

*Proceedings on Adjournment Motion*RESEARCH—SUGGESTED GRANT TO CANADIAN
PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Mr. Thomas S. Barnett (Comox-Alberni): Mr. Speaker, on March 13 I addressed a question to the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) in the following terms:

I should like to direct a question to the Prime Minister about a matter in which I understand he demonstrated some interest as a private citizen before he assumed office. Does the government have under active or current consideration the question of granting some financial support to the Canadian Peace Research Institute, let us say, of the order of a quarter of one per cent of what we provide for the Department of National Defence?

Mr. Speaker then said:

I would suggest to the hon. member that although the question is an important one it is one which ought to be placed on the Order Paper.

I felt it was time the question of the Canadian Peace Research Institution had more airing in this chamber than it has had for some time, so I decided to raise the matter on the adjournment debate. I now have the opportunity to deal with this matter.

It might be appropriate if I were to call to the attention of members of the House some of the beginnings of the Canadian Peace Research Institute. I have in my hand an information report which was published in November of 1962, which sets out a little timetable. It says that in March, 1961, Dr. Alcock published 500 copies of "Bridge of Reason", which he sent to acquaintances in science, business and government in Canada, Britain and the United States. He has been the leading light in this organization.

It says that in August of 1961 Dr. Brock Chisholm, Dr. Hugh Keenleyside, Professor Kenneth Boulding and Right Reverend James Thomas joined Dr. Alcock to establish the initial plans. In November of that year the establishment of the Canadian Peace Research Institute was announced at a Montreal conference. Following, in January of 1962, the Department of National Revenue recognized the institute as a charitable organization for income tax purposes. On May 1 the first board of directors meeting authorized the initial operation of the institute.

I think it might be of interest to put on record the names of the early directors of the organization. They were Dr. Norman Alcock, Dr. Kenneth E. Boulding, Jacques Brillant, Dr. G. Brock Chisholm, Dr. Pierre Dansereau, Dr. Franc R. Joubin, Dr. Hugh Keenleyside, Walter C. Koerner, Right Reverend James S. Thomson, Mr. W. D. Tucker, Francis G. Winspear, Gerard Pelletier and Pierre Elliott Tru-

[Mr. O'Connell.]

deau. So I think my reference to the fact that the Prime Minister showed an interest in this matter as a private citizen was warranted.

Actually, my raising of this question was prompted because several of my constituents had written to me enclosing a copy of an editorial which appeared in the Toronto *Daily Star* of Monday, February 2, 1970, which I feel is worth drawing to the attention of the House. I should like to mention that the editorial outlines some of the projects which the peace institute has undertaken in the last seven years. It states:

A study by Dr. Gideon Rosenbuth of the University of British Columbia which demonstrated that there was little foundation for the widely held fear that reductions in armaments would lead to a depression.

An international conference on means of improving United Nations peacekeeping methods, which was attended by representatives of 24 nations.

Publication of a regular series of papers and booklets on problems related to peace, which are widely used by governments and universities around the world.

A study of factors in the everyday life of societies—methods of child-raising for example—which favor the growth of militarism and totalitarianism.

Research on "indicators of tension," using data on arms expenditures to provide storm warnings of coming troubles in various areas—hopefully in time for preventive action to be taken before shooting actually starts.

The editorial continues to point out that all this has been carried out on a financial shoestring with an annual budget of around \$60,000, and that in other countries such as Sweden and the Netherlands much larger grants are made to this type of organization by their governments. It is suggested this is an example Canada should follow.

I picked a figure out of the air in my question when I suggested one quarter of one per cent of our national defence budget. I might point out that in terms of the current estimates, where the figure is \$1,591,776,000, this would work out to something like \$3,979,440. In rounding out my argument I would like to suggest that if the government would consider even one-hundredth of one quarter of one per cent, this would work out to something like \$39,794. I would suggest that if the government would be prepared to make a contribution to the budget of the Canadian Peace Research Institute on the basis of something like \$40,000, this would be at least a commendable start.

I hope that whoever is to reply tonight for the Prime Minister, will indicate that the government under the Prime Minister's leadership agrees that my suggested figure of one