



CANADA

# STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

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No. 67/14 **CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
IN THE LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

Lecture by the Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in the First Series of the Jacob Blaustein Lectures, Columbia University, New York, April 28, 1967.

In my first lecture in this series, I attempted to show how Canada's policies in support of United Nations peace-keeping activities reflected the Canadian outlook on the world. In my second lecture, I discussed in some detail the position which Canada had adopted towards the most potentially dangerous, violent conflict in the world today, the war in Vietnam. For this third and last lecture, I am turning to a different aspect of the search for world peace -- namely, the task of international development, and Canada's distinctive contribution to it.

It is certainly an over-simplification to see in international development a means of eliminating all threats to peace. The principal antagonists in the two great wars of this century were and are among the most economically-advanced countries of the world; this provides convincing and tragic proof that the hunger for power cannot be satisfied by material well-being alone. But in this latter half of the twentieth century, it has become increasingly clear that a world community which is half rich and half poor cannot be stable or peaceful. His Holiness Pope Paul VI expressed this fact in a profound yet simple way when he said that "development is the new name for peace".

With the benefit of historical perspective, we can see that the origins of the present disparity in wealth among the world's peoples lie in the pattern of European economic and colonial expansion which took place in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was in Europe that the technological innovations which provided the key to our present-day economic prosperity in the Western world were first developed and applied. The resulting trade patterns, related as they were to the building of world-wide European empires, left the world with a set of economic relations manifestly unsuited to the aspirations and needs of a world which has come to recognize the dignity and right to equal opportunity of all peoples.

Canada, like the United States, is itself a product of European colonial expansion. As a country of European settlement, however, our