

conference takes place, Canada hopes that the People's Republic of China will be invited to take part in the discussions.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In our anxiety over the great questions of war and peace, we must not overlook the connection between those matters and the economic and social circumstances which are the pre-conditions of order and stability....

...The gap between the *per capita* incomes of the developing and developed countries has been widening; the population explosion demands a rapid increase in the momentum of economic development; and debt repayment problems are threatening programmes already launched. The fact is that the flow of development assistance has been levelling off at the very time when the need for it is quickening. This requires resolute action by all of us, collectively and individually.

Speaking for Canada, I can say that our recognition of this need is indicated by our response. Last year we more than doubled our bilateral aid programme. This year we are increasing it again. I can state today that, provided a satisfactory charter can be worked out, and subject to parliamentary approval, we will join the Asian Development Bank and make a contribution of up to \$25 million to its subscription capital. Elsewhere, we are prepared to embark on the second stage of our special arrangements with the Inter-American Development Bank whereby earlier this year we made available for lending in Latin America the sum of \$25 million; I am now glad to announce that an additional \$10 million will be put at the disposal of the Bank for lending at terms which may extend up to 50 years at no interest charge.

In addition to official governmental contributions, it is significant to note that the people of Canada are becoming increasingly involved, in a more personal way, in helping the developing countries. With government support, more and more funds are being mobilized, and a growing number of trained and talented young Canadians is working in a variety of ways in overseas countries where help is needed.

I want to affirm our strong support for the amalgamation of the Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance on satisfactory terms in a co-ordinated United Nations Development Programme, and for the continuance of the World Food Programme. Canada wants to see the projected new targets for these programmes adopted. I should expect that our own contribution will be in keeping with these United Nations objectives....

HUMAN RIGHTS

...The determination we therefore express in the Charter "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights" is a vital part of the total crusade in which we are engaged. Canadians attach particular importance to the maintenance and extension of individual rights, to the protection of the institutions of family and faith, and to the removal of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, sex or religion....

...We are particularly concerned that the role of the United Nations in the human rights field should be enhanced, and that recent proposals to this effect should be pursued. We support the appointment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights, as proposed by Costa Rica, and will join in co-sponsoring any resolution to this effect. Human rights are of universal significance; their violation must be of universal concern.

In speaking of human rights and freedoms and general interest in peace and welfare, I am particularly aware of the parallel interests of the United Nations and of churches and other organizations. The institutions in which the religious and philosophical beliefs of mankind are embodied have much to contribute on the many issues we are debating.

Canada notes with the greatest satisfaction, therefore, the intention of His Holiness Pope Paul VI to visit the United Nations and to address the Assembly. He will be welcomed not only as the leader of his own church but as a man whose breadth of sympathy for those of other religious persuasions has been welcomed and reciprocated....

What is the most promising approach to decision-making in the General Assembly of the United Nations of 1965? There seem to be two possible answers to this question. One is for the members to think in terms of debating points, votes, and victories for the record. That path, in our opinion, leads to cynicism and sure frustration.

The other approach is for the United Nations to think in terms of undertakings and shared responsibilities - to strive, in other words, to realize in their collective deliberations that same sense of achievement and responsibility which governments demonstrate in the conduct of their own domestic affairs. That way, in our opinion, lies promise and progress.

A key element in the search for effective consensus is the relationship between the great powers and the balance of the membership. It is a fact, of course, that the special status of the great powers is generally acknowledged. The Charter makes provision for this. But this recognition is accorded with the expectation that those who enjoy the capacity for effective action will accept its accompanying responsibilities; that they will persist in their continuing search for reasonable accommodations; and that the great powers will, in turn, recognize that the remaining members each have a role to play which, although differing in degree and sometimes in character, is of great importance. The caste system which characterized the world community of the nineteenth century is vanishing. In its place we are creating a new collaboration among the nations of the world. And I hope that as events in Asia unfold, it may prove possible, in the interests of this organization and of mankind, to make progress towards what the Secretary-General in his annual report has described as "the imperative need for the United Nations to achieve universality of membership as soon as possible"....