

*External Affairs*

**Mr. Pearson:** He said it himself.

**Mr. Green:** But I do point out that the Prime Minister merely gave certain general concepts.

**Mr. Cardin:** That is all we asked for.

**Mr. Green:** In concluding his speech the Prime Minister said, as found on page 993:

I am not going to say more at this time. The hon. gentlemen asked, what general principles have you in mind? These are some principles that I believe contain more than a germ for the settlement of our international difficulties and for survival itself.

There has been such a hue and cry today about the Prime Minister's action having been improper and about his having repudiated me but there has not been one suggestion from the Liberal party as to what policies should be adopted at the meeting of the disarmament committee. They have spent all their time criticizing what the Prime Minister said and have given us absolutely no assistance in the way of ideas for Canada to advance at the meeting of the 10-nation disarmament committee. So they will have to look around for some other club with which to beat the government than this broken reed they have used in the debate today.

We were also criticized by the hon. member for Assiniboia who, by the way, made a very good speech. I did not agree with much that he said but as usual he made an effective speech.

We were criticized for not giving sufficient economic assistance to the underdeveloped countries. Canada, I think, has done more than any other country in this regard. I do not suggest for a minute that we have done enough. We will be looking for ways to do more. However, when you compare what has been given by other countries, no matter in what part of the world they may be, Canada's record is exceedingly good. We are all deeply conscious of the importance of this help, not only to the world as a whole but to the individuals who need help. We are all deeply conscious of the merit of a policy of this kind. The hon. member for Assiniboia may rest assured that this government will do everything it possibly can to provide economic assistance to the very utmost of Canada's capacity.

Then the hon. member mentioned the tuberculous refugee program. As everyone knows, the government adopted as its plan to help world refugee year the bringing of 100 tuberculous refugees to Canada with their families. This could only be done with the aid of the provincial governments because the hospitals were under their jurisdiction. We wrote the provincial governments, and most of them co-operated. Unfortunately

my own province of British Columbia did not. The hon. member's province of Saskatchewan co-operated very well, and so did nearly all the other provincial governments. I think in one or two cases we have to pay for the hospitalization, but in most of the provinces the provincial government is paying for the hospitalization of the tuberculous refugee. The federal government is paying for the transportation of the family and is also paying for the maintenance of the family until they are able to become established in Canada.

We have been criticized for not doing enough. This is one of those cases in which you are damned if you do and damned if you don't. The other day I received a wire from the high commissioner for refugees in Geneva. It read as follows:

Am pleased to inform you of the remarkable interest which has been aroused generally in Canada's one hundred t.b. refugee family scheme. The successful completion of this scheme which has now provided haven for a total of 344 persons otherwise debarred from emigration overseas under normal criteria marks new achievement in the field of governmental action. Could not let this occasion pass therefore without reaffirming my personal thanks to you for the support you have steadfastly given me in solving the problem of refugees who are my concern.

In addition, Canada took in 2,700 other refugees in 1959, and 1,390 in the first six months of world refugee year. This is over and above the 100 tuberculous families. It may be possible that further help can be given. I am not in a position to say. We had expected that the voluntary committees for world refugee year would be raising a lot of money and that at least some of that money could be used to bring additional handicapped refugees to Canada. We are hoping also that institutions, like churches and other organizations of a similar nature, will be bringing out some refugee families. I believe the voluntary committees have raised a great deal of money, but as yet there have not been many handicapped families come out under any of these other plans. I am not saying this evening whether there is any blame for that, and if so where it rests. Certainly, this government has had a very effective scheme in bringing out the 100 tuberculous refugees and their families. We will do anything further that can reasonably be done.

Mention was made also by the hon. member for Assiniboia of the French test in the Sahara. He thought we should make further protests now. I indicated in opening my remarks that Canada had taken a very strong stand in the United Nations, a stand frankly which was resented. We have taken this stand right through, and there has never been the slightest wavering. We were against these tests, and we have taken the position we were against