

with more simple and concrete matters such as the "tropical tuna", "pink salmon problems" and the fate of the "Polar Bear".

A former United States Ambassador to Ottawa noted in a speech that his government had cast 10,000 votes in international conferences in 1963. We have not been able to spare the time to make a count in Ottawa, but it has often seemed that way to us too!

What is the reason for this explosion in international bodies and conferences? It springs from the changing values of our era and the accomplishments of science and technology. United Nations activities reflect the constant interaction of the domestic and international spheres of interest, the effects of which may be felt increasingly within member nations. The specialized agencies, together with the United Nations, are developing a "common law of mankind" through a network of bodies dealing with a wide range of economic and social problems.

There are, of course, no organs in our present world order which can legislate changes in domestic laws. Nevertheless the resolutions, acts and conventions adopted by these bodies do often serve as standards of conduct and guides for international action. The range in interest and responsibility in international bodies is increasingly comparable to that of national parliaments.

Among all the activities which characterize the present period in international affairs, the provision of substantial development assistance and of other forms of economic aid to help close the gap between the richer and poorer countries is of one of the two or three most important. Its importance can be seen not only in terms of the universal objectives of a more stable, prosperous and peaceful world but also in terms of the fulfillment of national foreign policy objectives.

In my own work as Secretary of State for External Affairs, since I