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PARTITION APPROVED BY MORE THAN 2/3: 33 VOTE YES, 13 NO, 10 ABSTAIN

FLUSHING MEADOW, Saturday. — The plan for the partition of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab States was at 5.30 (New York time) this afternoon adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations by 33 votes to 13, with 10 abstentions and one delegation absent. The voting came after a last ditch effort by the Arab States to prevent partition by proposing the establishment of a federated state based on the canton system, in which the Jews and Arabs would be separated as far as possible.

The Arab motion, which was attacked as a move to sabotage the U.N. Partition plan, was opposed by the rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee, Mr. Thors, and by the delegate of the United States, Mr. H. Johnson, who asked the Chairman, Dr. Aranha, to call for a vote on the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendation for Partition. Dr. Aranha ruled that the delegates would have to vote on the partition plan after hearing last minute appeals by Iran and Syria. Mr. Johnson said: "There is nothing conciliatory in this," and he was supported by the Soviet Delegate.

After the result was announced, the Assembly appointed a five-nation Commission to carry out the plan and to supervise the transfer of the Government of Palestine to the provisional Jewish and Arab Councils: the nations appointed were: Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Panama and the Philippines. The sum of two million dollars was then voted by the Assembly for the work of the Commission.

2,000,000 DOLLAR BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION

FLUSHING MEADOW, Saturday. — The U.N. Assembly met for its last session on Palestine at 4.25 (11.25 p.m. Palestine time), at the end of the 24-hour adjournment proposed yesterday by France to explore the possibilities of a conciliation between Jews and Arabs.

The President, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, saying that the Assembly would first of all determine whether any steps had been taken since yesterday to reach a satisfactory agreement between the parties, announced that if there had been no agreement, he would proceed to a vote.

The Lebanese delegate, M. Camille Chamoun, then said that the Arab States had always been prepared to listen to proposals of conciliation and to study any formula allowing for a reasonable settlement. No resolution should be taken which would require implementation by force. He submitted a general draft as a basis for a compromise formula:

A federal independent state to be set up before August 1, 1948, comprising federal governments of Jews and Arabs, with the rights of minorities to be safeguarded; a Constituent Assembly to set up the State, to define the powers of the Federal Government and other laws such as govern the Constitution of the U.S. and the States of the U.S.; and the protection of and free access to the Holy Places and the rights of all nationalities to be safeguarded.

These recommendations, he continued, though necessarily incomplete in detail, could serve as a basis for discussion which might be supported by the majority of the Assembly. The Arab delegations were prepared to listen to suggestions of other delegates.

No Success

The Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee, M. Thor Thors of Iceland, then told the Assembly that its "Conciliation Committee" had met with no success whatever. His group had repeatedly invited the Arab Higher Executive to attend their meetings with a view to making concrete proposals, he said, but the reply had always been that nothing could be discussed except a unitary state.

On November 22, the Committee reported to the Ad Hoc Committee that no conciliation could be achieved, and it had concluded that conciliation could not be achieved. "All attempts to bring about conciliation were doomed in advance."

"Now," M. Thors said, "at the 11th hour suggestions are being made for conciliation. It seems to me that once U.N. has taken a firm decision, and the parties are faced with a fact, conciliation may come about, but not before." The U.N. Commission in Palestine should use every means to achieve conciliation.

U.S. Calls Vote

The U.S. delegate, Mr. Herschel Johnson, asked that a vote be taken immediately. The Lebanese plan, he said, resurrected "almost in toto the Minority report of UNSCOP, which had been rejected by the Ad Hoc Committee," and was not level before the Assembly. No conciliation offer had really been made. Never until the U.N. had taken the matter up had anything been proposed that was acceptable either to Jews or Arabs. Partition was the only solution.

The Lebanon, he said, "has no more to do with conciliation than Australia or China. There is no mention of conciliation between the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee."

Mr. Mohammed Abdel of Persia said that the Lebanese proposal was an attempt to avoid discord and showed that the Arab world was prepared to make concessions. He proposed an adjournment of "several weeks," after which the Ad Hoc Committee would be reconvened to work out a plan that would meet with the agreement of all.

