

In support of this resolution, Dr. Jessup, United States, reviewed the situation as he saw it. A number of facts had, he said, emerged from the discussions :

(1) It had not been possible in the available time to find a peaceful solution acceptable to both parties.

(2) The representatives of the Jewish Agency, supported by a number of members of the United Nations, would not agree to any solution which failed to guarantee the establishment of a Jewish State.

(3) The representatives of the Arab Higher Committee, also supported by a number of members of the United Nations, would not agree to any solution which might result in the establishment of a Jewish State.

(4) No proposal had been made which would provide the means of carrying out the resolution of 29th November by peaceful means.

(5) No proposal had been made which would permit the implementation of the resolution of 29th November by use of United Nations forces.

(6) " The fair and equitable character " of the United States' suggestion that a temporary trusteeship be established without prejudice to the rights, claims, and interests of the parties or the character of the eventual political settlement, had commended itself to many members.

(7) Neither Jew nor Arab was willing to make, for a temporary period, the " necessary sacrifice of partisan interest " to permit a trusteeship to operate effectively.

(8) In the absence of the necessary minimum of agreement between the parties sufficient armed forces would be essential to any trusteeship plan to preserve internal order and the security and territorial integrity of the country.

(9) The United States offered to participate in contributing its fair share of the forces that might be required for this purpose and approached certain other Governments which it was felt might have a similar interest, but those Governments were not in a position to participate.

(10) Meanwhile, the United Kingdom Government " despite the inability of the United Nations thus far to find a peaceful solution of the problem," would lay down its mandate at 6 p.m. the following afternoon, New York time.

Dr. Jessup said that, despite the situation which would confront the world within twenty-four hours, there was still action that the United Nations could usefully take. He reiterated the view of the United States that the United Nations did not have any Charter-conferred power to impose a political decision against the will of the people