

however, remains. The welfare of the people of Palestine, the peace and stability of the area, the ability of its people to contribute to the well-being of mankind, depend upon the extent to which effect is given to this principle. Once the political future of the people in the Arab areas has been determined, it will be necessary, therefore, to work out plans for economic and social co-operation not only in Palestine but in the whole area. As in the case of political settlement, responsibility must rest primarily with people in the area themselves. I am confident that the United Nations can give assistance in this regard fully as valuable as the assistance which it has already given in relation to the political settlement. Whatever role the United Nations plays, however, its efforts will not take the place of the close collaboration of the governments of the eastern Mediterranean states, upon which the main responsibility must rest. The United Nations can supplement their efforts it cannot provide a substitute for them.

The very important second part of the settlement in Palestine cannot, however, be accomplished, or even effectively started, until the political arrangements contemplated in the first parts have been carried beyond their present stage. For this reason, I conclude by referring to the work of the Assembly's Conciliation Commission which is now meeting in Switzerland, and through which we hope to pass from the stage of an armistice to a final military and political settlement. It seems to the Canadian Delegation that we should avoid debating here the subjects which are under negotiation in that Commission. The outcome of these negotiations is of the greatest importance and we must be very careful not to disturb their course. The Assembly has indicated the general principle upon which it expects these remaining questions to be settled. Through the Conciliation Commission, we have an effective method by which these questions -- final boundary adjustments, Arab refugees and the future of Jerusalem -- can all be negotiated, and the Assembly may therefore have confidence that the intention in this regard expressed in the Assembly's resolution will be carried out.

We have listened with deep interest to the statements made by the Israeli representative in regard to each of these points and we welcome the co-operation and constructive suggestions which he has made. The undertakings which he has given concerning the protection of Holy Places contain the assurance that his Government will help work out the details of these arrangements with the object of satisfying the essential interests of the great religious communities of the world.

The arrangements which must be made concerning the Arab refugees are also of great importance. The Israeli Government has pledged itself to full co-operation, the Israeli authorities will recognize that the issue involved is not only the settlement of the immediate consequences of the conflict, but the establishment of a basis of friendly collaboration for the future between all the peoples of the area.

The Canadian Delegation expects, therefore, that the parties now engaged in the negotiations in Switzerland will so act that solutions will be reached within the meaning and spirit of the resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council and of the aims and purpose of the United Nations. In applying for membership, the Government of Israel has affirmed its willingness and its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Charter, and this Delegation will support its application in the belief that it will carry out this stated intention as a loyal member of the United Nations.

Text of Mr. Ignatieff's statement

The position of the Canadian Delegation on Israel's application for membership in the United Nations has been fully stated, both in the Security Council and in the Ad Hoc Political Committee and I therefore do