

enquiry to Palestine in 1947. Mr. Justice Ivan C. Rand of the Supreme Court of Canada was an influential member of this committee. Canada was at that time a member of the Security Council (as we may be again next year) and under the leadership of General McNaughton, the Canadian chief representative, the Canadian Delegation played a very active role in the various negotiations and resolutions which led to the creation of Israel. We have, moreover, in Canada a very considerable Jewish minority (about 1.5% of our total population) and this minority of hard-working people has been extremely generous to the members of their own faith in the new State of Israel. Not long ago, for example, they contributed one of the most important buildings to the new Jewish University in Tel Aviv. The welfare of the people of Israel and of the Arab states is threatened by the continued quarrel between them. It is essential, therefore, that a solution to this problem be found. On this point I might refer you to a statement by the Honourable L.B. Pearson in the House of Commons on January 24th of this year. In dealing with the crisis in the Middle East, Mr. Pearson spoke as follows:

"We can sympathize with and understand the fear felt in Israel when they hear across their borders threats of destruction; and, of course, the United Nations did not establish the State of Israel in order to see its obliteration. Similarly, we can understand the feelings of Arab peoples at the alienation of land which was occupied by Arabs for centuries; we can sympathize with the sufferings of the many thousands of Arab refugees who have been made homeless. But surely to both sides the advantages of a confirmed and secure peace, instead of the present condition of precarious armistice, are so great both economically and politically that a negotiated settlement should not be impossible...

"The important question is, however, how can an honourable and satisfactory solution be brought about? The main issues are now commonly known. It seems clear that both sides, if they recognize the desirability of a settlement, must give something to achieve it, must make some compromise. There can never be a negotiated settlement where one side or the other remains adamant. Each must enter into negotiations prepared for some sort of give and take although, of course, no one would expect one of the sides to make prior or unilateral concessions.

"It seems to me that an essential, indeed, a first requirement, is that the Arab states should recognize the legitimate and permanent existence of the state of Israel. That, as I see it, necessitates abandonment by them of the impractical stipulation that we must return to the United Nations resolutions of 1947 which provided for a divided Palestine. The Arab states took up arms to prevent these resolutions becoming effective and I do not see how they can claim the right to have them accepted now as the price of