

In spite of the signing of those agreements and in violation of their terms, Egypt and her allies declared that a state of war against Israel still continued; they refused all intercourse with Israel or her nationals, they blockaded the borders of Israel, and they were guilty of a long succession of mean, unneighbourly acts. Not only so, but Egypt closed the international highway of the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping, and as well the Gulf of Akaba which, as honourable senators know, is a branch of the Red Sea, and which gave to the city of Eilat on the Gulf of Akaba a port of entry to Israel. And even worse, for eight long years Israel's neighbours have been sending marauding bands of bloodthirsty thugs across her borders, who under the cover of night have burned the houses and barns of her settlers, destroyed property, carried off everything that could be stolen, and murdered the local inhabitants. Driven to desperation, the Israeli Government has counterattacked, but in her case with organized military under strict command; not in attacks upon women and children, but rather against the military establishments of the governments responsible for the villainous murderers who invaded her country.

Israel claims that 500 Israeli citizens have been killed or wounded between the armistice and the first of March 1955—500 innocent citizens of that country! Since then the rate of killings has greatly increased, and not long ago I noticed that 24 Israeli citizens were murdered in a single week by the mining of highways, ambushes, and indiscriminate shootings. Israel has hoped during all these years that time would cure, or at least alleviate, the despicable hate that prompted these crimes, and she chose to disregard the boastful threats of the Egyptian dictator, that Israel would again be invaded and this time her population massacred.

But these threats and the increased tempo of the raids could no longer be disregarded when, in September 1955, Russia intervened by delivering to Egypt, and through Egypt to the other Arab states, vast quantities of arms and munitions which were purchased, at least by Egypt, with the avowed intention of attack upon Israel.

The climax came recently when Egypt agreed with Syria and Jordan to a unified command of their combined forces for the declared purpose of annihilating the people of the State of Israel. At the same time Egypt stepped up the tempo of these illegal and murderous night raids of marauding gangs. In my judgment, the purpose of the raids was to disorganize the economy of Israel, and as well to provoke the State of Israel into some

act of desperation which later might be used as justification for the impending invasion. Unfortunately for Egypt, the provocations were more successful than she had calculated, and, on October 29, 1956, the armies of Israel marched over the borders of Egypt into the Sinai Peninsula. With the events which followed honourable senators are very familiar. The story of the Sinai campaign would be interesting to relate, but I do not intend to indulge in such a recital. The events are too recent to be made into history. However, I felt that a recital of the events which preceded that campaign, with which I have a real familiarity, was worth while, because, in spite of the facts, the press and others have continually spoken of Israel in the Sinai campaign as an aggressor.

Honourable senators, it was not Israel who sought to strangle Egypt by illegal blockade and by the destruction of her shipping; it was not Israel who sought to ruin Egypt by murderous raids upon her citizens and centres. It was not Israel who threatened to annihilate Egypt by armed invasion and massacre. It was Egypt who has been responsible for these barbarous acts and threats against the State of Israel.

It is well that we realize the situation as it has existed because, I submit, it justifies the opinion I expressed in my opening sentence and the conclusion which I now draw, firstly, that Britain and France should not leave the Suez area until satisfactory arrangements have been made to operate the canal under United Nations control; secondly, until the security of Israel has been guaranteed; and thirdly, until a sufficient United Nations force is in that vicinity to ensure that the guarantee is observed.

In conclusion, may I say that I look forward, as do all my fellow senators, to the time when the nations will beat their swords into plowshares.

I heartily approve the genius of our Secretary of State for External Affairs in his efforts to preserve the peace, and to bring about the rule of law in the East. But I say to my fellow senators, the rule of law without the power to enforce it is futile. I have from my friend the senator from Ottawa (Hon. Mr. Lambert) this quotation:

There is only one thing worse than injustice, and that is justice without her sword in her hand.

The time must come when we shall have a tribunal established to pronounce justice among the nations of the earth, and endowed with the power to enforce its decrees. If we of the Western world are the only ones who must bow to the decisions of the United Nations, so that our teeth are pulled when we are attacked, and its decisions have no