

either flying around or walking on top of the thousands of boxes of fish. One of the attendants said to me, "Do you know, sir, that when the last great strike took place hundreds of sea-gulls died, because they did not know how to get food for themselves." He explained that from the time the gulls were born they came to these boxes and were fed, but when the strike took place, there being no fish, all the young gulls died, for they had lost the knowledge of how to obtain food by their own efforts. The thought occurred to me that perhaps that could happen to people also in some countries. We might lose the art of walking, we might lose the knowledge of how to maintain our way of life and not be able to fend for ourselves.

Honourable senators, we have been hearing a great deal about the Hungarian refugees and I want to say a word regarding them. I note that the United Nations has been appealing to Hungary, or to the Soviet, to allow observers to go into Budapest to see conditions for themselves and speak to the people. I think that they do not need to wait for permission to go there to find out information; they can learn all they want to know from the refugees who have come over here. Whether or not the time is opportune for a delegation from the United Nations to go to Budapest I do not know, but the latest decree issued by the Soviet in regard to that city would lead one to doubt that anyone there would dare to speak freely. By that decree persons who speak freely are punishable by death. If any committee or individual did go to Budapest to obtain information, I cannot imagine the people there coming forward and speaking openly and freely. I am not now referring to those who have been taking advantage of things or those who are said to have run out of the country, but I am thinking of the people who took part in the revolution, who risked their lives to fight the Russians. Let a committee travel through Canada or the United States, and in my opinion they will get a much fuller and more honest story than would be obtainable in Budapest.

I am very glad that we have not had trouble with Hungarian refugees such as other countries seem to be having. I note that the United States has run into some difficulties during the recent migration, and a bill has been introduced in Congress to curb the influx. There has been trouble also in some of the refugee camps in France. We indeed have been very fortunate so far in this respect.

I hope I will not be accused of saying this just because of blood ties, but I trust the Canadian Government will be as liberal with the English, Irish, Welsh and Scots who want to come over here as it has been with the

Hungarians. I may be wrong, but statements made by many refugees indicate that they do not intend to settle down here, but are resting temporarily in this safe and generous country and later will go back to their own native land where their relatives still are. I would not blame them if they did. But many people in the Old Country see a warning, a writing on the wall, so to speak, and of their own choice want to come to Canada. Considering the history of the British people and what they have done to defend democracy, and in view of what is being done for these refugees from Hungary, I hope we will deal just as kindly and generously with the great numbers who want to come here from the Old Country.

Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Reid: Such a policy would do the Old Country good, for there are far too many people in Britain now for it to feed. Also it certainly would be all to the good for us if we generously helped quite a number of British people to move to this country.

As to the British-French-Israeli-Egyptian affair over the Suez Canal, I doubt if the complete story will be revealed for some time, if ever. Apart from all the condemnations of the actions of Britain and France, one thing stands out clearly above all others: but for the action taken by Britain and France the United Nations might never have acted.

Hon. Mr. Horner: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Reid: I think that is clearly evident to all.

The first question we should ask ourselves in viewing the situation there is: Was there a plot by Russia with Nasser not only to make war or annihilate Israel but also to drive the British and French out of the Suez zone? In other words, was there a plot to take over the Middle East? I am not going to quote at length, but the headlines in the newspaper I hold in my hand tell the story: "Russ Arms Plot Bared by Britain". The article that follows reads in part:

The magnitude of the Russian plot to take over the Middle East was unmasked Monday night by British officials. The build up of Russian arms in Egypt and Syria over the past year was totalled at \$459 million.

Hon. Mr. Quinn: What newspaper are you quoting from?

Hon. Mr. Reid: The Vancouver *Province*, of Tuesday, November 13, 1956. Outlined in the article is the number of planes, tanks, rifles and other things that had reached Egypt and Syria from the Soviet. I do not think anyone is going to deny the facts. That makes the picture, to me at least, very clear indeed.

In the opinion of many people outside of Great Britain—yes, of many people in the