

cant steps have been taken towards greater European stability with the European Security Conference and talks on mutual balanced force reductions. The agreement reached bilaterally between India and Pakistan, restoring the conditions of peace and future co-operation in the subcontinent has been warmly welcomed by the world community.

All of us are, in some degree, affected by these deliberations and decisions, and we recognize that it is the nature of our world's society that all of us do not have the opportunity to contribute to the decision-making as we would wish through this world forum. As the Secretary-General has said in his excellent introduction to the annual report: "It is necessary to emphasize that there is no inevitable clash between bilateral and multi-lateral diplomacy. They are, or should be, mutually supporting, each having particular advantages in particular situations. There is no single road to peace — we have to try all roads."

But we should never fail to assert the interest and the primacy of this organization where it has an indispensable role to play.

Peacekeeping lesson

Such was Canada's view at the International Conference on Viet-Nam held early this year in Paris. I attempted to have the United Nations and the United Nations Secretary-General firmly integrated into the peace observation machinery which was being established at that conference. These efforts failed.

After five months of efforts to play the role of an impartial international observer, we withdrew from the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Viet-Nam, frustrated but by no means embittered.

Canada remains prepared to play its part in peacekeeping and peace observation. But we have learned a lesson from our long and frustrating attempts to have these peacekeeping bodies operate objectively. The lesson is this — peacekeeping and peace-observation operations stand the best chance of success if they are conducted under the authority of the United Nations Security Council.

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World food security plan

There have been three successive years of drought in parts of Africa and the Asian subcontinent and abnormally poor growing seasons in many other parts of the world. Until now only a few food-producing nations, including Canada, held surplus food stocks and even their existing stocks fluctuated according to weather conditions and international demand. Over the years, efforts to create food banks have proved largely unsuccessful.

Canadian delegation to the UN

Led by Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp, the Canadian delegation to the twenty-eighth session of UNGA is composed of:

Dr. Saul F. Rae, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations;

Mr. Pierre De Bané, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs;

Senator Henry D. Hicks;

Mrs. Jean-Charles Bonenfant;

Mrs. Monique Bégin, Member of Parliament;

Mr. W.H. Barton, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

Mr. Bruce Rankin, Ambassador, Consul-General of Canada in New York;

Mr. A.J. Matheson, Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations in New York;

Mr. E.G. Lee, Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs.

Now, a constructive proposal to assure world food security has been introduced by the Director General of the Food and Agricultural Agency. Its rate of success will be directly proportional to the effort made by each nation to adjust accordingly its food production and stocking policies. I urge every nation — not just those who are the traditional surplus food producers — to support and co-operate with the Food and Agricultural agency in this task. It is an essential task if we are to exorcise the dreadful spectre of starvation which menaces millions of human beings. Canada has

supported the revitalization which, over the past few years, has been transforming the Economic and Social Council. A very important change for Canada and for Canada's relations with Europe was our election by the Economic and Social Council to full membership on the Economic Commission for Europe.

One of the prime responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council is the successful implementation of the action program adopted by this assembly for the Second United Nations Development Decade — the international development strategy. That strategy is neither perfect nor immutable. Our appraisal of it has proven already to be a difficult process. It is not, however, an impossible process, and it is one that I hope will become easier as we all become more attuned to its requirements.

Fight against terrorism

We stand in the shadow of other terrifying and universal problems, which can only be overcome by international co-operation. Last year I spoke out strongly about terrorism and I must do so again. Civilization cries out for effective action by the international community to protect innocent persons against premeditated acts of violence.

Since last year international efforts to combat terrorism have gathered some momentum through various international organizations and instrumentalities.

Over 86 states have, for example, signed the 1970 Hague Convention on Aerial Hijacking. It is encouraging to note the growing list of ratifications to combat acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation by states from all geographical regions and of all political views. However, terrorism has not been eliminated; it remains a double-edged sword — in its indiscriminate sweep it cuts at the roots of international order as well as at the hand that wields it.

We shall look to all nations and to the General Assembly for action on further measures to combat acts of terrorism.

Terror has another face. It is that of nuclear poison and the ultimate threat of nuclear holocaust. Although ten years have elapsed since the partial test ban came into force, there has been no further progress toward achieving the cessation of all nuclear