Asking delegates and audience to maintain order, Dr. Aranha conferred briefly with the Secretary-General, M. Trygve Lie, and then called on Fares Bey El Khoury, the head of the Syrian delegation. M. Khoury expressed appreciation of France's resolution to adjourn the Assembly. He reiterated that the Ad Hoc Committee's report would inevitably lead to bloodshed. As a peace-loving people, France had suggested adjustment, and in the light of that spirit, Mr. Khoury said, it would be proper to arrange to facilitate the task and not to make it more difficult. The Arabs had suggested to the Ad Hoc Committee all along that conciliation was necessary, but nothing had been done.

The Arab Higher Executive had not been invited by the Ad Hoc Committee to come forward with concrete proposals or discuss the matter of conciliation.

He then read a letter from Dr. Evatt to Emir Feisal of Saudi Arabia, dated November 1, inviting him to meet Mr. George Marshall to discuss the prospects of conciliation.

Ad Hoc Shortening

Emir Feisal had replied that he was most anxious to meet Mr. Marshall But, there the matter had rested. The Ad Hoc Committee had not fulfilled its duties. It had dealt with the UNSCOP Majority report because that was the one it favoured. The Arab delegates' plan for a unitary state had been neglected.

In an independent Arab State the Jews would not be treated as a minority. There would be a modern democratic state, and Jews and Arabs would join in the same parties, and in some would even be a majority.

The Jews would have a one-to-three minority status in Palestine, he said. In the U.S. they were one to thirty, yet wielded such influence that "they even transferred it to the U.N. where they hissed certain delegates."

Banging his gavel on the table, the Chairman called the Syrian delegate to order, while alternate sections of the public galleries hissed and applauded.

It one Jew in 30 could dominate affairs in the U.S., M. Khoury continued, how much easier would it be in a country where the relation was one to three.

Dr. Fahdil Jamali, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, submitted a statement in French to Dr. Aranha and asked that it be translated and produced to the Assembly before the voting. Pending its translation, he asked the Soviet delegate, the last speaker on the list, to address the Assembly.

M. Andrei Gromyko, speaking in Russian, said he could never understand what good the adjournment would do. "Nothing has changed since yesterday. Nothing could change in 24 hours, if only because this question was the subject of negotiations for 25 years."

The Lebanese proposal could not change the situation one iota. We discussed federal government from the beginning. The Arabs did not then want to discuss the question. That was their own concern. They were free to do so.

(Continued on Page 3)

How They Voted

FLUSHING MEADOW, Saturday. — There were a number of significant abstentions and changes of votes at the final roll-call. Among the most notable abstentions were the U.K. who spoke immediately after the vote was cast, Yugoslavia, and Chile who, in the Ad Hoc Committee had voted for Partition. The delegate of Siam, whose mandate was withdrawn last week, was absent during the final debate and voting.

The Haiti delegate, who stated on Thursday that his Government would oppose Partition, voted for the Partition plan, while the Philippines' delegate, who last week abstained, voted for the plan.

The voting on the Partition plan was as follows:

In favour: *Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Byelo-Russia, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Equador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Ukraine, South Africa, Uruguay, U.S., U.S.S.R., Venezuela.*

These opposed: *Afganistan, Cuba, Egypt, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Yemen.*

Abstaining were: *Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Mexico, U.K. and Yugoslavia. Siam was absent.*

SONG AND DANCE GREET NEWS

There was unrestrained joy obvious in the merry-making in Tel Aviv and Haifa and even the usually deserted thoroughfares of Jerusalem burst into life as the news flashed through the city. People in their pyjamas joined in the dancing.

About a third of Tel Aviv's population were out in the streets, about 25,000 of them in Magen David Square where the grains of Hatikvah roared forth as soon as the vote had been taken.

When a newspaper tranmission of the Lake Success meeting had come to an end in Tel Aviv, a group of armed men forced their way into the "studio" and tried to get to the microphone. When the operators resisted the men withdrew.

Outside, the crowds clinging to the roofs and sides of buses, dancing mad horas and singing, were unaware of the incident.

In the cities and villages the dancing, singing and clapping went on till almost dawn.

