

Supply—External Affairs

service, could be put into more ship-shape order as more funds are made available.

I should like to mention another point in this regard, and it is simply expressed in the statement that the greatest enemy of peace today in the world, in my opinion, is hunger. We, in Canada, could well be the food basket of the world. Somehow, and soon, it is imperative that we direct our own trade policies in such a way that we can go out and make these tremendous reserves of food potential for those who are dying because they do not have them today. Then, we should back that up with our technical know-how in order to assist these people to raise more food in their own countries. The communist countries are in trouble because, under that system, they cannot increase their production sufficiently to meet the demands of their own people. This proves to us that the centralization of authority in government is certainly not the answer to all our problems. On the other hand we, in the private enterprise system, boast that we can produce all we need and much more, but at the same time we fail because we do not have the means of distribution. What is the end result going to be, if the failure of communists on one hand and the capitalists on the other ends in a dead heat, one because they cannot produce and the other because they cannot distribute? Then, what kind of world are we going to have when both have failed? This is something about which we ought to be thinking.

There is one more point in this regard, and that is that behind all these programs for aid and assistance there must be a sincere attitude of friendship and a willingness to help people less fortunate than ourselves. As I mentioned before, the price of friendship is friendliness. If we cannot be motivated by the desire to help others, then none of these things will be of much use. This is a responsibility not only of the people out in commerce, not only of the people in our educational institutions and in our professions but of politicians as well. If we were more concerned about it, then perhaps the seats in this house would be better filled than it is at the present time.

External affairs is not a subject that can be treated in a vacuum. Almost inevitably, it spills over into matters of trade and defence, and well it should. Nevertheless it is one of the most important areas of government, as we look at Canada's place on the world scene. I hope that the remarks I have made will give the government some thoughts from outside of itself as to the policies Canada should be following in this rapidly changing international situation. Certainly none of these

things about which we talk in connection with external affairs could come to pass in any effective way until our defence policies, our trade policies and our external affairs policies move in a parallel direction towards a common objective. I urge the Secretary of State for External Affairs, as one who has a greater opportunity than any Canadian today, not through just suave words or voluminous words, but to do something, bring about action to get the attention not only of Canadians but also of the people of the world.

I am reminded of a little story that I came across just a few months ago. Perhaps just to sum this whole thing up about which we are talking in connection with external affairs, I might share it with you. A father cut up a map of the world to make a jig-saw puzzle for his son. He was very surprised at the speed with which his son completed the puzzle. He asked his son how he did this and the reply was that there was a man on the back of the jig saw puzzle. He said, "I put the man straight and the world came out right".

[*Translation*]

Mr. Rondeau: Mr. Chairman, this afternoon we heard the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Martin) express his views on the foreign policy of Canada and on the part played by his departmental estimates in this regard.

I listened to him very closely and what struck me—and, I suppose, several other members—was the expression of his good intentions. But even though he gave us to understand that he was well intentioned, we must consider the estimates which will be made available to him.

From a financial point of view, the estimates of the Department of External Affairs are 17 times less than those of the Department of National Defence. I feel that this is minimizing somewhat the part that our Department of External Affairs must play in the world. Nobody denies that Canada must play a very important part in the world.

In fact, those who have had the opportunity to go abroad and meet other parliamentarians, to discuss with them, in short to get acquainted with their economic, political and social problems, have realized that most of them consider Canada as a young and rich country which at the present time enjoys a fine reputation.

Mr. Chairman, during a recent trip to Paris, I noted that all the member countries of NATO, except Canada, had their flags flying in front of the NATO international office. And yet our country, which will soon be celebrating its centennial and has an important part to play on the international scene, cannot do