

If there are grounds for apprehension there are also signs of hope:

- some important steps have been taken in the International Monetary Fund toward a systematic and progressive re-ordering of the monetary system;
- the onset of a major trade negotiation appears to be drawing nearer;
- a number of industrialized countries have pledged themselves to exert their best effort to avoid trade restrictive measures in response to balance of payment difficulties.

But much more needs to be done. Development assistance should be maintained and where possible increased. The responsible international institutions should be strongly supported. The habit of consultation should be strengthened.

These considerations will influence Canada's thinking at this United Nations session, as at other international meetings. There are two such meetings to which I wish to draw special attention. This autumn governments will meet at the World Food Conference to adopt a programme aimed at securing a sufficiency of food for all. Next year they will meet here in New York at the Seventh Special Session on Development. The Canadian Government attaches great importance to the work of these conferences. We will exert our very best efforts to ensure their success.

Mr. President, in seeking solutions to our political and economic problems we cannot forget that we face another pressing task - to ensure that human beings are alive to enjoy the improved circumstances we are seeking for them.

Our security is threatened more than ever today by developments in nuclear and conventional warfare.

One of the most urgent problems of our times is how to bring the nuclear arms race under control in order to ensure international stability and the avoidance of nuclear war. The nuclear powers have the direct responsibility for overcoming this grave problem. At the same time that we face the immediate dangers of