In Jerusalem knots of people danced the hora round Police armoured cars and then marched up to the Jewish Agency building where a huge hora was danced in the courtyard. Seconds after the Jewish flag appeared over the balcony of the building, Mrs. Goldie Myerson came out and addressed the crowd.

Mrs. Myerson extended the hand of peace and friendship to the Arabs. It was impossible to put into words what Jews in Palestine and in all parts of the world were feeling at this moment, she declared. "We laboured for this moment. We hoped for it, we sacrificed for this moment, we believed above all, we believed. We had faith that this moment would come. And when it did come, it was so great, it is beyond our powers to express. If we believed it, after having met so many obstacles, it is as we deserved it. Each one of us must decide in his heart that if we deserved this, if we are worthy of this international recognition, we must be worthy of being able to maintain the state now rising. To our brothers in the camps we say,

(Continued on Page 4)

CAIRO PAPER COMES OUT FOR PARTITION

CAIRO Saturday.—While Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, repeated his threat of the use of force against partition if it is decided on by the United Nations, the influential daily "Al Mokattam" came out today with an editorial supporting Partition.

This is the first time that any important Arab voice in the Middle East has pronounced publicly for Partition, and Arab circles in Cairo are reported to be amazed at the article.

The paper wrote: "We stand for Partition because we believe that it is the best final solution for the problem of Palestine. If rejection of Partition would solve the problem we would have welcomed it, but in fact it will lead to further complications and will give the Zionists another space of time to complete their plans of defence and attack."

Failure of the U.N. to come to a decision now would, "Al Mokattam" considers, lead to a delay of one more year, which would not benefit the Arabs but would benefit the Jews, especially after the British evacuation, when the paper thinks, the U.N. would be unable to keep order in the country.

Azzam Pasha, who returned to Cairo from Saudi-Arabia, told pressmen that a decision in favour of Partition would lead to war in the Middle East.

Activity has been evident at Arab League headquarters here in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the League's Council. Shukri Sami El Khouri, the Lebanese Minister, consulted his government by telephone on Thursday. Dr. Fayzi Bey El Mulky, the Trans-Jordan Minister, had a long conference at the League's offices. It is reported that Faris Effendi El Khouri, the Syrian delegate at Lake Success, and Camille Chamoun, the Lebanese representative, have been called to the Arab League Council's meeting.

In Damascus, a communique from the Ministry of the Interior reminds the press that no news concerning troop movements may be published.

(Al Mokattam is owned and published by Dr. Shibli Nimr, father of Lady Simon whose husband was for many years Oriental Secretary at the British Embassy in Cairo, and of Mr. Kate Antonius of Jerusalem.)

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Tonight's decision by the U.N. to partition Palestine will be fully accepted by the Mandatory power whose attitude will be governed by the concentrated on the effective possible withdrawal of the British troops and the British administrative personnel.

This was the opinion in official quarters in London tonight, where the result of the recent juggling with votes at Flushing Meadow had been awaited with keen interest.

Though British officials here pointed out that the Assembly vote makes little difference to Britain's plans, the finality of the decision will make it easier to complete the details of the British withdrawal schedule, due to be completed by August 1, 1948.

The question of whether or not in voting Partition the Assembly has recorded the Arab national indications and has taken measures to maintain law and order is one which officially the British Government does not ask.

Whatever misgivings British public opinion may feel about the U.N. decision, the main concern of the ordinary citizen here will be to see British personnel evacuated from Palestine with the least possible delay. His main reaction will be relief that, one way or another the British Government can now lay down the burden of administering and policing a land whose problems he believes to be insoluble.

ARAB STATES PREPARE TO FIGHT ABDULLAH

By JON KIMCHE, Special to The Palestine Post

LONDON, Saturday.—Representatives of the Arab States here express serious disquiet following reports that King Abdullah's Arab Legion will occupy the Arab State sector of Palestine when the British withdraw. One British source normally very close to these representatives has stated, however, that what will happen, according to his information, is rather different.

