

competitive sources and to sell our exports in the most remunerative markets. That is why I think all Commonwealth countries are looking to the "Kennedy round" of negotiations, which is now in progress, to bring about a substantial lowering of barriers to world trade.

But there is another aspect to this issue of Commonwealth trade, and that is the position of the newer Commonwealth countries. Like other developing countries, they are concerned to conduct their trade on a basis which is more responsive to their development needs than the present world trading environment as they see it. That whole problem has now been taken up in the United Nations and other international organs. It is a complex problem, which is not susceptible to easy solutions. But, above all, it is a problem which cannot be solved in any restricted context. It requires a concerted international approach if there is to be any prospect of giving the developing countries a greater share in the benefits of world trade.

All this is not, of course, to discount the great value of the Commonwealth trading system. Certainly, as far as Canada is concerned, we have benefited from the operation of that system. I am sure that is also the experience of our Commonwealth partners. We stand ready to explore all avenues of expanding the volume of exchanges within the Commonwealth. We are confident that that can best be done in a framework of expanding world trade.

All these matters of which I have spoken relate, in one way or another, to economic and social progress. And it is right that that should be the focus of co-operation within the Commonwealth at this particular juncture. But we have also had to recognize that economic and social progress can be achieved only on a basis of internal order and stability. And so we have thought it important to help the new countries of the Commonwealth consolidate their internal order and stability by giving them assistance in respect of the training and equipment of their armed forces.

We have been training personnel from Ghana and Nigeria. We have offered a range of training facilities to Malaysia in the present difficulties they are facing, along with a gift of four transport aircraft and 250 motor-cycles for their police forces. We now have a training and advisory team in Tanzania to assist in the planning and organization of that country's armed forces and to provide the initial staffing of a military academy. And there will be another Canadian team arriving in Dar-es-Salaam tomorrow to look into Tanzania's requirements for military air transport and training.

I am confident that these programmes will make their own distinct contribution to the Commonwealth partnership. I am also confident that they will enable our Commonwealth partners to play a constructive part in the efforts of the international community as a whole to assure peace and security in the world.

I should like to end as I began. I said then that it has always been Canadian policy to reach out beyond our borders. The Commonwealth partnership has been one instrument of that policy. The North Atlantic community and the United Nations have been others. These associations have