

The CHAIRMAN: You would have to consult all the participating nations in order to secure that information. Do not expect to see it printed in today's proceedings.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Is there no central place where a record of the contributions is kept?—
A. It is drawn together very largely in the consultative committee's annual report, but not in the type of detail for which Mr. Patterson asked.

By Mr. Studer:

Q. I am still interested in wheat, Mr. Chairman. Food is a primary necessity of life. It is popular for after dinner speakers to talk about the under privileged people of the world and to state that two-thirds of all human beings go to bed hungry every night. Despite this, I understood you to state a little while ago that we sent gift of wheat only once in 1951, and also if I heard you correctly you mentioned that there was no demand for wheat among these people who no doubt are under privileged. I was wondering why this is so in view of the fact that wheat is a primary necessity. If people are in the position that has been described to us, why should there not be a demand for wheat until they make themselves self-sustaining?—A. I think there is a demand for wheat, but as I told you the methods being adopted—in India in particular—have resulted already in a 20 per cent increase in their food grains. That is not nearly sufficient and they hope to increase it still further in the second five-year plan. We are very anxious, however, not to dissipate our funds in relief measures. It is most unfortunate that many of these people should not have enough to eat, but they will always be in that condition unless we use our funds to put them in a better condition. If we use all our funds in supplying food to them, that is a relief measure which really never improves the overall situation. We have rather set our faces against relief measures under the Colombo Plan, and are emphasizing the need for internal development in the countries to provide permanent betterment.

Q. Perhaps this is beyond our realm, but as time goes on if all the countries are self-sustaining and we in Canada are still dependent upon exports, how will this affect our export markets? We are an exporting nation. We have to export 50 per cent of our wheat. Our objective under the Colombo Plan is to create a higher standard of living in these countries. It occurred to me that we reduced our production to the extent that we increased production in other countries.—A. I think there will always be a great number of countries—Great Britain is one and Japan another—where they will always have to buy a proportion of their food abroad. I think there are a number of those countries—they just do not have enough land to produce sufficient food for their people.

Q. They would never be in a position where they themselves could become exporters?—A. Rice, amongst themselves. Burma is exporting rice once more to certain areas. Wheat exports, however, would be a very long way off in those countries. However, they do export rice amongst themselves.

Q. Rice is one of the greatest competitors of wheat. In fact there is more rice grown in the world than wheat, I understand.

By Mr. Herridge:

Q. I am interested in the question of locomotives. In view of the increasing number of locomotives in good working condition in Canada which has been replaced by diesel locomotives, I was wondering why we build and ship new locomotives to these countries when we have many locomotives in