

*Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement*

nice people. They will understand that Canadians would not want this particular deal but they would want his. Then he turns around and says: "If you sign this deal, tomorrow morning the Americans will turn into monsters. They will come up and take the false teeth out of our senior citizens and run around in their wheelchairs. They will deprive us of all the things we have worked for." Obviously Canadians saw through that kind of charade. Canadians decided what was good for them and what was good for Canada.

It has been said this deal is a leap of faith. We like to think, instead, that this deal is an act of faith, an act of faith in our country, in Canadians, in the woodworkers in British Columbia and Alberta, as well in the fishermen on the East Coast, and even in the auto workers in the riding of the Leader of the NDP.

• (2150)

This deal is good for all of Canada. It is the best prospect we have for new growth and vitality. We have no intention of depriving future generations of Canadians of their opportunities to make this the greatest country in the universe and to position themselves with the leaders of the world, competitively, with enthusiasm and with pride as we move on toward a new age and a new century.

**Some Hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Ray Funk (Prince Albert—Churchill River):** Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honour and a privilege to stand here in this House as the representative of the people of Prince Albert—Churchill River. As I stand here I am very much conscious of the fact that the electors of Prince Albert—Churchill River have sent some very distinguished Canadians to this House. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was elected by the electors of my constituency, as was the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, and the Hon. John Diefenbaker—

**Mr. McDermid:** Now you're talking.

**Mr. Funk:** —and most recently the current Hon. Member for Saskatoon—Humboldt (Mr. Hovdebo). I would just like to say in tribute to him that his honesty, his common sense approach, and his record of service to his constituents are examples to all of us. That made it much easier for me as an NDP candidate in that seat.

I would also like to extol the virtues of my constituency and the good people in it. However, since the constituency covers over half the geographic area of Saskatchewan, and since it is so diverse with 48 per cent of the

electors in the City of Prince Albert, 22 per cent of the voters in the rural communities around Prince Albert, and 30 per cent in the North, you would call me out of order a long time before I would be done talking about all those groups and all those areas, Mr. Speaker.

It is politically dangerous not to mention everybody. However, I would like to say to the Members of this House that for those who see only the stereotype of Saskatchewan, the broad prairie which I love very much, there is another half to Saskatchewan which has some of the nicest lakes, trees, forests, and historic communities that can be found anywhere in the country. I would like to invite all Hon. Members and their families to come to visit.

We have heard a lot about mandates in this House during this debate. I would like to say that the voters of Prince Albert—Churchill River sent me with a mandate, too. I have a mandate from 56 per cent of the voters in my constituency to "fight free trade with Funk". That is what I intend to do. In so doing I feel that I am inheriting the legacy of one of my predecessors who I mentioned already, the late Hon. John George Diefenbaker.

It became a bit of a game in our campaign to see who could invoke John's name the most often. I think that we conclusively won that debate. I would like to show Hon. Members why. The most effective piece of literature that we had was a Xerox copy of five pages of Diefenbaker's book *The Years of Achievement* in which he discussed Canada-U.S. trade relations. I quote:

The policies of foreign-controlled industries are determined by the interests of their parent companies; so far as they reflected a national interest, it was not Canada's. Frequently, Canadians were excluded from participating in such enterprises either through the purchase of equity stocks or, as employees, through management positions. Occasionally a United States parent company would take over export orders which had first been explored by Canadian trade officials. Sometimes American-owned industries failed to play their appropriate part in Canadian life through contributions to cultural and charitable organizations. Furthermore, these companies, given the resources of their parent companies, frequently had advantages in exploration and development over those enjoyed by their Canadian-owned competitors. More important, excessive foreign control reduced the control a Canadian Government could exercise in attempting to stabilize our economy and further the process of balanced economic growth. Had the Conservative Party been content to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water as a supplier of raw materials to the United States, these problems might not have loomed so large.

I want to tell the Hon. Members opposite that they have turned their backs on the legacy of John Diefenbaker.