

aggressors, and, finally, had resolved to "do what we could to help repair the lines of communication and contact between Washington, London and Paris and restore some form of continuous friendly diplomatic consultation between the Western allies on these matters after its breakdown last October". Mr. Pearson added that Canada had also been anxious to hold the Commonwealth together in this very severe test. "At one stage after the fighting on land began it was on the verge of dissolution, and that is not an exaggerated observation," Mr. Pearson stated.

The Minister then went over the various steps taken by Canada to implement these guiding principles in the various meetings and decisions of the United Nations. Canada, he said, had adopted an objective, Canadian, and independent attitude, supporting views it believed right, and indicating its disapproval of proposals it believed wrong. This attitude, he said, has been appreciated in London. "Far from criticizing us in private or in public in London or in Paris for our gratuitous condemnation of their course we have had many expressions of appreciation for the line we have been trying to follow," Mr. Pearson said.

Referring to the United Nations Emergency Force, the Minister said Canada's contribution to it had been made in consultation with its Commander and with the United Nations and not as a result of dictation by President Nasser. Mr. Pearson, in expressing the hope that the Force would succeed in its task of securing and supervising the cessation of hostilities and of preventing their recurrence, said:

"May this force succeed in its task. If it does, we may have started something of immense value for the future. We may have taken a step to put force behind the collective will of the international community under the law. That is our immediate task, to make this force work, to prevent fighting in the area and to establish conditions there through the operation of this force so that the United Nations itself can work out speedily an enduring and honourable settlement for that area, including relations between Israel and her neighbours and the international supervision and control, if that can be done, of the Suez Canal."

Finally, Mr. Pearson said, Canada has as an objective the restoration of unity among the allies. He stated that the Western coalition, "which is essential for peace in these disturbed times and which requires close consultation and co-operation among its members if it is to succeed, especially among London, Washington and Paris, has been subjected to strains and stresses in recent months". This, he said, has caused all lovers of peace in the free world great anxiety.

Free Passage

Decision of the Government to bring Hungarian refugees to Canada free of charge was announced in the House of Commons November 27 by Mr. Pickersgill, who said that the policy of free passages will also apply to Hungarian refugees who have already arrived in Canada.

In making the announcement, Mr. Pickersgill said:

"It was decided that as almost all of these refugees have nothing they can bring with them except the clothes they are wearing, and as many of them have little or no money, it was not reasonable to expect them to try to establish themselves in this country with a debt over their heads at the very start."

The Minister said that to that date 1,070 Hungarian refugees had received Canadian visas. Two groups of 250 and 450 would arrive by ship on December 8 and December 11 and others would be coming to Canada at about the same time on chartered flights of Canadian airlines.

Mr. Pickersgill also announced that he would be in Vienna by Saturday, November 30 to see that everything was being done that could and should be done to move as quickly as possible to Canada those Hungarian refugees who wished to come to this country.

CONFERENCE ASKED

Mr. John Diefenbaker, External Affairs critic for the Opposition and candidate for leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party, appealed to the Government on November 29 to call an international conference in Quebec City for a discussion of the world crisis. Invitations, he said, should be extended to President Eisenhower, Sir Anthony Eden, Premier Mollet and representatives of "leading members of the Commonwealth". It was imperative, Diefenbaker said, that relations between Britain, the United States and the nations of the free world be reconstructed.

GOVERNMENT UPHELD

Later on November 29 the Progressive Conservative motion of non-confidence was defeated by a vote of 171 to 36. The House then approved without discussion the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for the relief of Hungarian refugees and, finally, the financing of Canada's contribution to the United Nations Emergency Force from appropriations of the Department of National Defence.

Parliament was then adjourned until January 8.