

*Supply—External Affairs*

Middle East. We would then be proud of that second victory of peace over war.

● (8:50 p.m.)

[*English*]

**Mr. Olson:** Mr. Chairman, I was hoping that when the Secretary of State for External Affairs was making his speech this afternoon and this evening, near the conclusion he would have filled in the members of this house on what has happened at the security council meeting during the last two or three hours. However, the minister may have some good reasons for not having done this, and there may be nothing new to report.

**Mr. Martin (Essex East):** Mr. Chairman, perhaps at this time I might be allowed to say that there are two resolutions before the security council, one put forward by the United States and the other by the Soviet union. The resolution of the United States calls for a cease fire; it calls for withdrawal within a certain context; it calls for action by the secretary general, by a United Nations official designated by him or by someone else, to establish bilateral contacts between the parties involved and to try to begin negotiations toward a more permanent settlement. The Soviet union resolution calls for the designation of one of the countries as an aggressor. There has not yet been any vote.

**Mr. Olson:** Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. gentleman for that additional information. I was particularly interested, however, in whether there had been any further response from some of the other countries involved in the war on whether they had accepted the original resolution calling for a cease fire. We know that Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic have accepted, but of course there are other countries involved.

The news broadcast that I heard about an hour ago was that there had been a broadcast out of Syria, I think, that they had again stated they would fight until they had their flag flying over Tel Aviv. The other matter in which I am particularly interested is whether some arrangements have been made in the security council by way of statements from either Israel or the United Arab Republic as to some acceptable way of effecting the cease fire, because so far it would appear that Israel will accept it provided her enemies do so, and the United Arab Republic has said they will accept it provided Israel accepts. It seems to me that we must have some additional information as to what both sides have said. Also,

[*Mr. Laprise.*]

we have no word about the action taken to reconcile these two statements and obtain some effect from them. However, Mr. Chairman, that may come later.

I wish to speak only briefly on these estimates tonight. I would say to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and all hon. members of the house that it is my intention to outline six suggestions that are supported by this party and then to deal briefly with each one. Before I do that I would say that we claim no exclusive authorship or originality for what we are suggesting. In fact we are gratified to find that there is near unanimity in this house on many of the suggestions which I shall now outline.

Now that the United Nations security council has taken the first essential steps to restore peace in the Middle East there are a number of other essential follow-up actions that in our view must be taken immediately.

First, we must have the presence of the United Nations made manifest in and along all the frontiers where and when the cease fire takes effect.

Second, we must immediately strengthen the United Nations truce supervisory organization to the extent that they will have adequate personnel and facilities to continually patrol every mile of the frontier.

Third, we believe we must be prepared to provide immediately massive shipments of food, etc., to all the people on both sides who have been hurt by this war, and particularly to the refugees.

Fourth, we believe there must be a bilateral, first, and then an international commission established to negotiate and determine the immediate as well as long term settlements between the antagonists.

Fifth, we must be prepared to provide substantial long term aid for the rehabilitation of the refugees.

Sixth, all the countries in Europe, on both sides—that is, in western Europe and eastern Europe—as well as North America, must cooperate in a massive program of economic aid to raise living standards, particularly in the Arab countries.

We believe that people all over the world should be grateful indeed to every single member of the security council for setting aside past differences and unanimously passing the resolution calling for an immediate cease fire. There have been some comments by the news media recently that Russia has suffered a great diplomatic or psychological