

abandoned when the process broke down last fall.

The declaration also committed the Summit partners to maintaining substantial and, in many cases, growing levels of official development assistance, as well as to direct the major portion of their aid to poorer countries.

Perhaps equally important to the developing world was the Ottawa Summit's agreement to resist protectionist pressures. While this commitment undoubtedly was designed to obviate the problems of inflation and unemployment which are aggravated by protectionism in industrialized countries, adherence to this principle can undoubtedly be a primary benefit to the developing world where access to markets remains a vital concern.

Taken together, these various developments -- agreement among the Western industrial nations about the importance of respecting the independent and non-aligned status of developing countries, and the recognition that they must be assisted to figure more prominently and advantageously in the operation of the world economy -- I believe these are hopeful signs for significant movement in international development. But ultimately, any successes in bridging the gap will not come from declarations. I suggest the most significant indicators of real progress in working towards meeting the aspirations of the Third World could be the following:

First, the degree to which Third World Countries are permitted to remain isolated from East-West confrontations. This will require that they be left free not only from direct interference by the superpowers, but also free from intervention or interference from other Third World nations seeking to impose one or another political ideology or form of government.

Secondly, the degree to which the industrialized nations are prepared to enter into open bargaining with them