

nations of the disadvantaged "Third World" have grown at a rate comparable to that of the developed countries, the gains of this rapid progress have generally been dissipated through much more rapid population growth. Measured in terms of the population it must support, economic growth in the "Third World" has lagged far behind the human need.

Let us again compare India and Canada in this regard. Over the past decade, India's national output has grown four-fifths as fast as Canada's. But its huge population has grown one-quarter as fast again -- and Canada has one of the fastest-growing populations in the developed world. Thus India's standard of living, only one-twenty-fifth of Canada's to begin with, continues to lag even further behind.

If this trend were allowed to continue, the turn of this century would see a world of even greater disparities than the present. The gap is already large; it is rapidly widening. When all things are relative, it is a little misleading to call those nations "developing" whose development is slower than the so-called "developed" countries.

A third dominant feature of the global landscape is the heightened awareness which characterizes today's "global village". Today, as never before, peoples in different regions of the world share a common knowledge of each other's ways of life. This has two important implications. The first is that the affluent communities of the world can no longer close their eyes to the plight of the disadvantaged. This concern with the problems of development is a new phenomenon; it is only in our generation that these problems have come to be recognized and tackled on an international scale.

But there is the other side of the coin. The citizens of the developing world are equally aware of the contrast between the poverty of their lives and the affluence within the developed nations. This has led to what has been characterized as the revolution of rising expectations. These people have gained an awareness of the prosperity that can be theirs, coupled with a firm determination to move as quickly as possible towards the same standards in their own countries.

This is in itself a powerful potential force for economic progress. But we must try to make certain it does not meet with bitter frustration and despondency. It is in our own best interests to see that disillusionment is given no opportunity to transform rising expectations into raging envies.

The problems are all too apparent. The solutions are somewhat more difficult to find.

We are faced with the need to help feed hungry people. In this regard Canada's record is good. Per person, we Canadians contribute more food aid than any other nation of the world. Last year our contribution amounted to \$100 million --- a substantial increase from the level of \$4.5 million just four years ago. We rank second in contributions to the World Food Programme. This year we shall continue to do our share in this regard.

The unprecedented new food-aid programme initiated in the Kennedy Round is another step forward. Canada actively pushed for the success of this