

*External Affairs*

who are leaders to weigh their words carefully in their minds before blasting away at their political opponents.

I have been frank, Mr. Speaker. If I have in any way disturbed the good and kind spirit that was born at Camp David I am doing no more and as a matter of fact a lot less, because I am only a minor figure on the Canadian scene, than Mr. Khrushchev did in New Delhi the other day when he said that the United States is just an old horse ready to fall at any time. I have his exact words but I do not want to take the time to read them. I hope that someone in the world will tell him that the old horse has plenty of kick in its feet yet and that he should watch out.

I should like to see peace in the world, peace with justice, peace with tolerance, as indicated in the speech from the throne. I am happy about the warning given by the Secretary of State for External Affairs that the west cannot let its guard down. I appeal to all members that Canadian sovereignty and independence should be everything as far as we are concerned. To me, Mr. Speaker, it means all. Canadian sovereignty means more to me than whether I sit on this side of the house or the other side or whether I sit in this house at all.

**Mr. Hazen Argue (Assiniboia):** Mr. Speaker, we listened with a great deal of interest to the introductory speech made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Green). One could not but be impressed by the great reception he was given when he rose to introduce this debate. Those of us who have known the hon. gentleman for many years, as has been my pleasure, recognize his forthrightness, his tenacity and his conception of fair play. At the United Nations and in the work he has been doing on behalf of all Canadians we feel, within the context of the policy of the government, that our foreign affairs are in good hands.

So it is in that spirit and setting that we approach the discussion of those great international issues that day by day are deciding the course of human history and the peace of the world. I listened to the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Pearson) with great care, and while he gave the house the benefit of his many years of experience in this field, unequalled by any other member of the house, I felt that he was unable or unwilling to set forth alternative policies to those being advanced by the government. So his criticism became one of modified emphasis, a criticism of detail and a very cautious approach to some suggestions as to minor changes. In the hope that I will not be misunderstood may I refer to the words of the Leader of the Opposition as recorded on page 976 of *Hansard*:

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After the 2½ or perhaps 3 years during which my hon. friends opposite have been responsible for government policy there does not appear to have been any fundamental change in policy on foreign affairs in any important respect or indeed in any respect.

I take it that that must mean that the official opposition and the government are very much in agreement on the whole question of Canada's position with respect to foreign affairs. I listened to nearly all the speeches delivered in this debate and I say believing it to be true, even though I suppose I would listen with perhaps some prejudice, that I think the speech delivered by the hon. member for Vancouver East (Mr. Winch) was one of the outstanding speeches made so far in the present session of the House of Commons. It was clear, it was forthright and it emphasized very definite differences in policy between our position and that of the government opposite.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs was in a difficult position because, as subsequent events have shown, he was not able to enunciate Canada's policy with respect to disarmament. Therefore he gave the house the benefit of a very pleasant description of Canada's amicable relations with many nations and all parts of the world. As a matter of fact, the minister said that Canada has only friends in the field of international affairs. Soothing as his speech was, reassuring as it might be to many people, I was disturbed that it did not mention some of the great challenges that face our society today. I think that many difficulties in the field of external affairs flow from economic differences at home, that one of the best ways to decide some of the things it is necessary to do in the field of external affairs is to examine the economic policies of the nations with whom we are in this kind of competition.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Diefenbaker) said yesterday outside the house, and I wish it would be said more in the house, that we are faced with an economic challenge. Production within the Soviet union is going ahead at a fabulous rate. Authorities in this field point out that their rate of production and increase in production exceed that of the west. What is our answer to this economic challenge? We know that we are experiencing difficulty in the field of international trade. Some of our main export industries are finding difficulty in obtaining and holding markets, and yet in the field of trade the Soviet union is making a great offensive. This field of trade matters is not particularly one that comes under the Department of External Affairs, but I do feel that this is the kind of challenge that