

How do we deal with Soviet behaviour in the Third World? I don't see any easy answer to this dilemma. I am sure, however, that the solution lies in the direction of immunizing the poor countries of the world from East-West rivalries. That was the original aim of the non-aligned movement of Nehru and Tito. At the Ottawa Summit the seven major industrial countries reaffirmed their support for genuine non-alignment.

The Soviet Union has probably never appealed less to the countries of the Third World as a model for development. Their perception of this situation has only been reinforced by Afghanistan and now, Poland. It is to the West that the South is looking for help. The problems are monumental and threaten our own peace and prosperity in this interdependent world. For reasons of decency alone -- our Western values -- we must facilitate the economic development of the South. But even if we were not moved by a sense of morality, then common sense and our own economic and political self-interest should tell us that we must act. The growing linkages between North and South mean that no industrialized country can hope to isolate itself from the turbulence of economic and social change. It is because of considerations such as these that Canada continues to lend strong support to the concept of Global Negotiations.

If, in addition, change is to be progressive, not regressive, then international institutions, for example, will have to take greater account of developing countries' specific difficulties: access to international capital markets, greater security in commodity prices, access to technological skills and to markets for manufactured products. The primary need of those countries with growing export potential is, as the slogan says, "trade, not aid". The role of private enterprise will have to be acknowledged and encouraged by recipient and donor countries alike.

Official aid is also going to be essential, especially for the poorest countries, for a long time to come. These countries will benefit least from the new technologies and from the evolution of international institutions and of the trade and payments system. Quite simply, their economies are so rudimentary that progress for them can only come very slowly.

I see my own country's aid programmes continuing to focus on the poorest countries. We shall increasingly concentrate on what we do best -- agriculture, energy and the development of human resources. In these three sectors Canadian capacity and the poor countries' needs best coincide.

We must all strive to increase the amount of the aid we give. Canada is committed to donating .5% of its GNP as aid by 1985 and will endeavour to go even beyond to .7% by the end of the decade. We have recently joined with the United States,