

security. We will have to break that down and give our people some assurance that we do not admit the abiding necessity of building up armaments, and that we intend - to use an expression that I employed in this House some months ago - to keep our powder dry and at the same time endeavour to make some advance in establishing mutual trust and confidence and come to some understanding with the U.S.S.R. I cannot believe that the peoples of the U.S.S.R. any more than the Canadian people want to go on and on in building up armaments. Indeed, there are suggestions and signs that it concerns them economically now as well as in terms of the possibility of an international conflict that would destroy the governments and many people of all countries.

AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

I should now like to refer to another device of the U.S.S.R., and that is the economic device to the end that they might obtain and could obtain world domination. They have been infiltrating into countries in various parts of the world that are not yet committed to the U.S.S.R., to the communist group, and not committed to the West. By economic penetration, by barter systems and loans and other means they are making advances in that regard. To me that might mean that they will win the victory in their search for world domination without ever firing a shot. I regard this as one of the most urgent aspects of our foreign relations and one of our major contributions to peace, the aid and assistance particularly of underdeveloped countries, and I know I speak for the Canadian Government when I say this. There are measures that are being taken - but I think they should be increased - to respond to this challenge.

With respect to Canada's role, during the past year we have continued to support the Colombo Plan and the Specialized Agencies within the United Nations. Indeed, in several instances the support has been increased as compared with the year before.

The Colombo Plan operates under the broad umbrella of an annual consultative conference. It really works out, though, that the assistance is given by bilateral arrangements between Canada and some other country, and out of these arrangements come discussions that have to do with the plans and priorities of the recipient country. There has been no suggestion on Canada's part, and I think it is wise and will be effective in the long run, of any political strings attached to the gifts.

With respect to the Colombo Plan, there are two countries that are not within the Colombo Plan but for which we have a deep concern, namely Ghana and the British West Indies. This House has been informed of the contributions that have been made to Ghana in terms of personnel and to