

*International Relations*

over again because it talked about today as well as about the world in which the Lord lived 2,000 years ago.

A man was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho and on the way he fell among thieves who beat him, stripped him and left him half dead. It so happened that a priest was going by on his way to the temple, and he saw him and passed by. Then a Levite came and did the same. Finally a Samaritan, a person who did not really belong to the society at all, came by and saw him there. He stopped his beast of burden, dismounted, bound up the wounds of the person, poured in oil and wine and looked after him. He took him down to the inn and left him there. He gave the man who kept the inn a denarius and said, "I will pay you for tonight. When I come back, if there is something else owing, I will pay for that too". And the Lord said, "Among these, who was the good neighbour?", and everybody said, "The Samaritan".

It is a simple story but a profound principle. There are basically three kinds of people in the story. The first are the thieves. They are the ones who came along, took, robbed, beat, stripped and left the person in the ditch. The second group was the priest and the Levite. They are the ones who saw the problem but they were unwilling to get their hands dirty; they would not look after the person in the ditch. Finally the Samaritan, the one who came last, stopped, took the risk and gave up everything. He took all the chances; he was willing to give what he had. He took the man and he looked after him; he was the neighbour.

In the North-South we are dealing with neighbours. In those three different groups of people who approached the man in the ditch, I believe we have the principles by which our world still works. The first group came and said, "What is yours is mine", and they took from that person or anybody at all, no matter who they are. Their land, their wealth, their labour, their sweat or whatever it is, they took and said, "What is yours is mine".

The second group came and said, "What is mine is mine", and they did not care about anybody else. The third group came by and said—and I am calling upon the House of Commons and the people of Canada to put us into the third group—"What is yours and what is mine is ours". It is an old story, but I believe the elements which make up the story are being lived out in the world today. I believe that story has a lot to do with what must happen in the Third World, the South and the North and the way we all relate to it.

Sometimes when we talk about the North-South, we sort of feel that we have it all and the South has nothing. Because I have had the privilege to live in the South as well as in the North, I know it is a completely false idea. The South has great values to show the North. With its richness and multitude of cultures all over the world, the South has many things to show us. I believe it is necessary in the North-South dialogue to listen extremely carefully to what the South has to say about many things—about ways of life, about values and many other things.

The consumer society builds upon the fact that we have a lot of things and that we have the ability to get more things, and

more and more, until the graveyard finally tells us that it was not worthwhile after all. There are no Brink's trucks in funeral processions. It is important to realize the elements and goods which make up this planet. There is enough for everybody, if we find a way to share. It is not just taking a little bit out of my pocket; it means taking the super risks of stepping out into the world of today and making profound changes in our systems so that distribution to all the world is possible.

The Prime Minister indicated his deep concern in relation to the North-South dialogue. I wish him well and I trust that his efforts will bear fruit. I also suggest to the Prime Minister that when he takes trips around the world, he should take more care in planning them. It is important to care, but it is also extremely important to look as if you really cared. I do not think it a good idea to put a Third World trip on the tail end of a skiing holiday. There is nothing wrong with skiing and there is nothing wrong with putting it in the right place, but that is not the way the South sees it. The people in the South see that as a flippant way of treating them after we have looked after ourselves. I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, but that is the way it is.

● (2030)

I would suggest to the Right Hon. Prime Minister that he make sure he is extremely well briefed from many sources on what is actually taking place in the countries he visits. I know some countries in Latin America. I know a little bit about the great country of Brazil. When the Prime Minister visited Brazil, he should have done as President Carter did when he visited Brazil, and he should have seen people other than the Canadian business community and a few diplomats, besides spending a few hours on the Amazon. He should have seen some of the people who are leading the movement of liberation in that country, as President Carter did when he was there. He should have spoken to the lawyers' society and other people, such as the trade unionists. The whole movement that is taking place in that country is not often shown to visiting diplomats. They are not always made familiar with the political situation.

I was happy to have the privilege to work with the North-South task force. It is a beginning but there is still a long way to go. Two areas were not touched that are extremely important to the whole question. One was the area of multinationals, which probably control more of what is happening in the North-South dialogue than all the countries involved.

The other area is the link between armaments and under-development. That was not touched upon either. I feel that the report, which I was glad to work on, has value. Yesterday the government supported almost all of its recommendation—and we will see that it lives up to its word—but there are areas that were left out of the report. I hope that we will be able to continue working in those areas.

I should like to make a few recommendations here, Mr. Speaker. Canada is going to buy 138 fighter aircraft. I really do not believe that we will feel any safer with 138 planes, but I am willing to let the government buy 137 planes, and instead of buying the last plane, I should like the government to take