

and I hope, not only for our country but for their country as well, that the Congress will soon approve that proposal. It can do much for our automotive industry at home, and it should improve our position in the export field. This step more significantly might be a guide to what might be done in other sectors of our economy.

We can hope also for a liberalization of trade if the Kennedy Round at GATT succeeds. What is essential is the establishment of a set of priorities for economic development and a steady determination to maintain the pace of our economic growth.

When I spoke on the motion for an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the last session, I indicated that a measure would be introduced in the other place to provide for the retirement of members of the Senate upon their attaining their 75th birthday. The proposal was on the Order Paper for most of last session but was never reached. Last week this proposal passed the resolution stage, and the bill is now public. If the bill should become law, then by its provisions all future appointees to the Senate will be required to retire at the age of 75, or earlier if incapacitated by poor health, on a pension to which they will contribute. That pension will be based upon the same arrangements that prevail in the House of Commons.

In addition, the bill provides the option for existing senators who have been appointed for life to retire if they so desire on certain conditions. They may do so on the ground of age once they have attained their 75th birthday. They may do so also on grounds of health, whether they have attained the age of 75 or not. Senators who enjoy a life tenure and who retire will be granted an annuity based upon two-thirds of the indemnity they receive at the date of their retirement. Their widows will be entitled to an annuity of one-third of that granted to a senator who exercises the option to retire. The annuity proposed for the senator with life tenure is based upon arrangements currently applicable to judges of the superior courts of the provinces. I trust the measure will reach us in due course, and will carry the approval of this honourable house.

I should add that it is proposed that a retired senator will retain his position in the Table of Precedence and that, although retired, he will be entitled to be described as "The Honourable" for life.

Hon. Mr. Choquette: That is not in the present proposed act.

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): No.

The Speech also proposes the mobilization of the talents of our young people to help promote desirable social and economic purposes, both at home and abroad. This is not new either here or in other countries. The population explosion in our schools and colleges dictates the need for a growing supply of instructors in all fields at home. So, too, does the increase in training required to meet our economic targets. The first report of the Economic Council, the reading of which I commend to all honourable senators, greatly emphasizes this point.

Our position as a relatively opulent middle power, however, casts an onus upon us to help the many developing countries achieve a status of social and economic stability. We give material help of many kinds now. But there is a limit to our capacity to do this. There is also a question as to whether material gifts are best for the recipient countries after the necessary minimum amount of material help has been supplied.

There is one area, however, in which foreign aid of the proper kind is of special value; that is, when we provide the means to insure that thereafter the help provided will enable that country to help itself. For this purpose the area of education and of training is unquestionably the most promising. When good technical training is provided and, in addition, when the basis for good technical training, namely basic education, is provided, we can help lay the foundation for self-sustaining progress within the developing nation.

Some 11 western countries have national voluntary programs for overseas service. At the moment they are supplying some 10,000 workers in the field of technical assistance in over 80 countries. The best known may be the American Peace Corps, and they have many thousands in the field. Australia, New Zealand, Denmark and Holland are also engaged in this pursuit. The British have about 1,000 people in this work.

I remember hearing Lord Listowel—the last Governor General of Ghana before her independence—in speaking at the Economic Committee of the NATO Parliamentarians a few years ago, suggest that British foreign officers whose services were being dispensed with in many of the newly-independent African countries might make useful contributions in other areas. He was speaking particularly of South America, and I believe his idea was a sound one.