

economic relations. These have also failed to materialize. Almost all of the Israeli proposals for establishing stronger cultural and economic relations have been rejected by the Egyptian government. This has been very unfortunate because it has meant that those elements of the treaty which were designed to solidify the peace between the two countries have not been given a chance to develop. Israel gave up strategic depth, its only domestic oil supply, its most advanced air bases, and billions in investments - all for the sake of peace. In return all it asked was that the Sinai be demilitarized and that Egypt establish good neighbourly relations.

We urge Canada to use its good offices and encourage Egypt to fulfill its agreements and allow the peace treaty to be the means of truly normalizing relations.

The other hope of the treaty was that it would lead other Arab nations and moderate Palestinians to settle their disputes with Israel. Unfortunately, the Egyptian example has not paved the way for the expansion of the peace process. The Israeli government has made significant concessions in order to encourage moderate Arab leaders to negotiate with Israel. In recent months there has been some response by Jordan, but as yet there has been no announcement of the start of negotiations. Canada should encourage these steps and urge the parties to begin serious discussions as soon as possible.