

by enforced expulsion may have a generous reception in the many countries of the world where their talents could find new and useful expression.

The great programmes for economic co-operation between the developing and the industrialized world are another instance in which a growing sense of obligation to the international community has become an expression of enlightened nationalism. The whole notion that this world venture should be undertaken at all has only become part of general public consciousness in the last twenty years. And once again, those who are looking for reasons to be discouraged after a relatively brief effort find their case ready-made. From the statistics of the first Development Decade, we know that per capita incomes in the developed countries -- already far higher than in the third world -- have been growing at not much less than twice the rate of incomes in the developing countries. We know that in the developed countries, the consumption of energy per capita is five to ten times the world average, and that, quite apart from the difference in protein content, the intake of food in calories is almost twice as much per capita as in the developing world. These gaps are great. Some of them are growing. Meanwhile, the efforts of the developing countries to strengthen their economies are partially absorbed in supporting populations which in Asia, Africa and Latin America are growing at the rate of between two and three per cent a year -- double or more the rate for Europe and North America.

The resources devoted to attacking these problems of development and disparity are undeniably inadequate. If they are to be increased in quantity and quality, the developing countries must continue their heroic efforts, while the developed world finds ways of increasing the measure of its participation. The attack must focus equally on social issues, given the interdependence of social progress and economic growth.

In Canada, I am glad to say that sustained public consciousness of these problems has permitted the Government to make steadily increasing resources available for programmes of economic co-operation. I expect this trend to continue. It will be combined with an intensified search to ensure that the co-operation is extended in the forms we are best fitted to provide and our partners best fitted to use. In hand with this will go measures to improve the terms on which the developing countries have access to our markets.

In economic relations generally, discouragement at some current tendencies would be justified. There is still an inadequate international framework within which to adjust the trading relations of the developed with the developing economies, and the market with the socialist economies. Among the major trading nations, there are distressing tendencies towards protectionism, associated in part with the growth of trading blocs. International monetary machinery labours under extraordinary strains and requires urgent strengthening.

Yet all these problems are recognized. They are under repeated attack, in ECOSOC, UNCTAD, in the IMF and the GATT, in the regional economic commissions and elsewhere. And not without success; in the last analysis, a sense of common purpose leads gradually to overcoming national differences. If we wish to measure our progress, we have only to recall the economic chaos of the period between the two world wars. Then rampant nationalism combined with economic ignorance to bring the world economic system down in ruins. How many of the political failures of that period can be traced to economic failure! For all its faults, the present world economic structure, and the institutional framework for economic co-operation which has grown up under the United Nations, is an infinite improvement.