

Generally, and until recent developments in Hungary, communist tactics were directed to removing our fears—to constantly emphasizing the recurrent theme of peaceful or competitive co-existence—and, significantly enough, never resigning from emphatical statements that no co-existence was possible between democratic and communist ideologies. Banking on our alleged lack of internal discipline and staying power, Soviet leaders continue to mount ever greater highly-disciplined efforts to outstrip the Western democratic world, especially in military and industrial strength. With what motives, pray?

Honourable senators, I recognize that my analysis of some of the problem areas I have discussed is inadequate. However, I respectfully submit that all these things we Canadians must be mindful of, as we bend our efforts to strengthen our democratic social structure—guided, as we must be, by the principles of distributive justice operating within the national and the international framework of liberty, unity and human brotherhood.

Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. Sarto Fournier: Honourable senators, I received with a great deal of pleasure and accepted with a deep feeling of gratitude the invitation to second the motion so ably presented by the honourable senator from Winnipeg (Hon. Mr. Wall) for an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

As this is the first time that I have risen to speak in this honourable chamber, honourable senators must appreciate the necessity for me to call upon your generosity and your most sympathetic attention at the outset of the few remarks that I shall have the pleasure to make.

Honourable senators, yesterday we had the opportunity of listening to the speech of His Excellency the Governor General, so we are now in a position to know exactly why Parliament has been called into special session. We have been summoned here in order to make a decision so important that it will certainly have a direct bearing on the immediate future of the world. A similar proposition is being brought to the attention of the governments of eighteen other nations, in order to bring us together in a joint and common action to prevent war and to secure peace among those nations which have so imprudently and, I think, so wrongly taken it upon themselves to settle their economic difficulties by resorting to war in the Middle East.

We are also to be asked to vote a certain amount of money, a million dollars, as Canada's share to help the Hungarian people,

who are actually flung into the worst national tragedy of our time. We shall be glad to vote this money, for the sake of our country's honour.

I listened, as you did, honourable senators, with a great deal of pleasure and interest to the speech just made by the honourable senator from Winnipeg. For his elevation of thought, his deep knowledge of the facts, and his high intelligence of significance, we owe him more than felicitations or congratulations. Indeed, I think it is our duty to thank him sincerely for the brilliant and most useful contribution he has made at the outset of this debate.

Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Fournier: In order to follow a well-established, and, I think, a rather good tradition, and because of the fact that the French language seems to be a little less difficult for me, I hope honourable senators will gracefully permit me to proceed now in the language of my mother tongue for the remainder of the remarks that I intend to make.

(Translation):

A few weeks ago, when the peoples of the world learned of Israel's attack upon Egypt, we all went through the whole gamut of emotions, from surprise and anxiety to astonishment and even terror. Several days later, Great Britain and France took the same action notwithstanding the most solemn commitments recorded in the United Nations Charter. The reaction was both spontaneous and universal. The eyes of the whole world turned towards the United Nations, in which, after the war, it had placed its hope and faith.

As soon as the problem was laid before it, the United Nations opened discussions in New York. Speeches, accusations and criticism were made by each representative. It looked very much like a panic, and instead of rushing to put out the fire the UN put the incendiaries on trial. And then it was Canada's turn to express an opinion. It is not the first time that our country has been called upon to take part in this kind of discussion, where the future of the human race is at stake. Because of its contribution during the war, Canada was entitled to voice its opinion and at San Francisco, Canada's point of view, as set forth by our representatives, had already begun to create a deep and reassuring impression upon the other nations. Once the United Nations Organization was set up and after the world realized the duplicity and bad faith of Moscow's representatives, which could have plunged the world into another deadlock, Canada again raised its voice and suggested NATO which, to this day, remains the