

The Address—Mr. Low

for which solutions must soon be found if justice is to be done to the peoples of these countries, and if real trouble is to be averted in that part of the world.

I came away with great respect for the many outstanding things which have been and are being accomplished by the ingathering exiles. I feel much sympathy for the people of Israel who are forced to fight for their very lives with one hand, and with the other tackle the prodigious problems of rehabilitation and reclamation of a country once productive and latterly fallen into almost complete desolation from gross neglect and abuse. Every day I was there I saw prophecy being fulfilled.

Of course after having travelled like that, and especially after having seen something of the affairs of other countries—because I visited Britain, for example, for some time and was able to take a look at things in France—it is something of a temptation to talk about my impressions and experiences. I believe this is not the proper occasion to do so, however. I am sure another opportunity will occur, perhaps in the debate on external affairs that will probably come at an early date.

At this time I do want to thank the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) and the foreign office in Britain for what they did to make it possible for me to get into the Arab state of Jordan. I was fortunate in this, I feel, because of late years many applications for visas for travel into Arab territories have been denied. But somehow or other I was fortunate in being able to go there and hold discussions with a great number of people, both on the street and in official positions, so that I got some idea of the feelings of the people in that country toward other parts of the Middle East.

His Excellency's address, Mr. Speaker, did contain a great variety of subjects upon which I should like to have time to comment in this debate. Opportunities for full discussion of some of these matters will be provided when the individual proposals are placed before the house in the form of resolutions or bills. I shall, therefore, follow the good example that has been set by those who spoke before me in this debate and choose only a few things for attention at this time.

I note that we are being asked to approve the agreements reached at the London and Paris conferences relative to the entry of the Federal Republic of Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Inasmuch as I understand these agreements will be coming up for discussion by parliament within

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a very few days I shall not say anything about them now except this. We will make clear our position on the proposition when we are asked to approve the agreements. At the moment we are giving earnest study to the implications of all that was proposed both at London and Paris and all that is contained in the protocols, and we will be prepared to express our views fully when the debate occurs.

I should like to speak briefly on that part of His Excellency's address having to do with the Colombo plan and the United Nations technical assistance program. In my judgment both these programs have been amongst the finest things the western world has ever done to help the less fortunate peoples of the world and to bring development to the underdeveloped countries. Canada's contribution for the past four years has been a modest \$25 million a year. There is evidence that what we have given has been appreciated as well as effective in helping Pakistan, Ceylon and India in particular. But when the consultative committee of the Colombo plan met in Ottawa this past autumn many of us hoped Canada would accede to the request for a substantial increase in her yearly contribution under these schemes.

These plans were conceived for the purpose, amongst others, of course, of trying to save 600 million people from gravitating into the communist orbit out of sheer desperation. There was also the thought that the commonwealth might be strengthened and brought more into unity through the economic help made available under the plans. Just a little thought, it seems to me, would reveal that our contribution is pitifully small and inadequate if the original purposes of the plans are to be achieved. Let us always bear in mind that overriding communist global strategy seeks to bring under communist domination great masses of people. Imperialist communist strategists know that they do not now enjoy, nor indeed can hope in the foreseeable future to enjoy, parity of industrial strength and armament output with the free western world. What they lack in industrial capacity they hope and confidently expect they will be able to make up in manpower. Consequently every step they take or move they make is designed to bring into their orbit and under their control huge masses of people whom they will throw at the western nations in a most prodigal fashion whenever it suits their purpose to start the struggle. To them people are expendable in hundreds of millions if necessary to achieve their objective of world domination.