

well as significant increases in our contributions to the United Nations children's fund and for the United Nations high commissioner for refugees. At the same time we have always recognized the importance of the terms of aid, and have, therefore, through extensive use of grants and long term low interest loans, sought to meet the needs of recipient countries.

On the eve of the second development decade, we in Canada look forward to the conclusions of two major evaluations of development assistance and related policies of trade, one commissioned by the UNDP and one by the World Bank. The latter is to be headed by a former prime minister of Canada, the Right Hon. L. B. Pearson. There has been some skepticism whether resources made available for development purposes have been used with maximum efficiency. These assessments should identify the lessons to be learned from past experience and provide useful indications as to the policies to be pursued in the future. In this context, there may be greater confidence in development operations and, we hope, greater willingness on the part of developed countries to increase their contributions.

It seems apparent that to a significant degree the gap between the more developed and less developed societies reflects the differences in the extent to which they have learned to apply the techniques and the fruits of science and technology to their fundamental development problems. No mere transfer of the experience of the more developed nations can bridge this gap. The developing nations require their own capabilities in the field of science and technology. For this purpose, they must have ready access to the reservoir of knowledge and experience which exists elsewhere and their efforts to adapt these to their own special needs and aspirations should be welcomed.

Recognizing this, the Canadian government intends to establish in Canada an institution devoted to the practical application of science and technology to the fundamental social and economic problems of development. This institution will have a directing board and staff drawn from many countries and the results of its studies will be freely available to the international community. It will be designed to add a new dimension to the search for solutions to those social and economic ills which are the root cause of so many of the difficulties brought to this assembly.

Mr. President, my government recognizes that the terms of world trade must be improved if the developing countries are to be able to utilize technological change to greater effect and attract investment capital. We have heard various comments from this rostrum about the second United Nations conference on trade and development. No one can be content with its results. But it is an encouraging fact that, as new forms of aid such as tariff preferences are formulated in UNCTAD, the need for far reaching changes in the working method of the organization have also been recognized. We look forward to the presentation by the president of the second UNCTAD conference to the General Assembly in plenary session of the issues raised at the conference in New Delhi.

#### THE PROBLEMS OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

The Canadian delegation welcomes the fact that in addition to examining comparatively unfamiliar questions relating to outer space and the ocean floor, attention will be paid at this session to the problems of the human environment. We in Canada are keenly aware that the effects of pollution of the air and water respect no boundary. We and our neighbour, the United States, have together pioneered in the development of international machinery to deal with this problem. For these reasons we have welcomed the initiative of Sweden to have this important matter considered as a problem of world significance, and therefore one which it would be appropriate to deal with in the first instance in plenary session.

#### PEACEKEEPING

Despite the scientific revolution and startling advances in world organization, the sad fact is that governments are all too often forced to give military expenditures priority over the requirements of peaceful development. Resources which might be used to increase production and foster education must be applied to reconstruction and relief. It may be utopian to believe we can banish the use of force in relations amongst states. But we must strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to act as an agency for the control of conflict and the mediation of disputes.

My government is encouraged by the signs of progress in the special committee on peace keeping operations. We have been among those governments which have attempted to contribute to this work by summarizing their own practices and by pointing to the lessons which might be drawn. Papers on observer