

Some of the most serious challenges to the honouring of human rights today lie in Africa. In South Africa the very system of *apartheid* does violence to the concepts embodied by the international community in the covenants on human rights. In Rhodesia, an illegal regime continues to deny to the majority of its citizens even the hope of the basic rights to which they are entitled. And now, in Uganda, a new form of danger has arisen. I do not wish to enter into the substance of the question. Obviously, however, the situation in Uganda requires the exercise of the greatest restraint on the part of the Ugandan Government if the Asian community is to be allowed to leave in conditions of reasonable dignity and security. Humanity on the part of other governments is required as well, so that the tens of thousands who may ultimately be affected by enforced expulsion may have a generous reception in the many countries of the world where their talents could find new and useful expression.

The great programs for economic co-operation between the developing and the industrialized world are another instance in which a growing sense of obligation to the international community has become an expression of enlightened nationalism. The whole notion that this world venture should be undertaken at all has only become part of general public consciousness in the last 20 years. And, once again, those who are looking for reasons to be discouraged after a relatively brief effort find their case ready-made. From the statistics of the first Development Decade, we know that *per capita* incomes in the developed countries -- already far higher than in the Third World -- have been growing at not much less than twice the rate of incomes in the developing countries. We know that, in the developed countries, the consumption of energy *per capita* is five to ten times the world average, and that, quite apart from the difference in protein content, the intake of food in calories is almost twice as much *per capita* as in the developing world. These gaps are great. Some of them are growing. Meanwhile, the efforts of the developing countries to strengthen their economies are partially absorbed in supporting populations that, in Asia, Africa and Latin America, are growing at the rate of between 2, and 3 per cent a year -- double or more the rate for Europe and North America.

The resources devoted to attacking these problems of development and disparity are undeniably inadequate. If they are to be increased in quantity and quality, the developing countries must continue their heroic efforts, while the developed world finds ways of increasing the measure of its participation. The attack must focus equally on social issues, given the interdependence of social progress and economic growth.

In Canada, I am glad to say that sustained public consciousness of these problems has permitted the Government to make steadily-increasing resources available for programs of economic co-operation. I expect this trend to continue. It will be combined with an intensified search to ensure that the co-operation is extended in the forms we are best fitted to provide and our partners best fitted to use. Hand in hand with this will go measures to improve the terms on which the developing countries have access to our markets.