

focusing world attention, as never before, on the host of problems which must be squarely faced if we are to succeed in the great task of raising the living standards of the poor nations. Aid is one front on which these problems can be attacked, and the UNCTAD has done much to encourage study of the ways to increase the flow and improve the terms of the resources which industrialized nations make available to the under-developed nations. But if the latter are ever to acquire the means to finance the imports essential for their development, their earnings from the goods they export to world markets must be substantially increased. This, in turn, implies improvements in marketing conditions for the raw materials these nations sell abroad, as well as adjustments which will permit them to expand and diversify their sales of manufactured goods.

Canada, as a nation dependent upon expansion of international trade, supports soundly-conceived innovations which will lead to broader participation by all nations in the international trading system. In the long run, we believe that all stand to gain if the greatest number of countries are able to prosper from the expansion of world trade.

The second UNCTAD conference, which will convene in India early in 1968, will provide the opportunity to review what has been done since 1964 and will set the course for our future efforts to expand and enhance the effectiveness of development aid and improve the trade opportunities open to the low-income countries.

To layman and specialist alike, the problems of economic development and international trade are complex and often difficult to grasp, the solutions much more so. But it is clear that the future of Canada, its prosperity and its security, depends to a considerable degree on the response which Canada and the other economically advanced countries make to the needs of the under-developed world. Difficult as these questions may be, we cannot avoid them....

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

In 1967, Canada ranks fourth among the contributors to the United Nations Development Programme, and second in contributions to the World Food Programme. Substantial Canadian contributions to these and other United Nations agencies are made on the basis of annual supporting grants. Canada also makes loans and advances to the World Bank, and its affiliated organizations, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association. The Bank is closely related to the United Nations.

While we have every reason to be proud of what Canada is doing, through the United Nations and in other ways, the task of international development is so great that we cannot allow our efforts to lag. At the present time, the average annual *per capita* income in the world's wealthiest country, the United States, is 25 times average annual *per capita* income in the developing countries. But, if present rates of economic growth continue, by the year 2,000 the average *per capita* income in the United States will be 35 times that in the developing countries.

Because of the strength the United Nations draws from its universal approach, it offers an effective

forum for encouraging the developing countries themselves to work out policies designed to facilitate development....

But the developed countries, including Canada, will have to play their full part. They will have to be prepared to share their wealth through programmes of development assistance, and they will have to open their markets to the products of the new industries in the developing countries. All countries will have to co-operate within the framework of the United Nations system, and bilaterally, in working out programmes which will be effective in accelerating development. Goodwill is needed, but so also is careful planning and sound administration, to ensure that available resources are effectively used....

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EXTRADITION PACT WITH AUSTRIA

An extradition agreement between Canada and Austria was signed in Ottawa on May 11 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and Dr. Lujo Tonic-Sorinj, the Foreign Minister of Austria. Its purpose is to provide for the reciprocal extradition between the two countries of persons accused or convicted of offences in Canada or Austria. It will come into force after it has been ratified by both governments and an exchange of instruments of ratification has taken place.

Canada is bound by extradition treaties with about 40 other countries, but all of these are, in whole or in part, older British treaties, which were extended to apply to Canada in the nineteenth century, or in the early part of the twentieth century.

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WORLD HEALTH DELEGATES

Six Canadians prominent in the provision of and planning for health care in Canada recently attended the twentieth World Health Assembly in Geneva.

Dr. J.N. Crawford, Deputy Minister of National Health, headed the delegation. Other delegates were: Mrs. Margaret Rideout, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Health and Welfare; Dr. Gaston Isabelle, M.P.; Mr. Jean Alaurant, Director of the Institute for City Planning, University of Montreal; Mr. Irving Boignon, Special Architectural Consultant, Urbanization and Public Health, Toronto; Dr. Graham Clarkson, Saskatchewan Deputy Minister of Health; Dr. Gordon Martin, Executive Director, Public Health Division, Ontario Department of Public Health; and Dr. B.D.B. Layton, Principal Medical Officer for International Health, Department of National Health and Welfare.

Dr. Crawford was Canada's chief delegate during the Assembly, which is the governing body of the World Health Organization. The deputy chief delegate was Mr. Saul Rae, Ambassador and Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office in Geneva.