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for an ever better and improved standard of living. We have achieved all this through peaceful methods and we have established as the basis of our mode of life the principle of freedom-freedom from fear and freedom from want. We have fought for this freedom and we shall undoubtedly fight again if it becomes necessary to protect it. But in order to protect this freedom we must share what we have with others who need our help and guidance. Our fate will be a better one if the fate of our neighbours in Latin America is also a better one. The people in Latin America believe in us. Let us be worthy of their trust and it may be that in the unity of the Americas in freedom, prosperity and well-ordained progress may rest the answer which we seek to the peace of the world.

Mr. Badanai: Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested to hear the Associate Minister of National Defence speak on South America and as a result I decided that I would say a few words because Latin America has a special place in my heart. I was only a year old when my parents took me to Brazil. My father owned a coffee plantation there but unfortunately when I was about six years of age a younger brother of mine died of malaria. My mother became panicky, with the result that we packed our bags and went back to Italy, the country where I was born. Instead of selling coffee now in Brazil and probably doing business with the Minister of Trade and Commerce, because of the death of my little brother I was destined eventually to come to Canada to sell automobiles.

The story of Latin America today has to be told in the moods of her people as well as in statistics. One cannot generalize about Latin America any more than he can about Asia, Africa or Europe. It is true, however, that the people of Latin America do have certain things in common including ancestry, language and a colonial history, but probably the most important common characteristics are a fierce pride, impatient youth and a craving to break out of the condition of underdeveloped peoples living in underdeveloped lands.

I should like to deal very briefly with certain points relevant to the underdeveloped nature of Latin America as a geographical area. The potential resources of this area are enormous and thus far only the surface has been scratched. The main problem is lack of capital despite the fact that outside private investments and loans have been consider-

The mineral resources of Latin America constitute her greatest wealth. Oil is abun-

and in the Caribbean. In the south the resources have not been effectively tapped because of lack of capital and technical know-how. Peru and Chile are rich in copper, Chile in nitrates, Brazil and Venezuela in iron, manganese, coal, gold and uranium.

In agriculture Latin America's production per capita lags behind the rapid growth of population but the soil is rich and can grow sufficient food if farmers are taught how to get higher yields by the use of modern machinery and techniques and if storage and transportation facilities are installed to spread equitably the products of agriculture. One of the greatest dangers is the one-crop economy pattern which is so typical in Brazil with coffee, and I know something about that because my father was in the coffee business there. The same thing also applies to other Latin American nations with respect to other crops. Such practices place the nations concerned at the mercy of world price fluctuations. The economic problems of the area are largely a result of the inadequate use of resources for reasons that range from lack of capital through low productivity, dependence on world prices and poor administration to the selfish shortsightedness of governments and business.

Internally the situation is generally one of inflation and skyrocketing costs of living which sap the strength and development capacity of most of the nations of the area. Consequently there are problems of balance of payments which generally are unfavourable, although Latin America's trade with Canada alone amounting to approximately half a billion dollars last year underlines the region's commercial importance.

I should like to deal at greater length with some of the basic political problems of Latin America. The United States secretary of state recently told the council of the organization of American states that an ideology foreign to the western hemisphere has little chance of taking root in Latin America. An article in the April 1960 issue of Foreign Affairs, written by Professor Frank Tannenbaum of Columbia University, gives reason to question not only the American secretary of state's optimism but also the rosy impression left by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs in his speech of February 10 this year when he said that all 20 republics of Latin America are "imbued with the love of freedom and all are very responsible members of the United Nations". That reference may be found at page 936 of dant especially in the north of South America Hansard of that date. Professor Tannenbaum

[Mr. Sevigny.]