

Supply—External Affairs

Mr. Martin (Essex East): I do not wish the hon. member's words to get to Tanganyika and have the effect which they will have unless challenged. A military survey mission has been in Tanganyika. It has returned to Ottawa; it has made its report and the government is now considering the assistance which is to be given to Tanganyika.

Mr. Nesbitt: I am glad to hear that. It is most encouraging, but the minister will acknowledge I did say it was my understanding that some months ago we agreed to train some officers of the army there, but we were unable to go further than that. As a result, Mr. Nyerere had to turn to red China to get military instructors and we all know that when red China sends military instructors they do not go entirely for the purpose of giving instruction in military affairs. A dangerous situation could develop in east Africa as a result of this. As somebody put it, "there is another country gone down the red drain" and I would hate to think that our government was in any way responsible. I am sure the minister made a request to his colleague the Minister of National Defence. Perhaps, in all fairness, the necessary armed forces were not available. But surely there should be co-ordination between the two departments. After all, a defence department is only there to carry out, in certain ways, the foreign policy of this country. If our foreign policy is to assist other nations of the commonwealth to develop their peace keeping machinery, and so on, while the "hardware" technically comes under the Minister of National Defence it would seem unwise to me that the minister of defence should so alter and reduce our armed forces that they should not be available when the Secretary of State for External Affairs requires a small part of them for a specific purpose. The result, in this case, is that a country like Tanzania has to turn to red China for assistance. I suggest this might well be kept in mind for future reference. It seems to have gone down the drain now. I am glad that the mission has been sent, and that it has made its report, but I suggest it is a little late in the day, because red China has volunteered to send military assistance to that country.

The next place of interest in the commonwealth to which I intend to refer is Malaysia. As far as I understand it, we are attempting to send aid to Malaysia in its struggle against the unprovoked aggression of Indonesia. At the same time we are still providing hundreds of thousands of dollars from the pockets of Canadian taxpayers free to assist President

Sukarno. Let me make one thing clear. My colleagues and I in no way disapprove of training Indonesian students in Canada. This is a long range program and its objectives are in the future; these students will be trained long after Dr. Sukarno is dead and gone and his policies, we hope, with him. Indeed, there would be no objection to training more of these students. But giving wheat and flour to Dr. Sukarno to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars is a different matter. It is true that the aid provided is in the form of food only, but if Dr. Sukarno would spend more time looking after the economy of his country and less in directing unprovoked attacks against his neighbours he would not have his present food problem. Moreover, these gifts enable him to save large sums in foreign exchange which he is then able to use to carry out attacks against his neighbours. In short, the present policy seems to me to be two faced; it does not make sense. No matter how thin you slice it, it is still boloney.

There is another matter I wish to draw to the minister's attention and it follows from Canada's membership of the commission in Viet Nam and Indochina. I refer to the atrocities being committed by both the North Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam forces. I realize that Canada possibly does not have much influence in this part of the world but it is a fact that we are a member of the control commission in that area and if we can use our good offices to prevent these atrocities taking place, so much the better. I know the faculty and students of Queen's University has been making commendable efforts in this regard. It would cost us nothing to try. We might not be particularly successful, but certainly there is no harm in trying.

Then there is the question of the People's Republic of China. It is common gossip in the corridors around here that the government intends to recognize the People's Republic very soon. It has not been denied, neither has it been confirmed. If this rumour is true, I wonder whether the minister could tell us if the government still holds to its former view, namely that recognition would be subject to a rider that Taiwan be permitted to maintain its independence or to carry out a plebiscite as to its future.

Finally, I should like to turn to the affairs of the United Nations. As I mentioned earlier, all of us are greatly concerned about the financial impasse which has arisen within that body. Whether or not the United Nations terminates its operations or carries them out in a greatly weakened manner is largely out