

Balfour was for it, but not so much the present generation. The Balfour Declaration was put into effect and was lived up to, but the British have really been more favourably disposed to Jordan and the other Arab states. That is the situation.

This whole matter is going to be a vital issue in Canada's next general election. Make no mistake about that. When I vote I will have to decide whether or not I support those who condemn the stand taken by Britain and France. That will be the issue. Having the knowledge that Russia has put arms into the Middle East and that Nasser, the dictator, has deliberately wrecked ships in the Suez Canal in order to block oil supplies to Britain, France and other European countries, am I to turn around and condemn Britain and France for moving into the Middle East? Do you think the United Nations would have given Britain and France the authority to move into the Middle East to deal with the canal situation, or to stop Russian arms going into that part of the world? The Arabs could not operate their own machines and Russians were sent to help them. Those are solemn facts. I do not speak for anybody else, but as long as I have the strength to draw a breath I will stand on the side of England and France, and not on the side of Russia. That is the whole issue.

Hon. Mr. Euler: That is not the point at all.

Hon. Mr. Haig: These fundamental facts will face us and our descendants as long as Russia stands as a threat to humanity. People say Russia would not do these things, but she did in Hungary and in every other part of Europe she has touched. We thought a new co-existence would be possible between the Western nations and Russia after Stalin's death, but things are worse now than ever before. All Stalin did was to kill off some of his own countrymen, but his successors are killing men, women and children of other countries. It is a terrible situation. Canada has never been confronted by anything like it before. We faced the threat of war in 1914 and again in 1939, but we are now facing the most difficult situation of all times. You have only to read press dispatches and listen to the radio to learn who is running the show. Nasser is running the show. He says, "We will let these men come in—provided so and so; otherwise, out they go." That is what his representative told them the other day at the United Nations. The Prime Minister, or the Minister for External Affairs, received a letter saying that he did not mean that, but nevertheless he said it. It was a challenge to the world that Nasser could run the canal, that Britain and France would pay the costs,

and that the armies of the United States and Russia should chase them out. Those are things which are just a little too much for me, and I think they are a little too much for most Canadians. I say that quite candidly and determinedly. I will do anything I can to re-establish the name and the honour of Britain and France in Canada, so that the people of French or British descent will feel proud of their ancestors and of the countries from which they came. I may be all alone, but I will do my best to do that.

I now come to Hungary. What can we say about Hungary? I hear criticism here of the French and the British. I hear very little criticism of Russia, although that country not only overran Hungary but murdered many of its people. I have not heard the Government of Canada say much about that at all, or make any great row about it at the United Nations.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald: Did you read the Prime Minister's letter to Mr. Bulganin?

Hon. Mr. Haig: Yes, but that was after it was all over. Anybody can write letters, but they do not mean much.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald: What is your proposal?

Hon. Mr. Haig: Well, I do not know; I am not paying too much attention to that. What I am saying is that at the United Nations there was not the same condemnation by Canada of Russia's action against Hungary as there was of Britain and France, by not voting in their favour. That is what the people of Canada do not understand, and they are worried about it; they want to know why. Only a couple of weeks ago a reporter from the CBC said that the intellectuals of Great Britain were opposed to the Eden Government, but that the man on the street was for the Government; and he said that the popular polls would show that.

Hon. Mr. Euler: The by-election did not show it.

Hon. Mr. Haig: The by-election was all right; the Government candidate had a larger majority than in the previous by-election.

Hon. Mr. Euler: I disagree. The majority was tremendously reduced in that by-election.

Hon. Mr. Haig: The majority in a by-election is always much smaller than in a general election. It is generally about nine per cent less, and this time it was only five per cent less; that information was given over the air by a man who was opposed to the Government. That is the situation, and I do not care whether the honourable member from Waterloo (Hon. Mr. Euler) or anybody