

The establishment of peace - political and military - in this area is, furthermore, a matter of general international concern, because if present conditions of confusion and disturbance are permitted to persist, the only beneficiary will be those international forces of discord and division who do not want any peace or stability anywhere except through the establishment of their own revolutionary and reactionary rule.

There is a further fact that the people - the great mass of people in Palestine - Arabs and Jews - who are the chief sufferers from the fighting that has taken place, are anxious for peace; especially after the terrors and bloodshed of the last year. Because of what has happened - and in spite of certain statements made in this Committee - there is, I think, a better chance for peace now than there was six months ago. Those most concerned now realize acutely what will happen if peace is not established soon.

So far as the action of this Assembly is concerned, I should like to see a decision taken which would incorporate the following principles, all of which must be taken together:

First, a recognition of the existence of a Jewish state. Possibly we need not wait for this action until the boundaries of that state are precisely and finally defined. I think, however, that we have the right to know that the state which we are recognizing - and this recognition would make it eligible for membership in United Nations - has committed itself fully to the principles of peaceful settlement which are embodied in the Charter and has shown its acceptance of these principles by giving effect to the truce and armistice arrangements which have been laid down by the Security Council.

I hope, in the second place, that the United Nations will establish some body - perhaps a small commission as has been suggested in the United Kingdom resolution - to make available its good offices to both the Jewish state and its neighbours in working out the arrangements by which they can define their geographical and political relations. In establishing this body, I think the Assembly should indicate that a final settlement must now be negotiated in Palestine and that it should take place within the framework of the truce and mediation proceedings which have been worked out since November 29th by the Assembly and the Security Council.

Finally, I think the Assembly should reaffirm the recommendation which it has previously made that there should be international control of Jerusalem, and should call upon both parties to co-operate in implementing this recommendation.

For the purpose of bringing about a decision in the Assembly along the lines I have suggested, the United Kingdom draft resolution which has been placed before us provides, I think, a good basis of discussion. It would probably be necessary, however, as we see it at present, to broaden the functions of the conciliation commission which is proposed in Paragraph 5 of that Resolution so that it would become, in effect, a commission of good offices to bring about a settlement through negotiations either directly between parties or through some form of mediation. The negotiations which this commission should initiate or which it may conduct should not, I think, be limited quite so precisely as is now the case in Paragraphs 3 and 5 of the United Kingdom resolution. It should also be stated in the resolution that one of the primary functions of the Commission should be to initiate negotiations, and the negotiations themselves should take into consideration both the November 29th resolution and the Mediator's Report as well as the situation which exists in Palestine under the truce.

I hope that in our future discussion of the United Kingdom resolution, modifications along these lines may be considered.