

On the same general subject I would like to refer to a statement made by the distinguished Delegate of Bulgaria on December 14. He divided the world into three rough groups -- the highly industrialized countries with capitalist economies, the countries with socialist economies, and the under-developed countries. With all due respect to the Delegate of Bulgaria, my Delegation believes that any such divisions are nonsense and a mere play on slogans. For example, there are industrialized countries with socialist economies, capitalist countries with agricultural economies, socialist economies that are under-developed, under-developed countries that are capitalist but industrialized, under-developed countries that are socialist but agricultural. I could go on and on, Mr. Chairman, to show conclusively that it is neither possible nor profitable to suggest that there are clear-cut divisions of interest between specific groups of countries. Developed countries of all types have a common concern with under-developed countries, to promote overall economic development.

In this connection, I hope it will not be misunderstood when I say that Canada, like other countries, has heavy internal and international responsibilities which have some effect on its ability to assist in progress to rapid world economic development. For example, not long ago it became clear that the Canadian authorities were not being able to meet all the requests being made to us for technical experts in some engineering fields. The reason for this difficulty was, of course, that such personnel are in immediate and urgent demand in Canada, and that it was not possible to find as many of them for service abroad as we would have wished. Mr. Chairman, we can't give what we haven't got.

In the statement which the Canadian Delegation made during the General Debate, reference was made to the role in the United Nations of the lesser or middle powers of which Canada is one. The Canadian Delegation suggested that there was an important part to be played by the lesser powers in UN affairs, when they acted with a recognition of their responsibilities. If, on the other hand, they concern themselves only with national, group or racial interests then the chances of useful co-operation with the great or super powers will be diminished. There are important areas in which the lesser powers can help in developing constructive programmes for the improvement of conditions in the less-fortunate areas of the world. My Delegation believes that the emphasis must be placed on co-operation arising from a recognition of mutual self-interest, if constructive advances by the United Nations in the economic aid field are to be made. In our country there is a saying. "You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink." Passing resolutions that do not carry those middle and great powers whose support is essential will not always achieve the desired results.

Another general question which I emphasized in my speech on the United Nations Technical Assistance Programmes is the importance which the Government of Canada attaches to the joint implementation of economic development programmes. Economic aid