

tine. To establish United Nations authority it may be necessary to explore the possible application of Chapter 12 of the Charter during the period of transition to independence.

The Security Council has also been mentioned as an appropriate organ which might be charged with the responsibilities of implementation since the immediate question involved would be that of safe-guarding peace and security.

It is to be hoped, however, that in spite of the uncompromising words which have been used in this Committee, the executive functions of the Security Council will not have to be invoked. We must assume that the decision we make will be a collective and responsible one. Once that decision has been reached, all members of the United Nations will realize that precipitate action to challenge it in violation of the Charter would set in train events of serious and unpredictable consequence not only to Palestine, but also the United Nations itself.

The problems raised by these questions concerning administration after the withdrawal of the mandatory power and the implementation of whatever plan we adopt should in our view be the subject of special and separate study by a second sub-committee in which the five permanent members of the Security Council should be included. This sub-committee would take into consideration, among other things, the suggestions regarding methods of implementation which have been made in the course of this debate.

In conclusion, I must reiterate with emphasis the view I have already expressed that only through compromise and accommodation can the people of Palestine hope to find the freedom and the control of their destinies which they so rightly and urgently desire. The United Nations, for its part, will have to be prepared collectively to support the decisions reached during this Assembly. Only in this way will it be possible to provide the conditions of stability which are necessary if Arabs and Jews are to be enabled eventually to find peace and understanding within the arrangement which is made.

J. Canadian Statement, November 4, 1947

PARTITION PLAN FOR PALESTINE

The Canadian delegation understands the position to be as follows. The sub-committee has been asked to consider what adjustments in the plan for a settlement in Palestine outlined in the Majority Report are necessary to make it workable. The sub-committee has also been asked to determine the means whereby this plan can be brought into effect and the steps necessary to administer Palestine during the transitional period.

The urgency of determining the methods of implementation is magnified by the declared intention of the mandatory power to withdraw from Palestine in the near future. Whatever plan is adopted for the settlement of the Palestinian question, there is danger that events will over-reach us, that we will be unable to take effective action in time, and that confusion and disorder will follow upon the withdrawal of the mandatory power.