The Arab Legion, together with a token force from Iraq, will occupy, he said, the central sector of the Palestine Arab State. Syria and the Lebanon will occupy the coastal stretch of the Arab State north of Acre, and Egypt, with a token Saudi Arabian force, will occupy parts of the Negev and the desert frontier area.

What will happen after such a "partition of partitioned Palestine," he added, is anybody's guess, but one thing is certain: that the Arab States will not accept Trans-Jordan taking over by itself, and that Trans-Jordan will oppose Syrian and Lebanese inroads.

British Personnel

This has raised again more acutely the question of the position of British officers and personnel seconded for service in Trans-Jordan. The position is that the status of these military and civilian officials is still not decided. When the British Administration leaves Palestine, a new agreement with Trans-Jordan is to be negotiated on lines similar to that negotiated with India, which would allow for continued service by British officials in Trans-Jordan. Special consideration, however, is to be given to the position of Glubb Pasha.

KAPLAN LEAVES FOR U.S.

Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, the Jewish Agency Treasurer, has left by air for America where he is to take part in the United Jewish Appeal conference.

Dr. Moshe Sneh, a member of the Executive, returned by Air France to Palestine from Paris on Friday morning.

POLL OF THE NATIONS

An extraordinary tension gripped the Assembly when it met again at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon (11 p.m. Palestine time) in the terrifying realization that for once history was to be made visibly, publicly, deliberately, and that all over the world all who wished could hear it being made, could never plead ignorance, misunderstanding later. History would be made if the anxious-sounding but futile attempts of the obstructionists to postpone the day could be circumvented.

Listening to the familiar lines of the Lebanese "conciliation" proposal — a federal state with simple majority rule and no mention of immigration — but yet the first expression of a wish to compromise, however, unreal, the anxious audience could not but understand that the vote was a clearly foregone conclusion to have drawn this suggestion.

Dr. Jamali, of Iraq, spouting fire and brimstone, warned the U.S. that even its relatively small Jewish community was a menace, that there was no need to fear for the one-third Jewish minority in Palestine. That barely-veiled threat should help to make up any delegate's mind. Mr. Johnson said: "This is no conciliation." The United States were unwilling to let filibustering do what a vote could not. Iran wanted further study. Siam wanted the matter referred back to the Ad Hoc Committee. Iran put up a new motion; Russia declared that these same proposals had not gained even a hearing from the Arabs before; now the Assembly must vote.

The Iranian motion, now in writing, must come after the Partition vote. The very-last-minute Lebanese point of order was not in order. The Assembly must vote. In three minutes the Chairman canvassed the nations of the world for their opinion. Ferociously he stopped applause to France's "yes." The historic moment was over, and the battle was resumed by the Arab states, but with a difference.

On Tuesday last, the vote in favour of establishing an Arab State and a Jewish State in Palestine was 25 to 13. On Saturday, it was 33 against 13. Eight more nations had come to see where ultimate justice lay, giving the proposal three votes more than a two-third majority called for. L.B.D.

(BEN GURION'S STATEMENT — PAGE 3)

1,420 VISALESS IMMIGRANTS COME BACK TO PALESTINE

Palestine Post Bureau

HAIFA, Saturday. — Their number carefully checked, 1,420 mothers, fathers and infants had boarded the Ocean Vigour in Cyprus on a special transfer to Palestine, but 1,421 left Haifa Harbour yesterday.

One of them was born in the Port itself, in the Quarantine Section of the Health Department.

His mother, Mrs. Simha Nahmani, was rushed over in a lighter while the ship was still standing in the roadstead, and later she was taken to Moladah Hospital.

The morning was high, and hot as midsummer, by the time the Ocean Vigour (on its first trip here since Hamburg) was moored, its caged human cargo singing and cheering. There was a large party on the jetty to meet the young parents and their babies, who had been sent out of their turn through the generosity of other refugees. Ambulances of the Red Shield Society waited alongside the ship as an oblong wooden "bucket" was slowly lowered by a boom, with a cargo of three — a mother, her three-day-old baby and a soldier who held the stretcher steady. To avoid the jarring trip down the long, steep gangplank, eight such loads of women and their babies born this week were swung off in a smooth transfer. Four were taken to the Ezra Hospital here and four to Moladah. Six infants were sent to the Hadassah Hospital in Tel Aviv.

