

External Affairs

has not had the warm heart and the open hand. In niggardly fashion she has made a loan of only \$6 million to Syria.

Saudi Arabia has more stability of government than possibly any of the other Arab countries. One reason why they have more stability is that the people are governed by a monarchical system. Before I leave the various Arab countries I should like to refer to some words of the head of the Islamic community in the United Kingdom. He is speaking of Yemen, the country I have just mentioned, and, as the hon. member for Temiscouata (Mr. Pouliot) would say, I quote:

It is a sorry state. People live in a hell no man can for long endure. Yemen is the miserable limb of all the poverty stricken Arab nations, living behind iron walls, in iron chains.

In most of the Arab countries the guillotine has harvested the heads of the intellectuals and the rest of the people are in utter darkness or behind prison walls.

I wonder if my good friend from Rosetown-Biggar (Mr. Coldwell) will realize that that is a condition that is not necessarily taken from the bolshevik government in the Kremlin, but is a condition that is applicable today in most of those countries that have the thumb of the Kremlin on their throats, or who have satellite administrations who are responsible to the murderers of the Kremlin.

I think it would be quite unfair if I were to speak in a critical manner of those countries without endeavouring in some way to bring about their betterment. Therefore before leaving the subject I suggest that a regional resources and development bank might be established in those Arab countries. I also suggest that the initial amounts for the fund could be gathered through the medium of nations in the United Nations that would contribute. Something resembling a beginning, it seems to me, would be a sum of about \$500 million, to assist in a redistribution from the "have" Arab countries to the "have not" Arab countries. By that method, and possibly, sir, by that method alone, will we of the western world be able to help that million and a half square miles. Because if there is a place anywhere on the earth's surface that is a spawning ground for communism, it is that area. The more they can do to help themselves, the greater will be their appreciation of the methods and procedures of parliamentary processes, freedom of religion and freedom of speech—those things we appreciate and they do not have.

Before leaving this sorry mess in the Middle East I would quote the words of the poet Prior who said:

Who breathes must suffer, and who thinks must mourn;

And he alone is bless'd who ne'er was born.

[Mr. MacDougall.]

In this whole geographic area of which I have spoken, I am happy to say, there is at least one bright spot; and that one bright spot is Israel. At the United Nations I have heard this question asked: Is Israel a threat to the Arab world? The answer, Mr. Speaker, is unquestionably in the affirmative. Yes, she is—but it is not a fear from conquest but rather a fear from example.

Israel today is a democratic country that has within its confines more than 840,000 Arab refugees. She is educating them. She is giving every opportunity imaginable to all the various categories of people, rich and poor, who are within the confines of her geographic area. Let us not forget that should those potholes on the road to peace become increasingly jarring—and certainly with bad weather and the cold war they might do that—then we have at least one hope in that vast area, the hope of a democratic country that is loyal to the principles of democracy.

Tonight on this occasion I am glad to pay my tribute to the people of Israel who, under difficult circumstances, in my opinion are doing a terrific job in the rehabilitation and further development of that country.

I have already mentioned the multiplicity of parties, the lack of loyalty, the disunity and hatred that exist there. I wonder if we cannot learn a lesson from them. Although we have not a two-party system in this country, a system in which I thoroughly believe for the proper working of democracy, we still have national unity and national loyalty, despite the fact that we have twice two political parties sitting in the House of Commons.

I wonder, if we go along negligent of our duty as liberal democrats—and I use the small "l"—how long we can expect in a spirit of complacency to anticipate that this unity, harmony, benevolence and good will is going to continue. Will it go on ad infinitum or will it terminate within the near future? I ask hon. members to give that thought. How long, oh Lord; how long?

Now I come to the latter part of my remarks—and in doing so I am sorry my good friend from Macleod (Mr. Hansell) is not in his seat, because I appreciated his intricate skating and shadow boxing of a few weeks ago when he so effectively, without an answer from my Tory friends, sabotaged their political effort. I was very much surprised by that.

It may be that in the Tory party there are political diagnosticians who are much smarter than I am; but I am right here to tell