

world; and similarly for the wheat-producing world, the iron ore-producing world, the coffee or cocoa-producing worlds. Canada, like all other countries, is part of all these worlds, as consumer or producer and often as both. This is why the government has undertaken a comprehensive review of its economic relations with developing countries; and needless to say, this review must take into account Canada's changing relationship with other developed areas of the world such as the United States, Europe and Japan.

This review goes much beyond the activities of the Canadian International Development Agency, for which we are now framing a new set of operational guidelines for the next five years. It encompasses commercial policy - both the modalities of our participation in the multilateral trade negotiations now going on in Geneva and the instrumentalities of our bilateral trade with developing countries. It encompasses also our approach to international commodity agreements, the ways and means by which Canadian technology is made available to developing countries, the framework within which Canadian enterprise can participate in the industrialization of the Third World. We are seeking, of course, arrangements which will be beneficial to developing countries; but we are also seeking those arrangements which will be the least costly in terms of Canadian interests. For if we are really to abandon our exclusive reliance on the aid relationship to accelerate international development, then a greater element of mutuality must gradually be introduced in our overall relationship with developing countries. We are asked to open more liberally our markets to the manufactured products of the Third World; but if we do so, I think it would be reasonable to expect developing countries to keep in mind the textile workers in Quebec, the small assembly plants in the Maritimes, the farmers in the Prairies. We are asked to ensure that commodity producers in the Third World receive fair prices for their exports; but if we do so, I think it would be reasonable to expect them to recognize that our economic well-being also depends heavily on the export of primary commodities. And if developing countries want us to take account of their interests as consumers of wheat, say, then perhaps they should keep in mind that Canadians are heavy consumers of sugar, coffee and other tropical products.

You may ask: why should they do so? Are they not incomparably poorer than we are? Are we not rich enough, developed enough, both to assist the developing world and to look after our own interests?