

There is no finer concept of citizenship than to take an active part in voluntary work on behalf of one's neighbour -- whether over the back-fence or across a continent. Government action can care for many needs but there can be no formal or official substitute for the concern that springs not from duty but from devotion. There will always be an essential place for the personal, humane contribution from people to people that can only be made through the voluntary agency.

In the partnership that exists between government and voluntary agencies, we must keep the voluntary element active and strong. In the free action of the individual citizen there is a strength that compulsion can never know. I hope the day will never come when the Canadian people will permit their governments to displace those agencies which give the individual citizen an opportunity to take a real and personal part in welfare activity, whether it be for the welfare of the community, the nation, or the world at large.

With the increasing complexity and magnitude of the problem of caring for human need, some compulsory sharing of the burden through government action is necessary. If everything were left to voluntary effort there just wouldn't be enough effort to go around. In the final analysis, however, whether action is taken through the formal processes of government or through the less-restrictive channel of voluntary effort, the key-note of success is the same -- the participation and interest of the individual citizen.

As I have said, Canadian can take pride in the part they have played in encouraging and supporting these great campaigns to improve the conditions of mankind. If military preparations, if defensive alliances like NATO, if diplomatic negotiations are to mean anything in the years ahead, we must at all costs maintain positive programmes of technical assistance, relief and economic development for the nations that need our help. I would suggest that in determining the directions for our future efforts in this field, there are four questions that should engage our attention:

- (1) how much of our resources should be devoted to direct defence effort and how much devoted to programmes of assistance which represent our second line of defence;
- (2) how to integrate our assistance programmes to avoid duplication of effort and to get the greatest return for our investment;
- (3) how to keep a strong voluntary element in all assistance programmes; and, finally,
- (4) how to ensure that assistance goes beyond mere relief and even rehabilitation, so that we can help others to help themselves.