

else thinks otherwise. I do not think this country will stand for our condemning Britain and France and at the same time being very lukewarm in our condemnation of Russia's attack on Hungary.

Hon. Mr. Euler: May I interrupt my friend? He has no right to make the assertion that Canada or the Secretary of State for External Affairs has not joined in condemning the action of Russia.

Some Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Haig: This is a pretty good campaign of interruption. My honourable friend has the right to speak when I am through.

Hon. Mr. Euler: When you make incorrect statements I will interrupt every time.

Hon. Mr. Haig: I am not afraid of your interruptions at all, but on a subject like this I like to feel free from little attacks as I go along. Of course, you may interrupt if you wish. I admit that the majority of this house is very one-sided, but I do not mind that; that is not the problem. The problem is what the people of this country think. In my judgment the majority of the people think as I have stated, and I am persuaded that that is the view that posterity will take.

Honourable senators, I have no objection at all to voting money for the people of Hungary who have been thrown out of their homes, or to the policy of the Government in admitting refugees into Canada. I think it is a fine idea. I also think that the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration is doing a splendid job in preparing to receive those people here. When the time comes, I will vote for it. I thought that the original amount of \$100,000 was too low.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald: No, not \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. Haig: Was it \$200,000?

Hon. Mr. Macdonald: No. You are speaking of the immediate payment; it was never intended that that was to be the total payment.

Hon. Mr. Haig: I understand that \$200,000 was the sum first mentioned, and that then it was raised to \$1 million.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald: It was intended to be \$1 million from the beginning.

Hon. Mr. Haig: The press statement which I read was that \$200,000 would be given toward the relief of the destitute in Hungary. I agreed to that, and also agreed when the amount was raised to \$1 million. I do not object to that at all. But I do not think we fully realize the situation that Britain and France found themselves in, facing, as they thought, certain possibilities in the Middle

East. They moved in to try to prevent those from developing. Whether they were right or wrong, posterity alone will decide. In my judgment, posterity will decide that they were right, in the whole circumstances of the case. I think it will also decide that the United States was, as it always has been—and I say this advisedly—late in coming in. She was late in World War II. Pearl Harbor had to be attacked before she would come in at all—about a year after the war had started. She was late in World War I, declaring that it was not her business; but a great and wealthy nation has as part of her business certain responsibilities to the rest of the world, and must see that those responsibilities are carried out. Editorials have pointed out that the United States does not seem to realize that she has grown up and should take her share of the responsibilities.

As far as Canada is concerned, I am glad that the Minister for External Affairs moved for a police force in the Middle East, but I am afraid it was too late. Nasser said he would not have our men there, that their uniforms looked like British uniforms. It was Nasser, mind you, and nobody else, who said he would not have them. It was stated in the other place that it was because our flag is the same as that of Great Britain that he did not want them there, but the truth is that Nasser said our uniforms reminded him of the British soldier and he did not want that kind of thing there.

It puzzles me why Canada should allow a man like him to tell us what we should do or should not do. When the matter was being debated in the United Nations why did we not object to his stand? A police force was asked for, and we were prepared to contribute our share with a contingent of 1,000 or 1,200 men. Instead of that we were told we would be allowed to send clerical help, stenographers, dishwashers, cooks and potato peelers, but no fighting men. Why should we listen to any such suggestions from Mr. Nasser?

For those reasons, honourable senators, I think we are making a grave mistake in the stand we have taken in this whole affair. I am absolutely opposed to any condemnation of Great Britain and France. With all the facts before me and in calm consideration I would have supported fully the action taken by those two great nations.

Some Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. W. Ross Macdonald: Honourable senators, my first remarks must be to congratulate the mover (Hon. Mr. Wall) and the seconder (Hon. Mr. Fournier) of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This is indeed a very critical time in our history, as