

*The Address—Mr. Fulton*

So far, little or no criticism has been levelled at the state of Israel for her attack on Egypt, which was the immediate cause of the present grave situation in the Middle East. We realize that Israel has been the victim of a long series of provocations. She has also been guilty over the years of a long series of retaliation. No matter how serious the provocation may have been, the fact remains that Israel did attack Egypt and occupied Egyptian territory, the Sinai peninsula and the Gaza strip. It is true that Israel agreed to a cease-fire and to removal of her troops from Egyptian territory. I think that the fulfilment of that agreement would be the first step toward a settlement of the whole problem in the Middle East.

I strongly suggest that while the emergency police force is being established in the canal zone Canada use her influence in the United Nations to induce Israel to evacuate all the Egyptian territory which her troops occupied in the recent military campaign. Israel should show her good intentions by immediate compliance with that request. She should withdraw to within the armistice lines and stay there until such time as the boundary disputes between Israel and the Arab states have been settled. If in the collective wisdom of the United Nations permanent boundaries are established which award some extra territory to the state of Israel then Israel's position at least would be legalized. However, in view of the great tension in the Middle East and the suspicion and intrigue that abounds there, there is no doubt in my mind that the place to start to find a settlement is to have Israel move back within the territory designated in the armistice agreement.

By that I do not mean to say this would solve all the problems. It would solve only one, namely the bitterness and suspicion engendered by Israel's attack and their occupation of Egyptian territory, but it would be a good starting place and from there I think the United Nations must use every means at its disposal to help bring about a peaceful settlement of all the outstanding problems between the state of Israel and the Arab states.

**Some hon. Members:** Question.

**Mr. Fulton:** Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, we could call it one o'clock.

**An hon. Member:** Go ahead.

**Some hon. Members:** Question.

**Mr. Bell:** What are you in a hurry for?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. The hon. member has asked that I call it one o'clock.

**Mr. Fulton:** It is all right; I am prepared to continue.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would ask if that is the sense of the house that we should call it one o'clock. Is it agreed?

**Some hon. Members:** Agreed.

At one o'clock the house took recess.

#### AFTER RECESS

The house resumed at 2.30 p.m.

**Mr. E. D. Fulton (Kamloops):** Mr. Speaker, I shall not detain the house at any length with the remarks I have to make because what was required to be said has been said and most magnificently by the various spokesmen for the Conservative party who have preceded me. Before I conclude, I shall be emphasizing only one or two particular aspects of what they said.

My main reason for speaking in this debate just before the vote is taken is to say a word or two with regard to the question of Hungarian refugees. I believe I was the first to make the concrete suggestion that Canada should offer immediate and unrestricted asylum to these Hungarian patriots who have been made homeless as a result of their battle for freedom, which is our battle. I do not want to let this occasion go by without emphasizing my own views and the views of my party, nor do I want to omit to say what I think it is proper for every member of the opposition or every politician who regards himself as having constructive criticism to offer, and that is that now at last we welcome and support the statements which have been made by the government with respect to its present policy on the admission of these Hungarian refugees.

We are glad that the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration is going to Austria and we hope his trip will be successful and will clear the way for the speedier dealing with the plight of those who have been made homeless and their ready and immediate admission to Canada and the reception arrangements that are required to be made here after they have arrived. I think it is proper to say that although we support this action and welcome it nevertheless we do have a residual regret that it was some two or three weeks after the situation first arose before the government officially came around to adopting and announcing a really generous policy of unrestricted asylum to these people.

There is little if anything that we can do in a physical sense to assist in the real struggle for freedom in these countries suffering under the iron yoke of communism,