

But here is a test case, and, believe me, the future of this organization and the future of the world may depend upon the way in which it is decided. What the world needs to-day is not resolutions, it is resolution. And it is the most earnest hope of the New Zealand Government that the Assembly will adhere to the principles it accepted last November, and show that resolution which the situation demands. We must not, we dare not, add to the irresponsibility of our November decision for partition without enforcement, the further and final irresponsibility of a surrender to illegal force.

(The full text of Sir Carl Berendsen's speech is contained in the Annex to this report.)

As the general debate developed it became apparent that some States, notably Brazil, Canada, and Panama, which had supported partition the previous November, were prepared to consider new temporary measures in view of the failure of the Security Council to uphold the principle of partition or to accept responsibility for its implementation. Several States, such as China, India, and Argentina, which had abstained on the partition resolution, and Cuba, which had opposed it, obviously welcomed the possibility of some new solution being sought. Representatives of the Arab States also indicated a willingness to discuss a temporary trusteeship as one step in the direction of destroying or at least delaying the partition plan. The Swedish delegate expressed the view of many delegations when he said that if trusteeship would lead to peaceful conciliation it should be carefully explored, but many constitutional and legal points would have to be investigated and the implementation of trusteeship would involve heavy and direct responsibilities for the United Nations itself. "It seems difficult," he said, "to engage in a detailed discussion of the terms of a possible trusteeship system until declarations have been made and guarantees have been given with regard to the implementation of such a system." Again, there was a group of States which, like New Zealand, urged the implementation of partition. The Australian representative, Mr. Hood, emphasized that it had been well realized that certain aspects of the partition plan would be resisted by one party or the other, and it was exactly for that reason that provision was made in the plan for the establishment of Arab and Jewish militia forces and also for reference to the Security Council. All circumstances that had arisen should be considered from the standpoint of maintaining the Assembly's resolution, and not from hasty thoughts of its deferment or even reversal. The Australian delegation would, he said, consider every proposal brought forward and would form its opinion on the basis of what was just and in accordance with the principles of the Charter, and not on grounds of political expediency or of Power politics. A similar position, continued support for partition though not opposition to the consideration of other proposals, was taken by the representative of Uruguay and Guatemala. The most uncompromising attitude was, however, expressed by the