

*Supply—Health and Welfare*

we take the output productivity of dentists in 1931 as 100 per cent, in 1961 it had reached 281 per cent. At the same time the productivity of physicians and priests reached 175 per cent. Although because of increased technical knowledge and improved facilities in dental offices the productivity is increasing, it is not increasing fast enough to meet the growing needs of Canadians.

I have asked the minister several specific questions, and I am willing to sit down at this time in the hope that some answers will be provided before the first item is passed so I will not have to ask these questions again as the individual items are reached.

**Mr. Baldwin:** Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take too much of the committee's time, but there is a matter which I should like to place before the minister. It is probably not one which requires immediate attention, but I think it might well be given some consideration leading, I hope, to appropriate action at some time in the future.

May I at this time congratulate the minister on the reasonableness of her presentation. As a member of the legal profession and a very competent counsel, I understand, she has probably learned in the past the distinction between browbeating a witness—although, mind you, sometimes this may be necessary—and persuading, influencing and beguiling a jury. If she and her colleagues continue to regard the opposition as a jury I think we will make better progress.

I have here a press release issued in July by the world health organization dealing with what I consider to be one of the most serious problems to be faced not only by the civilized and free areas of the world but by the communist areas and the developing regions of the globe. I think it is rather interesting to examine the personnel who constituted this committee of the world health organization. It was headed by Dr. John A. Logan of the United States. The vice chairman was a woman, Dr. A. S. Perotskaja of the U.S.S.R. The rapporteur was Mr. P. C. Bose of India. The committee also included one representative each from Chile, the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom and Tunisia. The release is titled "The Population Implosion". The head note is very simple and reads as follows:

The sudden unprecedented pouring of rural people into urban areas in the developing countries may reach catastrophic dimensions within the next 10 or 20 years. In the developed countries, the congestion of people, industries, houses, vehicles in tentacular cities is causing alarm. The implosive

pressures—to use an engineering term—are growing every day.

To explore these questions the world health organization recently convened its first expert committee on environmental health aspects of metropolitan planning. This article follows the lines of the experts' discussions—

I am going to put a few of their observations on the record. These are not colourful, glowing, dramatic words. They are dry, even dreary, but they are very meaningful and most important. While I have no doubt much of this material is within the knowledge of the minister and her department, at the same time I think it does no harm to make this information public and to couple with it a suggestion I propose to make at the conclusion of my remarks.

To begin with, the release repeats a fact we well know but too often forget. It points out that before the year 2,000 the world's population is expected to double and to exceed six billion people. Then it goes on to say:

The rush of people from country to town will continue, for agriculture will become much more efficient than it is now and by the end of the century perhaps only 10 per cent of the population will be working on the farm.

This means that almost all of the additional three billion people who will be populating the globe by that time will be living in cities. This will cause problems, and not the least of them will be health problems.

Already today the cities of the world present health problems of staggering dimensions. How healthy will they be in future? The tremendous increase in urban population clearly justifies the warning that after the question of keeping world peace metropolitan planning is probably the most serious single problem faced by man in the second half of the 20th century.

If the population of the world does double and if what is set out here is correct—I certainly agree with it—we will find that instead of the population of cities of say two million doubling to four million, their population will triple or quadruple. Cities of six million people will become cities of 24 million. Cities with one and a half or two million people will become cities of seven or eight million people. The problems we now have will increase in direct ratio to the increase in population.

In the United States two thirds of the population now live in large metropolitan areas and the suburbs of the cities are sprawling six times as fast as the city cores. In the developed parts of the world the housing shortage is not as great as it was immediately after the war but none of the countries can afford to relinquish their intensive efforts. In the developing parts of the world shanty