

*Arab-Israeli Conflict*

**Mr. Munro (Esquimalt-Saanich):** We must have a settlement there. In the documentation that I have seen and in some of the evidence adduced by the Hon. Member for Châteauguay, there is clearly a willingness to meet the demands and requirements of Israel. As far as I can see, there is less evidence on the part of Israel to meet the requirements of those other elements in that area for a final settlement.

Therefore, I would appeal to all Hon. Members that we should not issue provocative statements or become one-sided in our approach to this matter, even if it begins with Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967. One of its paragraphs calls upon Israel to "withdraw the armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict". That has not happened even yet. Here we are, five and a half or six years later, but that provision of Resolution 242 has not been accepted by one of the parties to the conflict in the Middle East. It also calls for the achievement of a just settlement of the refugee problem. These are not provocative requirements. They are humanitarian requirements and, in the context of the present world situation, they are essential requirements for peace and settlement in the world.

The Hon. Member for Châteauguay mentioned the overtures which were made prior to the invasion of Lebanon, the offer of an armistice on the border of Lebanon in addition to ceasefire. This offer was made prior to the invasion of Lebanon. Recognition of Israel was a portion of this offer. As the Hon. Member for Châteauguay mentioned, it was revealed, perhaps inadvertently, in a speech by the Israeli Minister of Tourism in Paris, and it was rejected by the Israeli authorities. Unfortunately, we do not hear that side of the story, the offers which were made. Such offers are the first step in the direction of reconciliation and settlement. As well, with the consent of the PLO, a step was taken by the Tunisian Prime Minister, acting as an intermediary of the PLO with the State Department, to reach out and seek a peace settlement in the East.

These have been genuine and sincere offers from a people who have been without a home since 1948. These people are now prepared to recognize, however unwillingly, the existence of a state in part of its homeland because an international situation is involved. I cannot help but think that part of the area now in dispute is part of the tradition of most people in this country. Hon. Members know of the man who fell by the wayside on his way to Jerusalem. Who was it that stopped and helped him? The name has gone into the language and the lore of all peoples. It was the Samaritan. We are discussing Samaria, the area in which that act of gentleness, of assistance to someone in distress, was made. How can we today, remembering the story of the Samaritan, which I am sure, all of us heard when we were small children, stand aside and see the people who want to be living there being refused that permission? I therefore plead for a wider dissemination of information on both sides of this dispute.

**Mr. Prud'homme:** Excellent!

**Mr. Munro (Esquimalt-Saanich):** There is one aspect which involves a great deal of controversy, although that is perhaps too strong a word, because we have heard only one side of the

story. It concerns the alleged provocation which brought the Israeli forces into Lebanon. I want to state for the record the actual source of the documentation which I would urge Hon. Members to consider in light of what actually went on in the months before. I cannot possibly read these documents into the record in full. I disagree with the manner in which they are laid out in that they are heavy and stodgy, but the material is informative. I speak of the report of the Secretary General of the United Nations with respect to the interim force in Lebanon, covering the period June 16 to December 10, 1981. That document is known as S/14789 and is dated December 11, 1981. It is an important, vital document to the understanding of this particular issue.

We have heard so much of the harassment of the settlements on the south side of that border.

**Mr. Prud'homme:** And the harassment in occupied territory on the West Bank.

**Mr. Munro (Esquimalt-Saanich):** I would just like to refer to one paragraph of this report submitted by the Secretary General to the Security Council. He was speaking of the period between June and December of 1981. He said there were violations of Lebanese air space by Israeli aircraft and of Lebanese territorial waters by Israeli naval vessels. UNIFIL observed 205 air violations and 53 sea violations in the second part of June, 1981. There were 200 air violations and 93 sea violations in August, 1981, and 103 air violations and 72 sea violations in September. There were 220 air violations and 56 sea violations in October. There were 209 air violations and 47 sea violations in November, and 80 air violations and 16 sea violations in early December. These were violations of Lebanese air space and sea space.

I think everyone should recognize the fact that across that delicate border, there was a period when there were harassing movements. There was shelling. But this report that I have mentioned, and another one that I must refer to before my time runs out, is document S/15194 dated June 10, 1982. In case I do not reach that, that is the number of the document covering that critical period when the invasion was in progress.

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There were breaches of the ceasefire, but these reports will reveal that in October and November there was less harassment to the south. That period of quiescence in the harassment of the settlement in Israel is reported in this document, and I plead with those who want to understand the tragic humanitarian problem of that area and the tragedy that could face the world if it is not settled, to read these documents.

I was encouraged yesterday in the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence to hear the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. MacEachen) make remarks in his opening statement that indicate that there is a willingness on the part of the Canadian Government to assist in the process. I find that they are words only, Mr. Speaker, I would like some substance put into these words. I enjoin those of you