

That is what we have been trying to do in foreign policy, whether it is in the approach to Apartheid in South Africa or the approach to the famine in Sahel; whether it has to do with the determination to have agriculture considered at major international economic meetings, or whether it is the diplomacy and the long hours we use to achieve a successful launch at Punta del Este of a new round of the GATT which will include, not only agriculture, but also new issues like services which not all of the world came to Punta prepared to contemplate in on agreement.

That is the attitude we have taken toward international agencies like UNESCO. Other countries have decided to pull out of UNESCO to show their disapproval. We have decided to stay in to achieve reform from within.

So we have taken an attitude towards the United Nations which was itself in great need of reform. A reform which has now begun in part because of the initiatives of Canada. A reform, by the way, that now includes the presence in the senior management of the United Nations, finally, in that headquarters of equality in the world, a woman. And the first woman to be named to a senior position in the United Nations system was a Canadian woman nominated by us, Therese Paquette Sevigny. We are proud not only of your gendre but her competence, and proud also that Canada has been able to exercise a slight liberating influence upon the traditions of the United Nations.

It is the approach we have taken to arms controls; our emphasis upon verification; our trying to get nations, ranging from Argentina to the Soviet Union, in Ottawa not long ago to discuss practical ways by which the verification which is essential to any confidence in arms control can be achieved.

It's the reason why we and Hungary, countries coming from different blocks, co-sponsored at the CSCE Conference in Vienna just a few months ago a resolution respecting the treatment of minorities within the countries party to the CSCE process.