

*Supply—External Affairs*

have been willing to frustrate the effectiveness of the United Nations. There has been a growing anarchy throughout the world. The great powers have intervened or have threatened to intervene in various parts of the world. They have bypassed the United Nations and have undermined its prestige. We can only express the hope here that the events of the past week have indicated the necessity of a global settlement before it is too late. We cannot continue playing with dynamite and avoid disaster.

• (5:00 p.m.)

There is one aspect of the present crisis which I think has perhaps been overlooked. This war has taken place in the Middle East at a time when the possession of nuclear weapons has been limited to the major powers. I shudder to contemplate what would have happened had some of the powers involved directly in this conflict been in possession of nuclear weapons. If the hatreds, resentments, and injustices which created the present crisis are not dealt with, and if the proliferation of nuclear weapons is not halted, the next outbreak of war in this or perhaps in other sections of the world will lead to even more tragic consequences. Therefore we must consider what are the essentials of a lasting settlement.

An outline of what we believe in this connection has already been expressed in this house by my colleague, the hon. member for Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands, during the debate on the budget a day or two ago. It does not vary substantially in essence from what was said by the Prime Minister.

First of all there must be a clear guarantee by the security council in respect of the boundaries of all nations of the Middle East, including both Israel and Arab nations. There must be a clear understanding through the United Nations security council in this regard so that no one of the great powers can say this is not their responsibility and they will not ensure that the understanding is carried out. There must be, as I think everybody in this house will agree, a settlement and an agreement that the gulf of Aqaba is an international waterway and that access to it through the strait of Tiran must be available to all innocent shipping. This is a matter that is vital to the state of Israel whose existence has been recognized and guaranteed by the international community, but it is a principle of great practical concern to many nations, including the U.S.S.R. which has a very great interest in the establishment of the principle of free access to international waterways.

There must also be an early and a generous settlement of the Arab refugee problem, to which the Prime Minister referred today. I intend to say a little more about it later. There must be vast and massive economic programs of development in the Middle East and for the people who live in that part of the world.

These proposals relate to the Middle East and impose a great burden upon the nations immediately concerned, a burden which is particularly heavy because it involves that most difficult of all things, a change in attitudes. We must ask them to accept this burden both for their own sake and for the sake of the world as a whole. However, these proposals also impose a burden on the whole world which must contribute by international action to guarantee the security of this part of the world and also a settlement of the underlying economic problems.

I would have been happy with the eloquent words of the Prime Minister in this debate had they been accompanied by a statement of a willingness of this country to contribute financially, and perhaps by a policy of encouraging immigration of Arabs to Canada, to the settlement of some of the Palestinian Arabs. I do not think it is good enough to talk about a problem without indicating a willingness to take action to meet it. Our eyes have been opened in the last few days by what has happened as a result of the failure on the part of the international community to deal with the festering sore of the Palestinian Arab refugees. Certainly we have contributed something like \$500,000 a year, if my recollection is right, to the relief of the Palestinian Arabs refugees and also through food distribution, but we have not nor has the state of Israel or other nations of the world accepted seriously the responsibility and the expense necessary if this cancer is to be removed. If it is not, peace in this area will be very unstable.

The crisis is not just a crisis of the Middle East; it is a crisis of the world as a whole and the eventual solution involves a global settlement. I do not want to engage in a prolonged discussion of a situation in another part of the world, but the continuation of the war in Viet Nam and the continued isolation of the people of China are closely connected with the difficulties of making the United Nations function effectively. While the war in Viet Nam continues the likelihood of effective co-operation between the so-called superpowers is remote. Yet without this co-operation, and if we are to have a continued atmosphere of