

only with the symptoms of that situation.

For our part we in the Canadian Delegation kept certain principles and objectives clearly before us throughout the whole period of intense negotiation which led up to the introduction of the Canadian-Norwegian resolution, with which were associated five other sponsors. In the first place-and I dwell on this point, Mr. Chairman-we in the Canadian Delegation wanted something which would command the support of the Arabs themselves; for it seemed obvious that there could be no durable settlement in the Middle East without not only the consent of the Arab countries but their active co-operation. It might have been possible-I think it would have been possible-for the Canadian-Norwegian resolution to carry the required two-thirds majority vote; but if the Arabs were opposed to that resolution we could not look forward to any success in seeking to solve the problems of the Middle East.

The second principle that the Canadian Delegation had in mind always-and I say again throughout the intensive negotiations-was that regional support alone, the support of the Arab countries, would not be enough or would not suffice without the complementary support and co-operation of the great powers, all of whom are committed in various ways in the disputes of the Middle East.

Third, the Canadian Delegation was intent upon finding a reasonable solution satisfactory to all the principal states concerned to cover the problem that had been brought forward on many occasions, the problem of troop withdrawal. This would have to be something which would give to the United Nations and particularly to the Secretary-General a central role without, however, confining the mandate to the narrow issue of troop withdrawal.

It would at the same time-I refer to the draft resolution-we hoped create a situation by which the United Nations would be enabled to exert a benevolent and constructive influence not only in the present but in the future in the Middle East, through helping to establish an economic institution for the collective benefit of the Arab states and to provide perhaps an economic undergirding-economics and politics are closely interlocked and intertwined-that would make for a new and happier basis for the relations not only among themselves but with the neighbouring states in the area. I say "among themselves". I am, of course, referring to the Arab nations; and I reiterate, not only to provide a new and happier basis for relations among themselves but also with the neighbouring states in the area.

We did not expect necessarily to have all these principles and objectives set forth in detail in the resolution. But what the Canadian Delegation wanted was to find a starting point from which the objective which I have endeavoured to describe here today could be pursued.