

and Africa it was increasing at a much higher rate than that, up to 3 per cent and 3½ per cent. Since the beginning of time to the early nineteenth century, the world increased its population to 1,000 million. In the next 100 years the world population went up to 2,000 million and in the last 30 years it has gone up to 3,000 million. It is expected that the world population will double within the next 25 or 30 years. I am not going to get into an argument on whether we can solve that population problem in the developing countries purely and simply by economic means and economic development. It is certainly true that in developing countries we and they have to do the utmost to develop their resources and their food growing potential. I am not going to argue the theory of whether man is outgrowing his environment or not, but I think some of the figures are so astounding that I would like to see Canada take more initiative at the United Nations and at the specialized agencies in assisting those countries in population studies and planning; that is, those that want it. No one for a moment is suggesting at the United Nations and at the specialized agencies that those agencies should give advice to countries that do not want it, but it is suggested there should be far more done for those countries who want assistance than is presently being done.

I might put on the record some examples of what we are apt to meet in the next few years. I would like to quote from a speech made by Eugene R. Black, president of World Bank, in which he discussed, for example, housing in India; and I quote:

Some calculations have been made about the cost of providing houses in India during the next generation, if the population continues to grow at its present rate of about 2 per cent a year. If you disregard the cost of rural housing, on the somewhat optimistic assumption that it can be carried out entirely with local materials and labour, then you still have to pay for the homes of nearly 200 million extra people who, it is expected, will be living in India's cities 25 years hence. Making full allowance for the fact that many of the extra persons will be children needing not new houses, but simply more space in existing households, a sober estimate of the cost suggests that in the 30 years between 1956 and 1986 a total investment in housing of the order of 118 billion rupees, or roughly \$25 billion, will be needed. If you find a figure like that difficult to grasp, I may say that it is well over four times the total lent by the World Bank in all countries since it started business 15 years ago. Put another way, it is more than 30 times the initial resources of the International Development Association—and those resources are supposed to cover I.D.A.'s first five years of operations.

● (11: 50 a.m.)

Perhaps if you prefer, I can turn to Latin America where the United States in quite a change in policy over the last few years is as part of the Alliance for Progress, providing technical assistance and funds to Latin American countries, that want assistance in population studies and planning. In order to show you some of the magnitude of the problem, I would like to quote from a speech made by the Hon. Thomas C. Mann, Assistant Secretary of State for Interamerican Affairs which was made in November of 1964. He is dealing as Director of the Alliance for Progress only with Latin America.

Allow me to illustrate the dimensions of the job ahead of us in this hemisphere: