

current rate of population expansion. Equally as significant, however, is the fact that a healthy agricultural sector provides the foundation from which industrialization can be launched.

Many developing countries have recently expressed concern over the fact that they appear to be interminably destined to supply only raw materials to the developed countries, and are being deprived of their share in the export of manufactured goods.

Equally as disheartening is the experience of countries who, in their haste to industrialize, often sought the establishment of heavy industry as an economic remedy. They quickly discovered that, while heavy industry may enhance the prestige of the nation, it accomplishes little else unless predicated on a stable and prosperous agricultural community.

Particularly in the early phases of industrialization, manufacturers must enjoy the benefit of a domestic market, with sufficient purchasing power to absorb their goods. A strong domestic market is especially important in the formative stage of industrialization, when producers have not yet mastered labor costs and quality control to the point where their products become competitive in the international marketplace. There is no doubt that a prosperous agricultural community will constitute the broad base of this market.

I should like, therefore, to underscore the mutual interdependence of agriculture and industry, the former seeking low cost, domestically-produced goods to serve as import substitutes, and the latter relying on domestic consumption as the cornerstone of its market structure. To concentrate on one sector to the exclusion of the other, can only retard the progress of the nation's overall economic development, and, thus, stifle the essential increase in the standard of living.

Based upon the income derived from domestic consumption, the infant industry can afford to finance the necessary research and development expenses required to render its product more eligible to compete in the markets of the world.

At this point, the responsibility accrues to the developed nations to adopt an enlightened attitude toward their developing neighbors. It is critical to the cause of development that, when the developing country's manufactured products achieve a truly competitive stature, they have unimpeded access to the international marketplace. The onus is on the developed nations of the world to accept these products willingly, and to be prepared to shift their own production facilities, if necessary, into the manufacture of