

binding force upon those who oppose us, then the sooner we get out of the United Nations the better. But the hope of the world is that the United Nations shall remain and be strong, and armed with a police force, ever ready to go where justice requires it in all parts of the world. The time will come, and we in Canada may have helped greatly in bringing it about, when international justice will rule in the world.

While we all look forward to the time when the nations of the world will beat their swords into plowshares, they are not doing it at the present time. They are not observing justice; they are observing power. The only possible way to bring about a world safe for humanity, justice and democracy is through a United Nations, acting in a judicial capacity, and with power sufficient to enforce its decrees.

In the meantime, honourable senators, you and I who have some little influence in national affairs must see things as they are; we must live in the world as it is, not as we desire it to be. We must not desert our friends. We must be ready to take the chances that are always present to those who act justly. We must be strong, and being strong we will be much more safe than if we are weak.

Some Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Euler: May I ask my honourable friend from Toronto-Trinity a question? I understood him to suggest that there should be some guarantee for the safety of Israel. Was there not an agreement between the United States and Great Britain that they would go to the assistance of either Egypt or Israel, whichever one was attacked?

Hon. Mr. Roebuck: There was a statement by the three powers, Great Britain, France and the United States, to that effect. But I call my friend's attention to the fact that arms and munitions to the value of millions of dollars were stockpiled on Israel's border, and border raids continued without any action whatsoever by the three powers. That statement was a pious one rather than a practical one.

Hon. Mr. Euler: That is quite apparent.

Hon. Mr. Roebuck: My statement was that an arrangement of the kind mentioned must have force behind it to ensure that the guarantee is observed.

Hon. W. Rupert Davies: Honourable senators, in rising to make a small contribution to the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne I wish first to compliment, as preceding speakers have done, the mover (Hon. Mr. Wall) and seconder (Hon. Mr. Fournier) of the Address in reply to the

brief but important document. As I listened to these honourable gentlemen speak, I wondered if they were as nervous as I was when I had the honour of moving the Address in reply at the opening of the session in 1942. My remarks on that occasion were by no means world shattering, but I felt terribly bucked up when an elderly senator came up to me, looked me in the eye and without cracking a smile said, "That is the best speech I ever heard delivered in this chamber." I might have continued to be proud of myself if a week later I had not heard him say the same thing to another senator on the other side of the chamber.

Like the honourable Leader of the Opposition (Hon. Mr. Haig), and being a plain, ignorant fellow—which of course the honourable leader is not—I was unable to follow the speech of the seconder of the motion who spoke in the French language. When I am listening to a speech being made in French a couple of lines of a familiar old hymn come to my mind:

Tell me the story simply,
As to a little child.

But I knew from the way the honourable senator was gesticulating, and the smiles upon the faces of those who understand what I call rapid-fire French, that he was making an effective and interesting speech and I wish to congratulate him. I would also congratulate the honourable senator from Alma (Hon. Mr. Molson) on the excellent speech which he made in this chamber yesterday afternoon.

Honourable senators, it is not my intention to discuss at great length the Speech from the Throne. I do feel impelled, however, to make a few remarks to explain the position in which I found myself, along with possibly many other British-born Canadians, when Britain and France took war-like action to stop the fighting between Israel and Egypt which resulted from the invasion of the Sinai Peninsula on October 29 by Israeli troops.

Before becoming involved in the Middle East problem, I would like to say I am in full accord with everything that we, the Canadian people, are doing for Hungary. The attack on Hungary by Soviet Russia was brutal and cruel. About fifteen years ago I was in Hungary for several days and I well remember the beautiful city of Budapest, where I spent a weekend, and the kindness and hospitality of the Hungarian people whom I met. It is frightening to realize that despite the convention on the crime of genocide passed by the United Nations on December 9, 1948, Russia could overrun Hungary and murder many of its people, and we were helpless to do anything about it.