

A Greek amendment to the original text of Section III was, however, adopted to replace the word "suspends" by "relieves." In addition, a French amendment to paragraph II (1) (3) to change "situation in Palestine" to "future situation in Palestine" was adopted. A series of Polish amendments were all defeated, and the resolution was finally adopted by 35 votes in favour (including New Zealand), 6 against (the Soviet Union, Poland, Byelo-Russia, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia) with 10 abstentions (including the Arab States and Australia). The non-Arab but Muslim States, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran, supported the resolution.

The long-standing Australian resolution upholding partition and authorizing the Palestine Commission to continue its efforts was withdrawn by the Australian delegation.

Discussion in the General Assembly

In the General Assembly the discussion on the resolution took a new turn when it was made known by the press that the President of the United States had formally recognized the Provisional Government of Israel which had been proclaimed approximately an hour beforehand. The United States delegation was unable immediately to confirm the report, but did so in a short time. For the Soviet Union, Mr. Gromyko objected to the resolution as confusing the situation in Palestine. The existing decision for partition was still in force. The adoption of a further resolution would be utilized by the enemies of partition to compound the confusion. He characterized the United States policy in making new proposals and in their recognizing the Jewish State as devoid of principle.

The representative of Cuba said he had considered voting for the resolution, but doubtful manœuvres had been taking place throughout the discussions and this had now been confirmed. "We have now become only a very elegant international club. I think we cannot have any hope in the light of this situation, and we must tell the world clearly that nobody can expect peace and security from the United Nations."

Representatives of the Arab States were particularly critical of, and genuinely distressed by, the United States action. The representative of Syria did not know "in what diplomatic or international language" he could describe it. He pointed out that the truce proposals were based on the principle of a political "stand-still." The representative of Egypt thought that "under the circumstances it would be an unworthy mockery for this General Assembly or for the United Nations as a whole to continue the discussion of the proposal now before us. The whole procedure through which we have been going for more than four weeks—the maze of proposals massed and heaped upon one