

Supply—External Affairs

candidate needed. Competition for university graduates these days is keen. I have obtained from the department the present pay rate. A person entering the department as a foreign service officer in the first grade, if he has his B.A. degree and just graduated from university is paid \$4,860. There are various intermediate grades up to a maximum of \$6,060 for a person with a Ph.D. degree. I was checking these rates against the salaries offered in the province of Ontario to members of the teaching profession. I took up the *Globe and Mail* today and noted figures such as the following: The Windsor board of education is starting teachers in grade IV at \$6,100. These are not perhaps people with Ph.Ds, but the board probably requires a masters degree for this category. Lakeshore school district offers \$6,200 and, again, I assume this calls for a masters degree. Those with an ordinary pass B.A. start at \$4,700-\$4,900 a year. I suggest there is a great deal of competition from secondary schools in the various provinces for the kind of staff the Department of External Affairs wishes to attract. I cannot imagine there would be many candidates with a Ph.D. degree applying to come into the department on the ground level.

It must also be borne in mind that there is a great expansion taking place presently in the universities and colleges in this nation. I do not have figures as to the numbers of applicants, but I suggest that this situation be looked into. Perhaps the department is aware of this. But it is not sufficient for the department alone to be concerned; the civil service commission and treasury board need to be concerned about it as well. The salaries offered to junior officers in the department do seem to be low by comparison with those offered by other institutions with which the department is competing. Perhaps the minister could say something about this subject later.

There is one policy matter I should like to discuss. I do not intend to range over the whole field of external affairs or to talk about communist China, the organization of American states and so on, as others have done. Nevertheless I have a particular interest I should like to bring forward. It has to do with a matter which will be before the forthcoming general assembly of the United Nations, and concerns the almost annual resolution on population control. I attended the United Nations meetings as a parliamentary observer in 1962 and attached myself to the second committee, following the proceedings of that committee with a great deal of

interest. I was present when Sweden, Denmark and representatives of ten other countries presented a resolution on this matter. I followed it right through and should like to make some comments on the subject this evening.

The key point in the resolution presented in 1962 by those 12 countries was this—and I intend to read the appropriate paragraph from the United Nations document. This is what paragraph 6 calls upon the general assembly to do:

Endorses the view of the population commission that the United Nations should encourage and assist the governments, especially of the less developed countries, in obtaining basic data and carrying out essential studies of the demographic aspects, as well as other aspects, of their economic and social development problems, and that the United Nations give technical assistance, as requested by governments, for national projects and programs dealing with the problems of population;

This is the resolution which was carried in the second committee, with Canada abstaining. It did not carry in the plenary session of the general assembly because some countries used a procedural motion to have it declared an important subject which would require a two thirds majority, and it did not obtain that majority. The assembly did pass a watered down resolution, the effect of which was to continue the studies for a further two years, after which another report would be made. So presumably the subject matter will be under consideration at this session of the general assembly.

I shall not take up much time trying to prove there is a population problem in the world; the evidence is overwhelming. One has only to look at the demographic year books of the United Nations, the reports of the food and agriculture organization and the reports of Mr. Eugene Black when he was president of the world bank. The case is very well and clearly documented there. I would just point out one or two facts to illustrate the particular problem. It is generally estimated that the world population will double by the year 2000. The latest reports of the F.A.O. show that food production for the last year in which they were reporting did not increase as much as world population. This of course is on a global scale. In particular places there were marked increases in food production, but in those areas which suffer most there was not an increase. Since world war II the production of food in Latin America has gone up 70 per cent, but the production of people has gone up 76 per cent. The point is that there is no real economic growth per person in many of these countries.

[Mr. Prittie.]