

pattern of world trade to make access to foreign markets better for us so that we can, from a comparatively small domestic base, expand in a manner that will be necessary if we are to meet the increasing demands upon the economy and if we are going to be able to support the general standards to which our people are entitled.

Before returning to the multilateral tariff negotiations, I should like to refer to a very serious concern of those who met at the summit, including the Government and the Prime Minister of Canada. That is the tremendous problem of world unemployment, particularly in the developed world. It is a phenomenon that has not shown up previously or, at least, to the same extent as at present. It is one of the permanent structural changes to which I referred a few moments ago that will require new initiatives and new techniques.

No one contends that there are any easy answers. However, during this past week the OECD held a high-level meeting in Paris. It was attended by the Minister of Employment and Immigration...among others. It was attempting to see what kind of international action or impact might be brought to bear on something that, happily, in this country has not so far created serious unrest of a dangerous kind but in some countries, including some with long democratic traditions in Europe, is of real concern in the sense that it is posing a threat to the very democratic foundations of those societies.

Of course, we shall have to deal with these matters in the domestic context also and undertake whatever measures we can devise jointly, or as a Government, in order to do what is possible within the framework of our own responsibilities and capabilities. But in this, as in so many other matters these days, it is becoming increasingly apparent that we shall have to rely more and more on international instruments; and, of course, one of those is the multilateral tariff negotiations.

**Multilateral  
trade nego-  
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Let me say very briefly...that what might be described as crucial talks, in terms of the multilateral tariff negotiations, are coming at what is admitted on all sides to be a most inopportune time, and certainly one vastly different from what was in existence in 1973, when the "Tokyo Round" was launched. Since that time we have had the incredible and dramatic changes brought about by the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries) decisions and what has come to be called the energy crisis, and we have had a whole series of other international events that have sharply dampened the enthusiasm of many developed countries for the kind of across-the-board tariff-cutting mechanisms that appeared in 1973 to be highly advantageous to all.

Yet, as I said a moment ago, those who met at the summit in London, and also those who participated, including myself, at the OECD meeting in Paris subsequent to the London summit, concluded without reservation that there was no alternative but to press ahead with what will, we hope, over time be a comprehensive improvement in the overall tariff structure.

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