

of our gross national product and that we have undertaken to move it up to one per cent in the early 1970's. I must say that I am pleased that Canada is moving forward in this regard. I wish to say in all sincerity, however, that I still do not think that we have any particular cause for satisfaction. I understand also that my friend the Secretary of State for External Affairs ordered a complete review of our aid program a year or so ago and that this is under way. There will be another opportunity to discuss where the emphasis should be in our program and the methods we should use. I have expressed some views on this point outside the house and it is not my purpose to go into it today in the short time I hope to take.

My purpose today is to stress the importance of this program because of the grave and growing dangers that are developing in the world and because of the inadequate efforts being made in this regard by the developed countries as a whole. Second, I wish to emphasize the necessity of our achieving a fair rate of economic growth on our own so that we can take care of our poverty programs within Canada and do what we ought to be doing in the external aid field. I do not suggest that we abandon arrangements for collective security. We have a part to play in this regard and I hope we will continue to play it even though we may wish to revise our role from time to time. But I do not think any of us can think in terms of peace and security, in terms of armed alliances or in terms of collective security only. I should like to quote what I think is a very fine statement in this regard made by the former secretary of defence for the United States, Mr. McNamara. At pages 39 and 40 the statement reads as follows:

Thus collective security remains the foundation of our defence policy.

This has reference to the United States of America.

Ultimately, however, true international security will be found only in proper relations among states, not in hardware. This was my theme at Montreal two years ago, and I would emphasize it again now. If we look ahead towards the last quarter of the twentieth century, the world's overwhelming security problem will be the establishment of a proper relationship between the developed and well-fed societies and those which are hungry and neglected. This relationship will have to include a collective effort by the modern, technologically efficient, developed world to help the underdeveloped world to a decent existence. That task will require the devotion of political and economic efforts far surpassing any in which we now engage.

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To provide the needed effort, the developed world will have to compose its internal differences by agreement, not by coercion, and to organize itself for the common job to be done. It seems the lesson of human history that nations will join together effectively for such great efforts only when a common danger to their security is perceived. We must do our best to prepare ourselves and our friends, and even those who think of themselves as our adversaries, for the day when they perceive the common potential danger to our security of a hungry, angry, dissatisfied, and impatient majority of mankind. We in the United States must stand ready to co-operate in all those areas in which progress towards a safe, more humane global order can be made. Our security, and the quality of life within the United States, demand it.

And so say I, sir, for Canada. We may differ in respect of how much we should spend in support of this or that form of collective security or defence arrangement generally, but we and the other developed countries of the world must do more than we are doing to ease what clearly is becoming the greatest threat to international peace and security. I suggest that there are other ways in which we must be prepared to enlarge our international precipitations and participations. For example, we all breathe the same air and, of course, quite properly have been excited from time to time about the amount of fall-out and the danger from the fall-out from nuclear explosions. But there are, of course, many other forms of pollution developing which are a menace to health and life. Pollution develops in a variety of forms, many of which may seem remote to us at the moment, but I suggest that we should be participating with other nations in areas of research in order to forecast these problems and arrive at solutions. There are many such areas, but today I am speaking about external aid.

● (3:50 p.m.)

I believe that too many of our citizens and people of the world think of external aid in terms of charity whereas actually it is a vital and increasingly important part of foreign policy. I believe that one of the most depressing developments in the world in recent years has been the downgrading of foreign aid and the failure of the western nations to assist adequately in developing plans. I think the fact that in real terms the effort in foreign aid of the western nations has declined is one of the most depressing aspects of recent years.

Viet Nam is a great tragedy and we see its wide and unfortunate repercussions. We all