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Canada has always been responsive to requests for assistance in this area. We are now carefully re-examining the skills and resources that may exist in Canada suitable for assisting the development of new agricultural and fisheries capacity in developing countries to determine practical ways of making them readily available. We therefore intend to have a matching response for countries that set about energetically to mobilize their internal food-production resources and give a high development priority to efficient food production.

We know from experience that expanding food production on a secure basis is not easy. It demands adaptation of land and water, technology, research, finance, modernized storage and transport facilities, marketing organizations, planning, and government services -- all of which may require changes to traditional modes of life. Increased production is also facing barriers arising from supply shortages of certain "inputs", notably nitrogenous fertilizers. No *deus ex machina* will remove these impediments overnight, and each country must come to terms with them in its own way. Where Canada can help to make these problems more manageable it will, and it will strive to see access to "inputs" maintained internationally on an equitable non-discriminatory basis.

The situation of the "vulnerable groups" in food-deprived areas is a reproach to us all. The spectacle of 200 million malnourished children, and of nursing mothers suffering on a similar scale, makes a mockery of the ideals professed by every society. The malnourished children of today must somehow be enabled to become the well-springs of tomorrow's prosperity. This conference should determine upon effective ways for directing a greater volume of food to these groups and make them priority recipients under international food-assistance programs. UNICEF and the World Food Program, not to mention the voluntary organizations that form so much of the vanguard in this struggle, must be given the resources to develop programs to this end that are truly effective. Canada intends to play its full part in this effort.

We cannot ignore the fact that in the immediate future there will be a substantially-increased demand for food imports in a number of countries that cannot pay for them. The food-aid programs of many donor countries have hitherto been facilitated by the existence of "surplus stocks", which are now non-existent. Food aid is consequently falling off just when it is needed most. Yet the people fed by "surplus stocks" cannot be counted "surplus people", and their needs cannot be written off. Canada has seen its commitment to these programs as a commitment to international solidarity and to human compassion. We do not intend to abandon them now. Food-