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By the way, I may say parenthetically that another objective of the MTN is to look at this immense problem, and at the same time opportunity, that is created by what has come to be called the "North-South dialogue" — that is, the relation between the developed and the developing world. This round of tariff negotiations, as opposed to the other six, is unique in the sense that it is seeking, at least so far as it can, to accommodate some of the legitimate aspirations of the developing countries. And perhaps, while I'm on that subject, I might elaborate slightly by saying that we in this country (and I believe this is true of most enlightened people in the developed world) do not regard our assistance to the developing world as being something of a charitable kind of gesture.

One of the problems in the developing world is that, first of all, although they refer to themselves in a sort of cohesive way as the Group of 77 or some other designation, there is a vast difference in the economies let us say of Brazil, on the one hand, which still regards itself as a developing country, and Tanzania or some other African country, on the other. So, therefore, it is exceedingly difficult to draft any one cohesive set of policies that is responsive to all of those needs at the same time and, of course, they are discovering even among themselves these days that what they have been seeking with regard to, for example, commodity agreements or some assurances with regard to basic prices for raw materials don't always fit into the same pattern. There is, I repeat, a big difference between a single-commodity country that is producing only cocoa or coffee or some other raw material such as that, and a country that has a very diversified base, such as many of those that are emerging in Latin America. So, consequently, when we hear and see the various declarations made at meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other organizations that seem to suggest that there is a solidarity and a single point of view within the developing world, I can assure you now, from very wide experience, that this simply is not the case. You will find that some of the countries now emerging that have oil reserves and have suddenly discovered that they have a good energy-base are now taking a second look at whether they ought to, for example, indulge in the business of debt-forgiveness, because, instead of being debtors, on the one hand, they are starting to be creditor countries so far as some of their neighbours and others are concerned, and so no simple formula exists to deal with them.

There is another point that perhaps is worth mentioning because each one of these things leads to another. It is a matter of great interest to us in Canada whether or not we can introduce into some of these developing countries forms of our technology and our expertise that are somewhat "off" the difficult industries that we have in Canada. One of the natural tendencies, for instance, in developing countries almost invariably is to say "we will get into textiles". It is a comparatively simple exercise for them, on the one hand. It is a large employer of labour and therefore there is a growing trend for people in these countries to say "well that is going to be our industrial base". I have to caution time after time after time that, in fields such as that and in fields such as leather and footwear and many others that I could mention, that is not the wise course to go. Indeed, it is interesting to note that some of the developing countries are now finding that they are being pushed in those particular areas (Hong Kong being a classic example) by even less-developed areas such as Singapore

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