Tubs from Tins

Then the refugees marched down the gangplank, fathers holding tightly to well-padded tubs made from petrol tins in which babies bobbed up and down. Mothers, many with childish faces themselves, followed. Soldiers carried the bigger children. One man, balancing a tub with a baby on his head, oriental-fashion, brought watchers' hearts to their mouths, but he seemed to know what he was about. Some of the women were met by their husbands, who, for reasons of health, had not been deported to Cyprus.

An old woman waited for hours on the jetty. She wore a heavy black dress, a black woollen coat and a long black lace shawl. She told how seven sons and daughters had been killed in Poland by dagger, bullets, gas-chamber. An eighth son, Mordechai Sorin, had died. She had come to Palestine only a few weeks ago "on a proper ship, like a princess," because she had been told her son was here. And now he was coming, on this ship. Someone asked her how old she was. "Ninety, or a 1,000. I don't know. Ever since the Germans came, every day was like a 1,000 years."

At least a man who resembled her came down the gangplank, and then he held her hard in his arms, and kissed her mouth to stifle her wailing, and everyone turned away. Her daughter-in-law and granddaughter were among those sent to hospital.

Cheering Rhythm

The diversified rhythm of refugees filing down the gangplank was resumed, and the fleet of 32 Egged buses filled with quietly contented people and squalling babies. At 2.30 the first bus reached Raanana, where the Jewish Agency transit camp had been prepared for their arrival. Thirty six nurses and assistants, graduates of the WIZO Mothercraft School and the institutions of the World ORT Mothers' Organization, take care of the babies, and 40 women from Raanana and nearby kibbutzim have been enrolled. Dr. J. Roth, pediatrician of the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem, will spend the first 10 days there, and medical service will be provided by the Jewish Agency.

The Government has waived immigration certificates for the 42 babies under two who came yesterday, but deducted them for the 42 parents and 41 older children.

The Jewish Distribution Committee, which had been responsible for the Cyprus Children's Camp, will continue to take care of the more than 150 babies who remained there and the newborns who are coming at the rate of two and three a day.

The immigrants were accompanied from Cyprus by Dr. W. Falk and five Palestinian nurses. On the quay they were met by, Mrs. Goldie Myerson, Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Dr. Grushka, and Mr. P. Litvak of the J.D.C.

(Raanana — Page 3)

TWO DEAD IN PLANE CRASH

Palestine Post Reporter

NATHANYA, Saturday.— Two men were killed when a private Czech-made "Bi-Bi" single-engined biplane, belonging to Mr. Z. Levinson, co-owner of the "Michsar" silverware plant, crashed near Beit Itzhak smallholders settlement shortly after noon today. The victims were Mr. Levinson, who piloted the aircraft, and his friend, Mr. Ernest Mendelson, a BOAC engineer who took the flight while off duty.

The plane took off from Lydda Airport before noon and turned towards Beit Itzhak, 25 kilometres away. Mendelson had informed his brother, Walter, a settler there, that he would be flying over.

The plane cruised over the houses, and settlers came out of their homes waving. When the plane was in a steep bank, and flying low, its engine stopped suddenly.

The machine was then seen to rise to about 50 metres, and then crashed to the earth between the village well and central stores. Both men were thrown out of the plane, Mr. Mendelson being killed instantly. Mr. Levinson died shortly afterwards.

"Hunch" Disregarded

Mr. Levinson, who was a R.A.F. engineer during the war, purchased the plane some years ago and used it at least twice weekly. It was tested twice before it took off this morning. A pilot friend, P. Constable Gruenberg, of Tel Aviv Div. H.Q., who flew along on the test flight, insisted that he had a "hunch" and begged Levinson not to fly. Two of friends discussed the matter heatedly, and finally Levinson pushed Gruenberg aside and switched on the engine. Thirty minutes later, Gruenberg, who was waiting at the airport for the plane, to return, was informed that it had crashed.

