

As a result of these efforts, much has been accomplished. In India, the public power supply has more than doubled in the past 15 years; in Mexico it has tripled; and in Brazil it has nearly quadrupled. Transportation loans have helped African countries to gain access to rich but remote resources - iron in Mauritania, manganese in Gabon, timber in Liberia - and to carry the products to the sea for export. As a result of harbour modernization in the Sudan, Nigeria and Thailand, these countries have been enabled to increase their exports.

Consequently, jobs have been created in new or expanded industries in the towns. Many farmers have been helped to increase their yields and market their produce more efficiently. Electricity and modern irrigation facilities have been introduced in many districts which never knew them before. For the first time, isolated areas have been opened up for cultivation or commercial activity.

At the same time, the developing countries have recognized that development means change and that the price of development is high. They have realized that, if they wish to develop, they must place development in the forefront of their priorities and accept its stern disciplines and obligations. Those that are doing so are making encouraging progress in accelerating their economic growth and in utilizing the experience they have gained and the skills they have acquired. And they have become increasingly aware of their own responsibility in raising domestic resources, especially through taxation and other fiscal efforts.

This is encouraging, but it is a continuing task and one in which many of the overseas students in this gathering have a vital and decisive role to play. On many of them will soon fall the responsibility for helping their countries to break through into the twentieth century and for leading their peoples to a better and fuller life.

However, the development process has revealed some disturbing trends. According to studies undertaken by the World Bank, the net flow of capital to the developing countries is actually decreasing in comparative terms as the rich countries get richer. Between 1956 and 1964, the outstanding public and publicly guaranteed debt of the developing countries rose from under \$10 billion to an estimated \$33 billion; and about one-half of the financial resources received by the poor countries is not available for new investment but flows back to the rich countries in the form of interest payments and dividends.

Clearly, new initiatives are needed if development is to go forward unhampered. In this respect Canada is giving splendid leadership, both by increasing its aid and by providing it on easier and more flexible terms. I recall Parliament's first appropriation of \$400,000 (Canadian) for the Colombo Plan in 1950; since then, the programme has grown to its present level of over \$200 million (Canadian) a year. The introduction last year of a development fund of \$50 million (Canadian) for soft loans to the developing countries, and the recent decision to provide \$25 million (Canadian) for the Asian Development Bank are commendable initiatives. We hope that this strong upward and broadening trend in Canada's development effort will continue. I read with special interest