000 acres.

In July 1965, 1,582 fires swept 112,660 acres.