

known public men is sowing the seeds of racial, national and religious hatred among people everywhere. Let me quote a statement that was printed in *The Statesman* of Calcutta on April 13, 1944:

The shocking twaddle spoken and written by United States publicists and the press about Palestine contains more than one danger . . .

The more the strongest and more democratic existing nation undertakes permanent responsibilities on peace-loving men's behalf outside the American continent the better we shall be pleased. But if that happens there is already danger that it will have initially to contend with widespread Muslim suspicion.

Owing to American propaganda about the Palestine problems, which is presumed to reflect American general opinion, many Muslims now suppose the U.S.A. to be anti-Islamic. For that reason comments such as have recently come from the U.S.A. on the very delicate and complex problem of Palestine which excites Muslim interest everywhere appear to us to be deplorable.

That statement is from the *Calcutta Statesman*. There is another curious side of this question, which is presented by Doctor Charles Watson, of the American university of Cairo. He wrote in April, 1944:

The reason given for the disturbances at this time is that as soon as Europe is open to a return of now exiled Jews, there will be a mass exodus of Jews from Palestine back to their homes in Europe which will weaken seriously the Zionist cause and support. The time to strike is therefore now.

In the "Reader's Digest" of May, 1944, Frederick C. Painton stated:

The Jewish agency people fear that the skilled refugees who make many of these products (exhibited in Tel Aviv) will return to their native lands when the war is over. The Czech Jews were being absorbed in their nation until the war—they knew no persecution. They look upon themselves as Czechs, not Jews, and want to go home. The Dutch diamond cutter intends to go home to Holland. Strangely enough, scores of the German Jews want to go back to Germany. This failure to sink roots deeply applies to American Jews; of 5,500 such in Palestine less than 100 have given up their American passports. The other Jews in Palestine know this and fear it and it is one reason why the extremists are making the trouble now. Many leading Jews told me they feared they would lose their main argument at war's end by having more emigrants than immigrants.

According to these Zionists the non-Jewish inhabitants have not been injured; they have been benefited. But it is curious that the lucky Arabs should be so blind to their own welfare that they resist the gifts and benefits which the Zionists and their agents of this Palestine committee are so anxious to bestow, even by force if necessary. How would we Canadians appreciate a few million aliens being forced upon us who thereupon proceeded to buy up our land, with the proviso that no Canadian ever again could own the land or

[Mr. Jaques.]

even work on it. Would we be primitive and guilty of blackmail if we resisted such an invasion?

The CHAIRMAN: I must remind the hon. member that his time has expired.

Mr. JAUQUES: I have just three lines more, Mr. Chairman. Had we known that the united nations would force us to accept such terms, would we have ratified the united nations charter? Let me repeat, my whole object is to establish the truth and so to promote world peace based on international good faith in international promises.

Mr. McLURE: After all these \$64 questions put to the Prime Minister, I have but one simple question to put to him. I would ask the Prime Minister, as Minister of External Affairs, this question. I have four personal friends, now good citizens of Canada and good taxpayers in Canada, who owned considerable property in Berlin and who have the deeds to that property at the present time. They have asked me to find out how they can proceed to get recompense for their property taken from them by Hitler. I have written to the Department of External Affairs but have not yet received an answer. I know that the hon. Minister for External Affairs can advise me so that I can advise these people.

The CHAIRMAN: I must remind the hon. member that we are dealing with the Department of External Affairs. I believe the matter to which he refers comes under the Department of the Secretary of State.

Mr. McLURE: No.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I say, Mr. Chairman, that it would be possible for the friends of my hon. friend to file their claims with the Department of External Affairs, and action would be taken on their claims in accordance with the procedure which is being arranged at the present time.

May I answer the hon. member for Wetaskiwin on his question respecting the Arabs in Palestine? It may be that he has served his own purpose better by giving us a speech than by putting any question to which I could reply. But in regard to this question of Palestine, I would say it was, when I was in England, as burning as any other issue which was being considered by the British government. As my hon. friend knows, the British government invited the government of the United States to join with them in appointing a committee of inquiry into the whole question. The government of the United States agreed to accept the invitation of the British government and a committee of inquiry was ap-