

immigration into Israel, backed as that state is by strong international pressures and international resources. There is a fear that Israel will yield to expansionist ambitions, which is the counterpart of Israel's own fear of Arab intentions. This has bred in the Arab world animosity and violence toward Israel. When that fear is dissipated we may count on moderation in the attitude of Israel's neighbours toward that state. We cannot but agree that if Israel has a right to live and prosper, freed from the fear of strangulation by its neighbours, the Arab states also have a right to feel confident that Israel will not attempt to expand its territory at their expense; the right to be assured that if Israel, however, should at any time develop such ambitions it will receive no encouragement, but meet only opposition on both the official and non-official level from the outside world, an opposition which would result in the isolation of the State itself from any international assistance or support."

Facing the situation created by the explosion into fighting of Israel's fears for its security and for its very existence, the Canadian Delegation in New York had to try to reconcile three sets of obligations, arising from:

- (1) membership in the United Nations and acceptance of its Charter;
- (2) membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations;
- (3) membership in the Western coalition, the leader of which is, and must be if only from the facts of power and resources, the United States.

As a member of the United Nations we felt it our duty to support a cease-fire and efforts to bring about peace in the area - and peace means more than ceasing to fire.

As a member of the Commonwealth we had a duty to co-operate to the maximum extent possible with the United Kingdom and the other members; and if and when we differed, to make sure that those differences were resolved as quickly as possible and did not drive us into purely negative courses, or into mere condemnation or recrimination.

Our problem was graphically illustrated by the first resolution on which we had, very quickly, to take a stand some-time after midnight November 1. On that first resolution, for a cease-fire, the Commonwealth itself was badly split. It is easy to think of the Commonwealth primarily in terms of the United Kingdom, the core and centre of which it is, with a group of free, Anglo-Saxon nations around it. But today three of its members are Asian and more than four-fifths of its people come from these three Asian countries.