

The hon. member for Prince Albert said this morning when he made the interesting proposal that there should be a high level conference in Quebec to pursue this objective that Canada was in an enviable position in these matters, and that because of that position we have special privileges and special responsibilities.

I agree that we have in many respects an enviable position, but it is also a position of some responsibility. If it is enviable I venture to suggest that our actions at the United Nations in the last three weeks have not made it less enviable.

Leaving these controversial aspects of the question aside for the moment, I know I am speaking for every hon. member in the House when I say we can now look forward to the time when there will be a closer and more intimate relationship in the Commonwealth, which includes three great nations of Asia, and in a Western Coalition which must have as its core the closest kind of co-operation and intimacy among the United States, the United Kingdom and France. That is the job for us to do from now on, and I hope we will all be able to pursue it so that we will bring about a better state of affairs in the world than we have been experiencing in these last months.

Mr. Hansell: ... On page 64 of Hansard of November 27 he is reported as having said:

"Twenty-three nations have offered contributions to that force and eight of them including Canada, have seen their contributions embodied in the formations on the spot which are now working together under the United Nations blue flag of peace."

Could the Minister enumerate the 23 nations and also indicate who the 8 are so that we can be brought up to date? I am interested in knowing how many of what are usually called the Russian satellite states are interested in this force.

Mr. Pearson: The following eight countries have offered contributions which are now embodied in the United Nations Emergency Force in one form or another: Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

There are 15 countries which have offered contributions which have not yet been taken up though they have not been rejected. If hon. members will follow this list carefully they will realize that the Secretary-General has a delicate and difficult task in bringing about what he called a balanced composition in the force. This may help to understand the delicacy of his relationship to the Government of Egypt. In connection with the composition of this force, he is the man who with the advice of the Advisory Council and in the last analysis the full Assembly determines the composition. He is