

Hon. Mr. HAIG: You ask me how I know? I know because he read the speech to us at one of those nine o'clock meetings, and we OK'd it.

I wish to tell you a little more about those meetings. It is going on the record, but I do not wish it to get to the ears of Mr. St. Laurent. He brought in a speech that he was going to deliver to Committee No. 1. It did not have much kick to it. He went around the room with it, and when he saw me he showed it to me and said, "What do you think of it?" I said, "I do not like it." Honourable Mr. Robertson said, "I agree with Haig." Honourable Mr. Martin said, "I agree with Haig", and Mr. St. Laurent said, "So do I".

We were all very proud of what our boys and girls did in the last war; we were likewise very proud of what our people did at home; but I was never more proud of Canada than I was after what I saw in those six or seven weeks in New York. I do not say this because I was present at the meetings. Everybody from Canada had the same spirit. We desired to be worthy of our country and to give to the rest of the world something that would be of use and benefit to it. Man after man with whom I went out walking during the lunch hours said to me; "How is it that Canada can send a delegation in which three or four parties are represented. How do you do it?" I said; "That is the policy of both the government and the opposition, and if the present Prime Minister were to go out of power tomorrow and Mr. Coldwell were to come in, the policy would be the same policy; and if either Mr. Bracken or Mr. St. Laurent were to be put in power, that policy would be maintained. Now the world knows it. That policy not only makes for peace but also for stability of international relationships. We act as a unit in every respect, and the world knows it.

Hon. Mr. EULER: May I be permitted to ask a question at this time? Perhaps it is not a fair one. You spoke with considerable approval of the fact that the delegates consisted of representatives from the various parties, and that they did not speak as members of their respective parties but as Canadians. My question is this: Do you feel that that would be a good practice to have in the Senate of Canada?

Hon. Mr. HAIG: Well, I thought I was giving an illustration of that this afternoon. The benefit that I saw from the United Nations was self-evident, and although I was unable to be present during the last two weeks, I heard from men who were there

that Russia was drifting from the strong, determined stand, which she took at the start to a more conciliatory position. I am not one of those persons who predicts that we are going to have war with Russia; I do not think we are; but I do feel that if we were ever to take down our defence we would have war. The United States, not unlike Canada, has a bi-partisan commission. The magnificent contributions made by Senators Vandenberg and Connally on behalf of democracy were priceless. Malinski, the delegate from the Ukraine, was in the chair, and Russia was opposing what was going on. After five hours of debate, Senator Connally got the floor and he said: "Mr. Chairman, you have talked most of the afternoon. As chairman of this meeting you have no right to talk at all. This is a democratic meeting in which you are only the chairman, and I demand that you put the motion. We have talked it up-hill and down-dale, and we want to know what the conclusion is to be". The result was a majority of thirty-seven to one in favour of Senator Connally. I can give you illustration upon illustration of the committees on which I sat. Generally the vote was thirty-nine to four. The Russian satellites are, of course, Byelorussia and the Ukraine, who with Yugoslavia always vote with Russia. Poland generally votes with Russia, but not always. Czechoslovakia votes with Russia even less.

Perhaps I may relate a personal experience. The Czechoslovakian delegates sit next to the Canadian delegates in the General Assembly. They have a public address system. When a man speaks in English what he says is translated into French, and when he speaks in Spanish his remarks are translated into both English and French. This takes time, and during this period one generally goes around and visits his neighbours. As honourable senators know, I am the visiting type. During my rounds I visited Mr. Masaryk after he made his speech, which was in good English. I said to him, "In Canada we have the Niagara Falls, and years ago men used to walk across the falls on a tight rope." I said, "If you will pardon my mentioning it, you were on a tight rope today."

Hon. Mr. DUFF: I heard today on the radio that a man is going over Niagara Falls in a rubber ball. What about that?

Hon. Mr. HAIG: Mr. Masaryk replied to me, "If you had the United Kingdom on one side of you and the United States on the other, what would you do?" He explained that with Russia on one side, backed by millions of men, he had to watch his step.