

be to ensure, if possible, that the Conference results in a ban on pollution from ships. The Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in June will offer another opportunity to strengthen international law so as to protect the marine environment especially. Canadian negotiators have already had some success in ensuring that the action plan which will emerge from Stockholm will be practical and not merely inspirational.

There are other areas where the demand for the development of new international law is strong. Hijacking is one. Canada has been negotiating a bilateral agreement with Cuba which would make unlawful interference with aircraft an extraditable offence. We recently invited the Cubans to come to Ottawa as soon as they are ready for what we hope will be the final round of negotiations. In May, we will be tabling a draft Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space before the United Nations body concerned. In the same month, we will be pursuing at the Second Red Cross Conference on Humanitarian Law a Canadian initiative launched at the First Conference last year; this is designed to guarantee basic human rights even in conflicts "not of an international character".

Members of this Committee will hardly need to be reminded of how preoccupied the Government has been in recent months with the course of Canada's relations with the United States. This is a subject too big to summarize for my purposes today, but I will be glad to discuss it with you.

Our relations with the developing world continue to present an absorbing complex of problems. I should like to devote some time to dealing with them, bearing in mind my responsibilities for development assistance as well as foreign policy.

In three weeks an opportunity to discuss both trade and aid with the Third World will be available with the opening of UNCTAD III in Santiago. The developing countries view UNCTAD uniquely as "their" organization in the United Nations system. They tend to measure their willingness to co-operate with the developed countries on other international issues by the standard of the industrialized world's performance in UNCTAD. Since UNCTAD II, we have made progress towards the goals set at that conference. Because of generally unsettled economic conditions we have not yet implemented our general preference scheme. Our commitment to do so remains firm, however. Our representatives will take assurances of that commitment to Santiago. We are making steady progress towards the GNP aid target; we are among the few donor countries actually increasing their financial commitments to development; we have acceded to two price stabilization