

Ticket vouchers will be sold in each country by national agencies recommended to COJO by the national Olympic committees of the countries. The vouchers will be sold in two stages – from about April 1975 to July 1975 and from November 1975 to January 1976. The vouchers can be exchanged for tickets about six weeks before the Games, which will run from July 17 to August 1, 1976.

Accommodation

Some 100,000 lodging units will be available for visitors to the Games under the Quebec Lodging Bureau, a special organization to oversee lodging. The 100,000 units will accommo-

date 140,000 visitors daily.

The Bureau will exercise supervision, ensure co-ordination and provide information in connection with rented housing from May 1 to September 1, 1976. The government agency will work with COJO's lodging department toward accommodating all visitors at the most reasonable prices during the Games. COJO's main responsibility is for official visitors and delegations of the various international Olympic committees. To help satisfy numerous requests for lodging directed to the government bureau, COJO is to set up an information service comprising a data bank, reservation and confirmation system and welcoming service.

The late W.L. Mackenzie King – tributes in honour of hundredth birthday

"I would like to talk for a few minutes about the centennial of the birth of one of the greatest politicians of this century, William Lyon Mackenzie King," stated the Prime Minister to the House of Commons on December 17. All leaders of political parties added their tributes to Mr. King, who died in 1950.

Mr. Trudeau addressed the House in the following words:

...We can say about this man that not only does he deserve the title of great Canadian, but also that the period during which he lived and gave his services to Canada, including 22 years as prime minister, is itself incredible. If we go back to the year when Mr. King was born it seems unavoidable that he should have been drawn by the excitement of a political career which more than any other occupation allowed him to contribute as he wished to the growth of his country.

In a sense, Mr. King grew up with the Canadian Confederation. His youth paralleled the imagination, the controversy and the faith that pushed a railroad across this country, uniting it in a physical way.

Period of war

His young manhood, during which his political awareness was shaped for the future, was set against a background of war in far off lands which finally erupted on the European continent drawing Canadians into battle and death.

During and after the First World War, Mr. King was at the centre of the turmoil and anxiety which stretched the cohesion of the nation and its political parties almost to the breaking point.

He devoted his energies toward easing those tensions.

He was plunged into the realities of international negotiation where he developed a determination that Canada must be allowed to deal with her fellow nations on her own terms, with independence. This determination remained throughout his career.

He watched Canada suffer the despair and hardship of the great depression, and another tragic and costly world war. When he died in 1950, the nation was moving forward into an era of prosperity and, barring further madness, an era of peace.

These were great events requiring brilliance in politics, imagination in outlook and a strength of national purpose that would persistently prevent traditional cultural and regional divisions from pulling Canada apart.

Take a look at the stature of some of the political leaders in Mr. King's lifetime – Sir John A Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden, J.S. Woodsworth, Arthur Meighen and Louis St. Laurent. These men were giants in Canadian history at a time when such qualities were imperative.

Mr. Speaker, in countless ways, recognized or subtle, Mr. King for 40 years placed his stamp on Canadian

Canadian peacekeeping extended in Middle East

Following a request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Government has agreed to continue Canadian participation in the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East for a further period of six months. Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen, who made the announcement, said that it was particularly important at this time that the continued effectiveness of UN peacekeeping activities in the area be assured.

Canada will continue to share with Poland the logistic support role for the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). Some 1,000 Canadian troops are in the area at present.

The United Nations Security Council recently extended the mandate of UNEF for a further period of six months from October 24, 1974 and that of UNDOF for a further six months from November 30, 1974.

political life, Parliament and the Public Service. His tenure as prime minister was longer than that of any other prime minister before him in the English-speaking world.

Conflicting descriptions

Today I simply want to pay tribute to a Canadian statesman and politician who carries so many conflicting descriptions it is almost impossible to sort out the real Mackenzie King – which perhaps was a key to his great success.

Mr. Speaker, I feel partial to the particularly appropriate words of Bruce Hutchison who said:

"His works proclaim themselves, but quietly. He wrought them so gradually, he who could move so fast and take so many desperate chances while appearing to stand still, and he could produce such drastic changes with a changeless look, that his revolutionary effect on the nation's life was dimly surmised when his own ended. But now we can see that he was our greatest revolutionary...."