

this afternoon, by the extent to which your active policy of neutrality is so positive and dynamic. The importance your Government attaches to the United Nations family of organizations and to multilateral diplomacy is shared by my Government. An important United Nations conference on human settlements is soon to begin in Canada in Vancouver. Austria has hosted many important United Nations conferences. Canada is the host country to ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization). Austria's role, as host country to the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and the UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) and important United Nations conferences, is symbolized by "United Nations City" on the banks of the Danube.

I am aware of the myriad occasions in the context of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies when Canada and Austria find themselves making common cause in the search for a more secure, stable and just world order. This is applicable as much to the UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) meetings in Nairobi as to the disarmament, non-proliferation, arms-control and outer-space conferences at which our two delegations have worked so closely together. I refer also to our collaboration in the CSCE (Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe) negotiations in Helsinki and Geneva, which led to the Helsinki Declaration, a document regarded by many as laying down the basis for a political *détente* between East and West. We are indebted to Austria for hosting the negotiations directed towards Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions between East and West. While Austria's contributions to these wide and varied activities may be understandable in terms of securing Austria's status of permanent neutrality, they have benefits for the international community as a whole, going beyond even this important Austrian national objective.

Our two nations have both renounced a nuclear-weapons option by becoming parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is, I think, indicative that neither Canada's membership in a major collective security alliance nor Austria's status of permanent neutrality has prevented us from participating together in United Nations peace-keeping missions. Both of us benefit only in the sense that every member of the international community shares the interest of all in preventing breaches of the peace. No better example can be found of our common desire to contribute to a peaceful world. I cannot fail to mention, in this context, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the distinguished Secretary-General of the United Nations. It is fitting for me to pay tribute to him in the capital that remembers him for the many contributions he had made in the conduct of Austria's foreign policy, not the least of which was his role as Ambassador to Canada.

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