

political committees of the UN, for example, in the Commission on Human Rights and in the Disarmament Committee. As well, the credibility of Cuba within the Non-aligned Movement and the Group of 77 was undercut just when it had become chairman of the Non-aligned Movement. We might anticipate that the Third World countries will now show less tolerance for the sometimes cynical role played by the U.S.S.R. in UN North-South debates and for the very limited contribution the Eastern European countries have made to meet the development needs of poor countries.

But, I do not expect the Third World countries to lessen their commitment to non-alignment by moving towards the West. The most we can hope for is a little more objectivity in their assessment of Western proposals in North-South meetings. Perhaps non-alignment can regain some of the meaning it lost in Havana. Of course, we in the developed world must stretch ourselves to make concrete offers that have a real interest to the Third World; otherwise there is a danger these countries, disenchanted with both East and West, may focus increasingly on South-South issues and prove even harder than before to persuade that global problems deserve global attention.

The Brandt Report is the third new element in our brew. Canada welcomes the report as a very useful contribution to the dialogue. We, like most governments, are studying it carefully. My impression is that it and the proposed emergency program in particular, will prove useful as a frame of reference in the forthcoming global negotiations. The emergency program has four principal elements: a large-scale transfer of resources to developing countries; an international energy strategy; a global food program; and a start on some major reforms in the international economic system. The report resulted from many necessary compromises and there are sections that will prove controversial. The compromises in the global negotiations could be quite different. But the report stands as an example of what can be agreed by responsible people — admittedly unencumbered by office — from both North and South. It should be especially useful in influencing public opinion in the industrial democracies. A new task force of the Canadian Parliament investigating North-South issues will make considerable use of the study.

The Brandt Report has very usefully drawn attention to the need to think of new processes for dialogue, even in parallel with the global negotiations, and suggested the holding of a new North-South summit. I have already mentioned Canada's support for this proposal.

While I expect there will be some significant differences in the approaches of the OECD countries to the global negotiations, I am pleased by the extent of our shared thinking. The seven summit countries have declared their "positive spirit" in approaching the global negotiations. We agreed on the objectives of helping the developing countries in energy conservation and development in the expansion of their exports, the enhancement of their human skills, and the tackling of underlying food and population problems. At the summit, we also agreed on a review of our aid policies and procedures, and of our other contributions to developing countries. This review will be considered at the summit to be held in Canada next year. I do not underestimate the difficulties of a review which will be adequate to the challenges we face.