

The Address—Mr. Douglas

is a direct reflection of the economic control which already is exercised on this country by the United States.

For years members in all parties of the house have paid lip service to the idea of recognizing mainland China and voting for its admission to the United Nations. Why does the government not do this? It will not do it because it does not want to incur the displeasure of the United States government. There is no doubt in my mind about that.

Our policy in respect of Viet Nam is one of timidity and hesitation which the Prime Minister (Mr. Pearson) calls quiet diplomacy. It is a policy of neutrality under which last year we sold \$318 million worth of armaments to the United States, one of the combatants. When Pakistan and India were fighting we stopped shipments to both sides. When Turkey and Greece were fighting over Cyprus we stopped shipments to both sides. When Israel and Egypt were fighting we stopped shipments to both sides. We have sold armaments to the United States with no assurance that they are not being used in Viet Nam. In Washington they have their hawks and doves and in Ottawa we have our parrots.

I say to the government that we must have something much more satisfying than the denials we have had from the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Martin) regarding the serious accusations which have been made by Mr. Gerald Clark of the *Montreal Star* and Mr. Tim Ralfe of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. They are highly reputable and highly regarded correspondents, and when they state they are convinced that films, tape recordings and information of an important military nature are being passed on to United States authorities by Canadian military personnel attached to the Canadian delegation to the international control commission, this warrants a full investigation. It is not enough for the Prime Minister to rise and say there are no spies. I do not think anyone has said there are spies.

● (12:20 p.m.)

What we want to know is whether or not Canada's role as a neutral in Viet Nam is being undermined. We want to know whether or not our honour is being impugned and whether or not any official or officials connected with the Canadian delegation are passing on information to one of the combatants in this very unhappy and undeclared war. If the government is serious about this situation

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it should bring in a motion to send this matter immediately to the parliamentary committee on external affairs. That committee should not only call the two correspondents but also those who have charge of the international control commission so that we will know exactly what is done with information collected by the Canadian delegation.

The seventh and last goal I want to suggest is that during its second century Canada must help the underdeveloped areas of the world. McLuhan has said that the world is now a global village. We cannot build an island of prosperity and stability in a sea of human misery. Peace in the world depends on our narrowing the gap between the per capita income of the "have" nations and that of the "have-not" nations. That gap is not narrowing but widening. More than half the people of the world are living on per capita incomes of less than \$150 per year. The gap between the wealth of the western nations and the poverty of the underdeveloped areas is widening year by year. No wonder Secretary General U Thant said:

The world will not live in harmony as long as two-thirds of its inhabitants have difficulty in living at all.

Social justice demands and common sense dictates that we should be giving a greater share of our wealth production to help the needy people of the world. I do not need to point out to this House of Commons that this does not mean shipping dollar bills but rather shipping Canadian goods, food, material and labour. It means laying the basis for future trade with those countries when they have been properly established.

Aid in itself is not enough. There is an old Chinese saying that if you give a man a fish you solve his problem for today but if you teach him how to fish you solve his problem for the rest of his life.

What the western nations must do as their real contribution is help these underdeveloped countries to help themselves by giving them the benefits of our modern technology, by persuading thousands of our young people to go as doctors, nurses, scientists, teachers, engineers, agronomists, forestry experts, trained artisans, social workers and psychiatrists to help these people acquire some of our western technology and some of our social organization so that they can raise their living standards. Our task should be threefold, to give aid, to promote trade with these countries so they can sell some of their primary products to us without prohibitive