

political objectives. The Canadian view has been that coercion of this kind is undesirable. Recent acts of this kind may lead in one of two directions; either towards the type of activity which this proposal seeks not only to justify but to make obligatory, or alternatively to recognition by all states, especially the industrialized states, that in light of the growing economic interdependence of the international community, extreme forms of economic coercion may well constitute conduct which is or should be considered to fall within the prohibition of the threat or use of force contained in the U.N. Charter. This position, advocated by the developing countries during the sixties, may well have more appeal now for the industrialized countries than was previously the case. Within the Charter exercise, in relation to trade in natural resources, the Canadian position has been to emphasize co-operative arrangements between producer and consumer states rather than the formation of producer cartels.