

two parties would find it possible to enter into negotiations under the supervision of the Conciliation Commission, recognizing the existence of a Jewish State, and with an earnest desire to seek a fair solution.

On the question of the resettlement of Arab refugees, Mr Fraser could not believe that the problem was insoluble, and he urged that all member States should do everything in their power to help these unfortunate people.

In stressing the importance of reaching a unanimous resolution in order to express the Assembly's determination to find a just settlement in Palestine, the New Zealand representative said that none of the drafts now before the Committee expressed exactly its views as a whole, but he hoped that the Committee could decide by a unanimous vote, first, not to depart from the Assembly's decision of 29 November, 1947, and secondly, to take into consideration from the Mediator's report or the subsequent report of the Acting-Mediator anything which would help to meet the requirements of the parties concerned. Finally, he stressed the good will of the New Zealand Government towards both parties and stated that New Zealand considered that once the Arab and Jewish States were established in Palestine all possible assistance should be given to the Arab peoples to enable them to develop their own vast areas.

Discussion of Various Proposals

After the general discussion of the consolidated list, the Committee proceeded to a detailed discussion of all the resolutions and amendments, using, however, the *United Kingdom* draft as a basis for discussion.

There were, at this stage, the following proposals before the Committee :—

(a) A revised *United Kingdom* resolution from which had been removed endorsement of the specific conclusions of the Mediator's report and which laid equal stress on the 29 November resolution and the conclusions of the Mediator. This revised draft was accepted by the *United States*.

(b) *Australian* amendments to this resolution emphasizing the 29 November resolution and the need for direct negotiations (the original Australian resolution having been withdrawn).

(c) *Guatemalan* amendments to the *United Kingdom* resolution on the lines of the Australian amendments, but going further.

(d) A *Colombian* resolution which was an attempt to reconcile the *United Kingdom*, *United States*, and *Australian* positions (subsequently withdrawn except for certain paragraphs on the question of Jerusalem which were moved as amendments to the *United Kingdom* revised resolution).