

been particularly impressed by the emphasis which so many delegations have placed on the need to accelerate industrialization as an important element in the early achievement of self-sustained economic growth.

We are all agreed that long-range planning is essential to effective and practicable development programmes at the national level. In the same way, international cooperation must be geared to the long-range needs of developing countries. However, while concentrating on long-range goals, we must not neglect immediate and pressing needs or sudden reverses which can undermine the best efforts of the long-range planner. With this in mind, Canada has pressed vigorously for the establishment of a World Food Bank under United Nations auspices. When this Committee turns to a consideration of Item 28(e) my delegation will press for a decision to set such a Food Bank in operation.

A good deal of progress has been made in this direction since Resolution 1496 (XV) was passed one year ago in the General Assembly. We have before us Doc.A/4907 of October 6, 1961, which outlines specific joint UN/FAO proposals for a Food Bank. These suggestions will be given careful and detailed consideration very shortly in the FAO Council which meets at the end of this month and at the 11th session of the FAO Conference meeting next month in Rome. It is the hope of my Government that this Assembly will at this session set up a World Food Bank in which top priority will be placed on meeting the requirements of emergency situations. In our view it is also important to take steps to relieve hunger and misery arising from less than emergency conditions. The generous offer of the United States to contribute at least \$40 million in commodities to a \$100 million Food Bank augurs well for the success of this bold new venture. Canada for its part will also make a substantial contribution and will lend every effort to ensure that the World Food Bank fulfills its great promise.