

198. In a very broad sense, the most important change taking place in the whole development field is the ascendancy of "a much more human attitude toward development". The intensity of this new concern is reflected in the fact that the first priority of the present President of CIDA (as stated to the Subcommittee on 4 February, 1971) is to be on "taking fuller account of the local and social impact of our assistance." By no means unrelated to this objective is the new recognition that policies to promote the fullest possible employment of the burgeoning population of the world must hold a primary place in any plan for meaningful development. Economic growth, defined in gross statistical increases, is not synonymous with development unless it is accompanied by true improvements in the quality of the lives of whole peoples. These improvements imply both an equitable distribution of the benefits of growth, and an opportunity for all individuals to participate productively in the economy and the society.

199. It is now generally recognized that borrowed "growth standards" from the industrialized world are no panacea for the problems of developing countries. On the broadest social and economic grounds, technological growth must be redefined and adapted to their needs and aspirations. This will involve a whole new field of applied research which will fully test the capabilities of the new International Development Research Centre. In the process, it is likely that the people of Canada and of other industrialized countries will learn more about some of their own most fundamental problems.

200. Because of the changing and widening of activities involved in international development assistance, the overall Canadian effort will increasingly encompass fields of interest to the provinces. The patterns of communication and coordination which have evolved in recent years may have to be strengthened in order to minimize duplication and diffusion of effort. In addition to existing bilateral and multilateral programs, the aid arrangements of *La Francophonie* offer expanding outlets for contributions from French-speaking Canadians. On a non-official level, as has been noted, this contribution has always been extremely important. Another of the immediate priorities of CIDA, as stated by M. Gérin-Lajoie, is "to put greater impetus behind assistance to Francophone Africa." This objective will continue to be an important factor in the development and projection of the bilingual and bicultural nature of the country. It is paralleled, of course, by existing programs of cooperation with Commonwealth countries, and by Canadian participation in the new Commonwealth fund for international development.

201. Another related dimension of the new concern for the global quality of life is, of course, the whole issue of environmental protection. Here, it must be realized, there is a major difference of perspective between the developed and developing countries. The implications were

pointed out to the Subcommittee by the former President of CIDA who has gone on to a pivotal role in the global struggle to restore and protect the environment. Mr. Strong stated,

"I must say as I get into my new field of environment, as I hear the advice of the world scientific community that is now made available to me and I see the costs of economic growth to our own societies, I cannot help but believe if we are not prepared to exert a much larger effort to help to bring the developing people into the ambit of the modernized economy where they can start to enjoy some of the benefits that science and technology now makes possible, they will not have an incentive to participate with us in those measures on which, for the improvement of the environment, the future of man on this planet may depend. I would say if you looked objectively at the evidence of whether or not we will do this in the next 30 years, the present evidence suggests that the odds are we will not do it, but we have to proceed on the basis that it is possible." (6:37)

202. It is cleared that the combined challenges of development and environmental protection are both immense and forbidding. The demands of international social justice will permit no hypocritical double-standards to the industrialized countries, however. The poor countries must be helped to develop economically and if "clean" development is to be asked of them (as it surely should), they cannot be expected to pay the extra costs alone.

203. The final challenge for Canadians in the future is to be able to continue to progress in the understanding of, and involvement in, international development. Here again, one of CIDA's main stated priorities is involved, but M. Gérin-Lajoie made clear its full scope in his summary of the "fundamental objectives of Canadian international development activities."

"...there is the task of playing a significant, if not a leading role in developing a new international community with a different set of values as expressed in terms of national expenditure, from the values accepted today. I look towards an international community where smaller and smaller sums of money and effort are spent on military activities, and even traditional diplomatic activities, and where we all make increasing contributions to the task of improving the living conditions of all humanity. This objective is founded on the belief that humanity, for all its superficial divisions, is an indivisible and closely-knit community where any significant development in one group has an inevitable and swift repercussion on the whole. We cannot avoid our responsibilities; the challenge is to face them with spirit and imagination." (11:16)

A copy of the Evidence relating to this subject-matter (*Issue No. 35 of the previous Session*) is returned and a copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 4, 6, 8, 11 and 29 of the present Session*) is tabled.