

That boundaries must be fixed by agreement between the parties or by the United Nations, and that the frontier should be continuous in order to adhere to "the principle of geographical homogeneity."

That refugees should have the right of repatriation.

That Jerusalem should be accorded "special and separate treatment."

That international guarantees should be given, particularly with regard to boundaries and human rights.

The Mediator did not consider that it was possible to adhere rigidly to the terms of the 29 November resolution, not because he wished to revise it, but because it had already been "irrevocably revised by the actual facts of recent Palestine history." The substance of his conclusions was as follows :—

That there should be a formal declaration of peace ;

That, with regard to boundaries, the Negev should be defined as Arab territory, while the Jews should receive Western Galilee (a reversal of the 29 November resolution) ;

That the disposition of the Arab parts of Palestine should be left to the Arab States (in consultation with the Palestinian Arabs) with the recommendation that the bulk of Arab territory should be merged with Transjordan, and that frontier guarantees should be given ;

That the port of Haifa should be declared a free port, and Lydda airfield a free airport ;

That the City of Jerusalem should be placed under effective United Nations control with full rights of unimpeded access to it ;

That minority guarantees should be given by both Arabs and Jews ; and

That a Conciliation Commission for Palestine should be established to "employ its good offices to make such recommendations to the parties or to the United Nations . . . with a view to ensuring the continuation of the peaceful adjustment of the situation in Palestine" and generally to foster "the cultivation of friendly relations between Arabs and Jews" and supervise "the observance of such boundary, road, railroad, free port, free airport, minority rights and other arrangements as may be decided upon by the United Nations."

Preliminary Discussion in the First Committee

At the first meeting at which the Palestine question was considered the Committee decided, in response to requests which had been received, to admit to participation in its meetings, without the right to vote, representatives of Transjordan and the Provisional Government of