

of life cannot be exported, that it is not conducive to Third World development and that it is depleting our natural resources. We must take a serious look at our values and settle for a more modest way of life.

During the subsequent discussion Professor Loxley declared that the natural forces which have limited population growth in the past--famine, war and epidemics--are no longer effective in this respect but simply lead to additional suffering for the world's poor. He denied any suggestion that he supports increased immigration only for economic reasons, humanitarian motives for admitting immigrants are entirely laudable but he wanted to repudiate the argument that immigration might endanger our standard of living.

2. Environmental Change

Francine Fournier spoke of the importance of ecological issues in international affairs, citing recent studies by UNESCO which show that the three great challenges facing us in the remaining years of the century are peace, development and the environment. The Brundtland report has provided a channel for widespread concern about the environment and its authors have given an excellent account of ways in which security might well be affected by the state of the environment. The report points out that when resources are scarce, states as well as institutions are more likely to resort to armed conflict in order to obtain control of these resources. Madame Fournier also emphasized the specific way in which armed conflict contributes to the deterioration of the environment and described how the armaments industry has been responsible for further depletion of scarce resources. Under the leadership of its new director general, Federico Mayor, UNESCO is placing great emphasis on ecology; Mr. Mayor has spoken of the need to pay attention to ecological concerns in promoting peace and development and has praised the concept of sustainable development which has been formulated in the Brundtland report.

Jim MacNeill said that Canadians now saw the destruction of the environment as being as great a threat to the planet as the risk of nuclear war. Despite the growing interest in ecological issues, as shown by the success of the Brundtland report, our ideas about security and our political and economic institutions are out of date and not suitable for coping with this urgent problem.