

unworkable as well. We have achieved miracles by modern technology, but technology has been responsible also for many of the very serious problems facing us today. Among these are the enormous growth in the world's population, the deterioration of our environment and the interdependence of a world shrinking because of the amazing advances in transportation and communications. Now, we must turn our technology toward the new goals of solving the problems which technology has created. Foremost among these problems is how we are going to give practical recognition to the fact that people are people wherever you find them. As humans, they have approximately the same needs for light and air and space, for housing and food and water, for education and work, rest and recreation, for intimacy and privacy, and above all, for growth and self-fulfilment.

If you do not believe me read a book like one of Margaret Mead's books or those of any other person who has studied people with black skins, white skins, yellow skins, rich people, poor people, and you will discover that these people are all human beings under the skin. They have human feelings and will not put up indefinitely with being used as things by people who have more affluence, more prestige and more power and who believe they can use these people indefinitely for their own advantage.

Because of the greater knowledge and inter-relationship among countries and peoples throughout the world today, there will be no end to the unrest and violence we are witnessing in increasing measure until some modicum of equality of income and opportunity is achieved throughout the world. Canada is where we begin. But we must begin elsewhere too. Last summer's white paper on foreign policy made no mention of the targets for external aid called for by the Pearson report. It called for at least one per cent of the Canadian national product by not later than 1975, a commitment that Canada made years ago but has only half reached. It did promise \$60 million more for the following fiscal year, but as the *Oxfam News* commented:

Here, however, is a conflict between two of the policy objectives given priority in the white paper—economic growth and social justice. In many areas, the review seems to oscillate uneasily between these two objectives—but where there is a clash of priorities, the emphasis comes down consistently on the side of economic growth—that is, growth for Canada. The Just Society is subordinate to the search for increased wealth.

I could add; that is, increased wealth for industrial corporations. This government began with the lofty objective of the Just Society. Today, it operates with a maxim of another kind: Principles are good but dollars are better. The dollars, of course, are reserved for the affluent at home and abroad. The poor must beg and share the pennies. Sometimes, when some of us urge the redistribution of income and the proper planning of production as I am doing today, we are told with an indulgent smile that we are naïve. Someone is naïve all right, but it is the people who believe they can operate the technology of 1971 with the ideas of earlier centuries.

The Canadian Economy

● (5:10 p.m.)

Speaking before the board of governors in Copenhagen last October, World Bank president Robert McNamara warned of the dangers ahead in a world where:

At least a third to a half of the world's people suffer from hunger or nutritional deprivation and where the average person in a high standard area—

Meaning Canada, among others.

—consumes four pounds of food a day compared with the average one pound and a quarter in a low standard area. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births are four times as high in the developing countries as in the developed ones. A man in the west can expect to live 40 per cent longer than the average man in the developing countries.

The figure may be a fraction higher in Prince Edward Island which has the highest record for longevity in Canada.

There are 100 million more illiterates today than there were some 20 years ago—some 800 million illiterates today. The gap between the per capita incomes of the rich nations and the poor nations is widening, both relatively and absolutely. At the extremes that gap is already more than \$3,000, and present projections are that it may well widen to \$9,000 by the end of the century. In the year 2,000, per capita income in the United States in terms of today's prices is expected to be approximately \$10,000; in Brazil \$500; and in India, \$200.

Mr. MacNamara further comments:

Frankly I do not see this as a situation in which any of our shared hopes for a long peace and steady material progress are likely to be achieved.

Sober words covering a world of sombre foreboding. Conditions at home in Canada are going the same way, if less dramatically. The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. It is because our government refuses to recognize that the just society is not a slogan on which to get elected but the only way in which technology can be made to work without destroying us. I wish that the government would take the just society seriously and realize that it is the only recipe which can save us from being destroyed by our own technology. In world war II the British government, with its back to the wall in the dreadful struggle to save the British people from Hitler discovered that the only way it could muster the full productive potential and vital morale of the men and women of Britain was to effect fair shares for all. You remember how the King of England had a rim on his bath tub marked permanently so he would not use more water than the prescribed five inches that he felt he should have under the fair arrangements in Britain. They shared the scanty supplies of food and they shared the dangers and difficulties heroically. In the end, the British people proved invincible. I think that, in the end, the Canadian people will prove invincible, but only if we can genuinely share the good things in this country horizontally from coast to coast and vertically from the rich to the poor.

Today, I want to say plainly to the government that if they, and we, are to save Canada from all the forces that