

further increases the expenditure by \$124 million. If those items are added to the revised estimates it will show that we are approving, when these estimates come before us, a total expenditure of \$6,795 million. I would add that we have not yet seen any supplementary estimates. Last year the total supplementary estimates amounted to \$617 million, and if the supplementaries are in that amount this year, we will spend over \$7 billion 400 million, which would be no reduction over last year.

Possibly the Government will be able to slash the supplementary estimates, but even if they do so they will still be spending over \$7 billion. I mention these things just to point out that although there may be a reduction in the estimates as originally filed, it does not seem to me that there will be an overall reduction in our expenditures; on the contrary, there will probably be an increase.

Hon. David A. Croll: If no other honourable senator wishes to discuss the matter, I have an item I want to bring to the attention of the house, and in doing so I shall change the tone of the debate somewhat. I want more money spent, and I want it spent more particularly on the Colombo Plan.

I think the house will perhaps recall that twelve years ago Canada, along with a group of nations, small countries, formed the Colombo Plan. Canada was, in fact, one of the original members of the plan, and during those twelve years we have contributed approximately \$380 million, which is a fair sum of money. In the first ten years it amounted to about \$30 million a year, and in the last two years we have been contributing on the basis of \$50 million a year. Our contributions took the form of grants of money, in some instances, and loans, supply of equipment and food grains. Each country had its own plan of development and sat in with the Colombo Consultative Council for the purpose of having its plan approved.

Now, twelve years after the commencement of the plan, sixteen countries in South and Southeast Asia have power stations, factories, roads, clinics, schools, irrigation, canals and power dams. They had none of these before. In such things lies the chief hope of victory over poverty, want, famine and disease for these people.

Some time ago the Prime Minister was asked why he was raising Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan to \$50 million, and in reply this is what he said:

Canada does not just make cash gifts to the underdeveloped countries in the Colombo Plan. It provides them with Canadian goods, equipment, and services

carefully selected to make a basic contribution to economic development.

Practically the whole amount of the \$50 millions that Canada is currently contributing annually to the Colombo Plan is, therefore, paid out to Canadian firms and individuals and represents a substantial amount of business.

The estimates which we are considering here tonight provide a reduction of \$8,500,000, so that we will now be contributing \$41,500,000. I think that we in this country, and I am sure this house shares my view, have a moral obligation to help these people. Moreover, as these underdeveloped countries grow in strength and size they have for us a growing available market; and it must be remembered that one of the purposes of our going into the Colombo Plan was to prove to these people that we are their real friends and they can turn to us. When we talk about a reduction of \$8,500,000 in the Colombo Plan we must also remember that we started the plan twelve years ago, and in those sixteen countries the population has since increased 100 million. Their need is apparent. In our own country we have wasted \$500 million on the Arrow, and in defence we have squandered millions of dollars on missile programs that we had to scrap. Can we honestly afford to do less than we have been doing for these people when their need is now so much greater?

I do not for a moment suggest that Canada is not making a worthwhile contribution, but we can do much more than we are doing. Listen to these figures with respect to Colombo Plan trainees in 1960. I am here referring to people from Colombo Plan countries who were sent to various other countries of the world where they were trained and sent home qualified to carry on in a fashion that would be most productive. In 1960 Australia trained 425, Canada 277, the United Kingdom 613, and the United States 2,511. With respect to experts working in the Colombo Plan countries, Australia has 50, Canada 34, Japan 62, the United Kingdom 46, and the United States 324.

These figures are really nothing to boast about. These Colombo Plan countries need more of everything. They have to be taught how to grow more food, how to produce more goods, how to train administrative personnel, and how to develop the social services that we think so much of and which are so useful.

We, on the other hand, by spending this money in this country can provide more employment for our own people, and at the same time support a good and worthy cause.

There was a suggestion made some time ago that all countries in the plan should give one per cent of their gross national product.