

*The Address—Mr. Haidasz*

Nations' forum won him the Nobel Peace Prize, bringing distinction and honour to himself, his party, to this house and to Canada. This Canadian idea of the United Nations emergency force was a godsend. After a whole year of operation it has proved to be a great success and has provided security in Israel, so frequently heretofore endangered. The longer the United Nations police force stays in Aqaba and Gaza, the more established the role of this force becomes as an instrument to prevent hostilities. It might be a wise thing, therefore, to use an ounce of prevention by sending such an international peace force to other threatened borders.

It is, however, a sad fact to hear that the United Nations has difficulty in financing this expeditionary force, especially as a result of the Soviet bloc refusal to contribute to its upkeep. This is further proof of the Soviet union's lack of co-operation and lack of interest in preserving peace in troubled areas. In addition to using the United Nations police force on troubled borders, the United Nations' task of preserving peace in the Middle East will be well served if the Canadian delegation plays its part by encouraging the Arab states to recognize the fact that Israel is a real and permanent state in the Middle East and that a basis for co-existence should be found. By demanding the solving of the Arab refugee problem and by advocating a United Nations sponsored economic aid and technical development program our delegation will contribute a lot towards bringing stable conditions into the Middle East and the other countries in central Europe.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I should like to continue my address in another official language which I admire and learned to speak while a student at Ottawa university.

*(Translation):*

And so, while the free world battles to check the rising tide of communism, it should not forget the victims of communism who sacrificed family possessions and even a career so as to be at the forefront of those who are fighting communist tyranny.

Have we so soon forgotten that we have celebrated the anniversaries of the revolt of the Polish workers at Poznan and of the Hungarian revolt in Budapest? We have been recently reminded of those anti-communist rebellions by the United Nations moral condemnation of Kremlin tyranny. We can all take pride in the fact that Canada, from the very beginning, played an

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outstanding part in welcoming the refugees from communist oppression. According to Red Cross authorities, 30,000 refugees still remain in camps in Austria and Yugoslavia. To these must be added approximately 200,000 Poles, Slovaks, Lithuanians, Czechs and others who have fled various satellite countries. Those too have resisted communism and sacrificed all to recover their liberty. And yet on July 1st the Tory government all but slammed the door in their faces. Instead of applying a firm immigration policy it has acted in a fumbling and shameless way, making short work of one of its election promises. In his opening campaign speech in Toronto on April 25 last, the Prime Minister stated that the Conservatives would undertake an aggressive immigration policy, in co-operation with the provinces, in order to bring into Canada immigrants possessing the necessary skills and training. The Conservative government, he said, would increase and promote immigration, instead of hampering it. I feel that I should remind the present ministers that their duty now consists in taking immediate and fearless action in this regard.

Yesterday, during the ceremonies of Remembrance day, when paying tribute to our gallant soldiers, airmen and seamen, did we think of the supreme sacrifice they made during the first and second World Wars? Did we also recall the sacrifices of the French underground forces, of the heroes of the British 8th army in Italy, of the brave soldiers of the 3rd United States army in France, of the heroes of the R.A.F. and of the Polish squadrons during the battle of Britain? Did we forget about the sacrifice of the Polish artillery divisions at Mount-Cassino? Finally, last but not least, have we already forgotten the millions of human beings, Jews and Gentiles alike, who suffered and even died under dreadful tortures in Nazi concentration camps or in Russian forced labour camps? Let us not forget that what they died for is worth preserving now.

May I make further remarks in French, a language I so gladly learned to speak in the happy years when I was studying philosophy at the University of Ottawa. As a humble Torontonion, I was treated with courtesy and great kindness by the reverend Oblate Fathers and my French-Canadian fellow students. As a new member of the house, and on the occasion of my first speech here, let me publicly express to them my