

The Address—Mr. Denis

in desperation of finding the right decision. Certainly countries do vote on programs that they do not help to finance.

It seems to me that these and other difficulties can be overcome. Enunciating them clearly may help, but this is not to be considered a suggestion of disbanding our greatest hope of all. When one considers the possibility of freeing the world from fear of war, from pain of hunger and disease, for the development of world law and the development of a law of outer space, it seems to me that we cannot afford the luxury of impatience or resignation from further efforts.

Indeed, at the present time we should be particularly encouraged by the astonishing change of historical patterns in Europe, whereby Britain contemplates a change in her independence and whereby other countries of Europe who have killed one another for many centuries are now co-operating toward common goals. Proof is indeed being given to the communist world that we can co-operate, that we can make unexpected and successful adjustments to their cold war threats, that we have infinite possibilities for economic growth, for production, for the exchange of goods and an increased standard of living. This adaptability and spirit of compromise will not go unnoticed in the new countries of the world.

There are about 800 million people with new independence striving desperately to establish themselves under this system. They do not want to lose their precious new independence to communist imperialism, which they recognize full well and also fear. Neither do they want war, and they are looking to us to bolster their faith that our free governments have the ability to look beyond war preparedness and to meet the challenges of economic competition both with one another and with a communist world. The success of 300 million free people working together in a common market may be the greatest proof we have yet had that our way of life has adaptability and ability in this regard.

In the chain of world governments Canada is a strong link. We are an inspiration to these new countries, an example of the civilized way in which widely divergent races, divergent religions, divergent geographical parts can be welded together voluntarily without force or bloodshed into a nation. It is right and proper that Canada should be a leader at the United Nations; that she should carry forward into world affairs a faith that this is possible amongst the countries of the world. Certainly the difficulties are astronomical, but we have gone a long way in 16 years. The very fact that 104 nations now overcome the handicap

of distance, language and finances to meet together in annual sessions at the United Nations is proof of this. Nothing comparable to this has ever occurred in the history of the world.

The tragedy of a collapse of this world parliament and all it promises in human development seems to me to be too heartbreaking to even contemplate. There is no alternative; we must continue our efforts, not despite bloodshed in the Congo, not despite colonial issues and racial discrimination, but because of them. We are living in a period of breakthrough. The scientific breakthrough can be measured, and weighed and seen, but the philosophic breakthrough is none the less real.

I bring back from the United Nations a firm faith which I feel it my obligation to express to my colleagues in this chamber. If it is naive to be optimistic, Mr. Speaker, then I am naive. May I in closing express my very great pride in the fine work done by Canadian civil servants abroad. Their unselfish and generous assistance to official delegates as well as unofficial travelling Canadians is envied by many other countries of the world. It is our good fortune last fall in New York to have the advantage of an experienced ambassador and his excellent staff. Ambassador Ritchie takes with him on his new posting to Washington the good wishes of a host of friends.

This year's delegation had the benefit of the groundwork of good will which previous delegations and our permanent mission in New York had laid for them. I believe—I feel certain—that next year's delegation will find this in no way depleted.

(Translation):

Mr. Azellus Denis (St. Denis): Mr. Speaker, the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne has been adjourned for so long and that speech contained so little that I even wonder if I remember anything about it.

I remember that I wanted to extend New Year's greetings to the Prime Minister (Mr. Diefenbaker), but I believe they are a little belated now. At any rate, better late than never.

Besides, that is the policy of the present government: to do too late what it should have done earlier. Nobody is to blame except the Prime Minister who once again has not kept his word. Once again, the Prime Minister makes promises right and left and does not keep them. Thus, he asked the consent of the house to discuss emergency measures. When he said that these comprised grants designed to help western farmers and one or two other