

I may interpolate here that for some time the United Nations has been endeavouring without success to define indirect aggression, and certainly it was understood and recognized that the Security Council had power to investigate charges with respect to that type of intervention, indirect though it be, in the affairs of another country. And so on June 11 the Security Council set up an observation group, and I read part of the text of the resolution:

- to ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other materiel across the Lebanese borders.

The Government of Canada considered that the situation which was unfolding in Lebanon merited prompt action. From the beginning in the discussions in the Security Council we gave our firm support to this resolution, a resolution that provided machinery under the auspices of the United Nations. We welcomed the resolution, Mr. Speaker, by reason of the fact that it afforded to the Secretary-General an opportunity to contribute to the stabilization of the situation in Lebanon. We also welcomed the ambit of the resolution that gave certain flexibility to the Secretary-General in carrying out or implementing the resolution's objectives.

That resolution was adopted on June 11. There was no veto and no dissenting vote. On that particular occasion, and it was very encouraging, the U.S.S.R. abstained from voting on the resolution. The Secretary-General then moved very quickly, and within a few days he had officers of his observation corps present in Lebanon. Hon. members will recall that Canada immediately responded to the appeal from the Secretary-General and sent ten officers to join the observation group. Indeed, Canada at the moment has 11 officers there. A Canadian officer who was attached to the United Nations truce supervision organization was seconded to the observation group in Lebanon.

This group, the United Nations observation group in Lebanon, has become known as UNOGIL, and that is the designation I shall use. It encountered at the outset many difficulties in carrying out its task. Initially the group had access to only 18 kilometers out of the 325 kilometers of Lebanon's frontier with Syria. Other difficulties were encountered by reason of the rugged nature of the terrain, the location of the border populations, and also by reason of the traditional freedom of people to move across the border from Syria to Lebanon, a freedom they have had for many years. Here was a fairly recent boundary line between Syria and Lebanon. Many of these initial difficulties, however, were overcome by the middle of July and the