24-Hour Delay Follows Colombian Resolution

FLUSHING MEADOW, Saturday. — The Colombian delegate, Senor Alfonso Lopez, opened yesterday afternoon's session of the U.N. Assembly with a surprise manoeuvre, suggesting that the U.N. defer its vote and make a last-minute attempt at guiding the Arabs and Jews to a settlement.

His proposal was to give the Ad Hoc Committee the character of an interim subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, to carry on the study of the Palestine question with a view to finding a satisfactory solution. This Committee should be authorized:

to take necessary steps to bring about agreement between the Arabs and Jews as to the future Government of that country;

to request, if it deems necessary, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice;

to formulate complete recommendations as to the manner in which the U.N. may give effect to its unanimous recommendations and to report on its work not later than February 29, 1948.

He proposed that member states shall advise not later than April 15, 1948, whether they wish to consider the matter at a special Assembly session.

M. Alexandre Parodi, of France, then sprang the second surprise in proposing a 24-hour adjournment in the hope of some last-minute conciliatory move. He based his proposal on the statements of Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan) and Dr. Fahdil Jamali (Iraq) who earlier in the debate had suggested that the door to conciliation was still open.

After the Ethiopian delegate declared he would abstain, the Chairman declared the debate closed and put the French proposal to the vote. The Assembly decided by 25 votes to 15 votes to adjourn for 24 hours, after M. Oscar Lange of Poland had made a short but ardent plea against the deferment, and so did the Colombian delegate — for different reasons.

(Reuter, UP, Palcor)

PAKISTAN, IRAQ TALK OF RECONCILIATION

FLUSHING MEADOW, Saturday. — The first speaker in yesterday's debate was the delegate of Pakistan, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, who recalled the "mortal struggle" in which the Allies had been drawn not long ago, when the Arabs were called upon to redress the balance in the Middle East, and they threw in their lot with the Allies.

What legal right had the world to cut up Palestine, he asked, warning the nations of the West that tomorrow they might need friends and allies in the Middle East. "I appeal to you," he said, "not to wrong your friends."

He also invited the attention of delegates to "that eminent, highly respected Jew," Dr. Magnes, who had always stood for political unity. It was a fallacy, he said, to think that once economic unity was established, political unity would follow. But the Arabs of Palestine and the Arab States would not cooperate.

"The United Nations was in honour bound to seek to unite and bring together, rather than divide," he concluded. Let it make a last attempt at bringing together. "Let us decide here today to promote and foster peace, prosperity and welfare for all, Jew, Arab and Gentile alike, which shall redound to our glory forever."

In a brief statement, the Chinese delegate informed the Assembly that as per instructions received from Nanking, China would not support Partition, but abstain from voting.

Dr. G. Granados, of Guatemala recalled that the Arab Higher Executive would not even listen to UNSCOP's chairman, Judge Sandstrom, and had intimated that they did not seem to be in favour of conciliation. "UNSCOP went out to call at the doors of the Arabs and were received in villages, where it did not notice the hostility accorded to them by Arab leaders."

He gave instances of the Arab boycott against the Jews, to prove that conciliation was not possible, not because the Jews did not want it, but because of the Arabs' animosity.

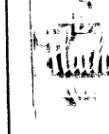
Mr. Ernesto Dihigo announced that Cuba would oppose Partition "despite the pressure brought to bear upon us."

Dr. Fahdil Jamali, the Iraqi delegate, spoke for over an hour alleging that "great pressure" was being brought to bear on the anti-Partitionists and that power politics were "playing havoc with the independence of UN members."

He warned that any injustice imposed on Palestine "will have serious effects on the harmony between the Jews and non-Jews of Iraq." Palestine was a Holy Land, and Partition would only dissect its holiness. Why did the Jews not fight for the retention of Jerusalem in their State, he asked. Jerusalem was said to be their Holy City, and if the Jews "acquiesce in having Jerusalem separated from the Jewish State, then why don't they want to establish their Jewish State in another part of the world, such as the U.S., Australia or Birobidzan?"

Was it not better to let both parties sort out their disputes by themselves? That could not produce more chaos, not only in Palestine, but all around it. However, Dr. Jamali asserted, it was not necessary that there should be chaos and disorder. Conciliation between the Arabs and Jews was still possible, he concluded.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.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