

*Supply—External Affairs*

engagement in the Caribbean area. This is one of the most volatile parts of the world. Taking the long view, it is an area where we could do most to prevent disorder in the future, in addition to the more important object of uplifting mankind.

We believe poverty is obsolete. We believe a country as wealthy as our own, with a population of 20 million people, could look to our friends in that part of the world and, without being patronizing or superior, make a substantial and important contribution to their welfare. I believe Canada should make a determined, all-out, concentrated effort in the field of education and technical assistance in the Caribbean. The West Indies should be our show window, the place where we test out and demonstrate to ourselves and others our faith and good intentions towards all the peoples of the world.

It can be contended, as many columnists suggest, that the correct way to participate in foreign aid programs is by concentration. We have made mistakes in Canada in the past; in defence, for example, by developing certain types of weapons and not seeing that development through to completion. They were good ideas but we did not go at them hard enough. I am suggesting we should really go as far as may be necessary, not on the basis of planning one, two or three years ahead but in terms of a decade of development. There is a strong case to be made out in favour of specialization. Men with broad experience, men such as Paul Hoffman of the United Nations special fund, Eugene Black of the world bank and our own Nik Cavell have told us that there should be at least a few demonstrations of concentrated efforts of aid.

I am not unmindful of the fact that in the past we have been interested in multilateral programs and that we are still interested in these programs, many of which are connected with agencies of the United Nations. At the same time, there must be special bilateral arrangements with respect to aid. These are our brothers, our commonwealth friends, and if there is any people to whom they may reasonably look for close association and friendship, it is surely to the people of Canada. Each impact we can make will reinforce the effect of the rest. What we need is a new approach with respect to education and investment, new means of production and technical assistance at all levels. I am trying to be specific because it seems to me we have heard the leaders of our parties dealing with the subject only in general terms. Whether or not there is such a thing as an "ugly Canadian" I do not know, but it is clear that with respect to the Caribbean we are not "ugly Canadians". These people are ready for devel-

opment to take place. Many of them are highly educated. Many of them have been educated in the United Kingdom and others are graduates of our own schools and colleges. Economists like W. W. Rostow, who was one of the late President Kennedy's chief policy advisers, and Arthur Lewis, a West Indian who has been Paul Hoffman's right hand man, have described the factors which tell whether a people is ready or not for development. Nearly all the qualifications they mention in their theoretical studies can be found in concentration in various parts of the West Indies.

Our country and the West Indies are bound together by close historical and trading associations. May I touch on the question of self-interest? The Caribbean area is one where we have a strong mutual trading interest and advantage. I do not think we need always think in Canada in terms of a cash contribution. I believe—and I throw this out as a suggestion to the Secretary of State for External Affairs—that we could make a most valuable contribution based upon the elite federal services we have—the wealth of experience and advice at the government's disposal in the fields of fisheries, oceanography, mines and technical surveys, finance, trade and commerce, health and welfare, and so on. We have built up this knowledge and expertise over the hundred years of our history and all this accumulated skill which is now available to us could be placed at the disposal of our friends in the Caribbean. Some of our experts could, for example, be given leave—six months a year, so that they could put some of their talents to use in the Caribbean area where they are greatly needed.

What about strategic considerations? Well, here is a part of the world which is bounded by revolution, disease, and hunger. Some of those who spoke before me talked about the organization of American states and the complex political and economic conditions underlying that organization. I do not think there is an area closer to us, or one which calls for more immediate consideration, than the area of which I have been speaking. This could become a splendid economic, social and political laboratory. Dr. Philip Sherlock, principal of the University of the West Indies said: "The people of the West Indies come in every colour except blue". In these wonderful islands, so close to us, we find Asiatics, Caucasians, Negroes and every type of mankind. Let us dare to get involved. It is not as if it would introduce into our country the serious problems which would result from integration, or such as have preoccupied those unfortunate people in Dallas, Texas. Would it take too much imagination to believe that in