

enthusiastic observer could believe that technical assistance, on the scale and in the forms in which it was being provided, was beginning to approach a solution to the problems of the underdeveloped countries.

"It was clear that something far more radical and fundamental would have to be done if the chasm between rich and poor was to be reduced. Only in the reduction of the percentage of people suffering from some of the more widespread diseases had really significant progress been made. Cholera was disappearing, smallpox and malaria were within sight of being stamped out.... On the other hand, the actual number of people in the world suffering from disease, ignorance and poverty in all their manifold forms was not decreasing but was rising each year by something in the neighbourhood of 35 million people.

"Thus, when I left the United Nations, I was under no illusion as to the measure of success that had been attained. Nor was I optimistic about the possibility of improvement resulting from the future impact of the programs with which I had been personally involved.

"Something much more radical in the way of new policies in trade, in monetary arrangements, and in refined methods for providing technological and administrative aid will have to be instituted before there can be truly significant betterment in the condition of the people of the world. That progress for the underprivileged majority of human beings will involve a reduction in the standards of material consumption in such countries as Canada will, I believe, be inevitable. And even if it were possible to raise consumption to our present standard for all the people now alive, it would result first in an enormous depletion of many of the world's resources, then in their rapid exhaustion."