The Model Electrical Supplies Shop
Tel. 4602
PRINCESS MARY AVE.
JERUSALEM
CARL MARX
Lighting, Heating, Cooking, Refrigeration

JERUSALEM
SUNDAY, NOV. 30, 1947

THE PALESTINE POST

PRICE: 20 MILS
VOL. XXII. No. 6571

CLASSIC OF TODAY
MARTEL Cognac
Distributor, J. P. ALBINA, Palestine

PARTITION AGAIN 2/3 TO 33 TO 13

FLUSHING MEADOW, Saturday (U.P.) — When the plan for the Partition of Palestine and the setting up of Jewish and Arab States appeared certain of enough votes to pass the General Assembly today, the Arab States in a last-ditch effort to prevent this, proposed 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. Mr. 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. The vote was taken, 33 said Yes, 13 No and 10 abstained; One was absent.

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.

"With so many abstentions and negative votes registered in the Ad Hoc Committee," he said, "Partition will remain a minority plan, even if it got the required two-thirds majority in the Assembly." It was irrelevant at the last minute to try and influence another few delegates to endorse the proposal — that would not give it world backing. One should not ignore the fact that the Moslem delegations opposed it en bloc, and it was significant in the Ad Hoc Committee. China and France had not seen eye to eye with the U.S. and U.S.S.R." His new plan would leave the question of Palestine in the consideration stage until well into Spring next year.

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,

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

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

(c) 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.

"We have limited but ample time, as the Mandatory will not meet a special Assembly session August next year." Thus, if the Palestine Committee was allowed to continue its work and report before the end of February, that would give ample time to convene — if necessary — a special session in Spring.

When the Colombian delegate left the rostrum, the President of the Assembly, Dr. Aranha, announced that the proposal would be put to the vote later in the 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.

"This overture comes quite late in the game, and it might be asked whether it is not merely an attempt to delay the moment of decision," he said later. However, he considered the question too grave and complicated to allow any chance to be left aside, "even a faint one," of making a peaceful settlement based on agreement.

M. Parodi opened his short statement with explaining the present position was — either Partition or nothing, and that he did not like being pushed to this extremity.

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 Mr. 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)

ARABS PROPOSE ALTERNATIVE

FLUSHING MEADOW, Saturday. — The tenseness of the last few hours at the U.N. Assembly when it was believed that voting on the Palestine question would finally be taken was evidenced tonight by the packed public galleries, with crowds larger than ever in the chequered history of the United Nations.

For the first time in the history of the United Nations, uniformed police appeared at all strategic points of the public and press galleries.

M. Chamoun's soft spoken approach reportedly did not have the support of Jamal Eff. Husseini, who as spokesman for the Arabs of Palestine, recently threatened to hurl the entire Arab world of 70 million people against any Jewish State created in the Middle East. The Arabs had held off until the last possible moment and until passage of partition seemed assured.

Mr. Johnson said: "I submit that the conditions outlined by the delegate of France have not been fulfilled. The purpose of the adjournment was to permit conciliation. No conciliation plan is before the Assembly now. The Lebanon "has no more to do with conciliation than Austria or China. There is no mention of conciliation between the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee."

The Iran delegate suggested that the question should be referred back to the Ad Hoc Committee for further study during a number of weeks. The Chairman ruled the proposal to be put in writing and called on Faris Bey el Khouri, Syria, who appealed to the delegates to look for a solution other than Partition, which he said was impossible of implementation.

The Syrian delegate read a letter from Dr. Evatt to Prince Feisal of Saudi Arabia dated November 1, inviting him to confer with Mr. George Marshall on conciliation efforts. The Saudi reply accepted the suggestion but, Faris Bey el Khouri said, the conversations were suspended when the Arabs learned that voting on the Palestine question was finally to be taken.

Dr. Evatt's letter to Prince Feisal of Saudi Arabia dated November 1, inviting him to confer with Mr. George Marshall on conciliation efforts. The Saudi reply accepted the suggestion but, Faris Bey el Khouri said, the conversations were suspended when the Arabs learned that voting on the Palestine question was finally to be taken.

Dr. Gromyko was the last speaker pending the written translation of the Iranian adjournment motion. He said nothing was changed in the 24 hours during which the Assembly stood adjourned; it was a question that had remained unsettled for 25 years. The Lebanese proposals did not change a position "one iota," although it was the same proposal as the UNSCOP alternative which the Arabs, for reasons of their own, had not even wished to discuss. The U.N. had taken the question on itself and must settle it; the Assembly must proceed to a vote without delay. The Soviet delegation would support Partition in the Assembly as it had done in the Ad Hoc Committee.

The Chairman then read the Iranian motion asking for adjournment until January 15, 1948.

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, in Syria and the Lebanon will occupy the coastal stretch of the Arab State north of Acre, and Egypt will occupy a token Saudi Arabian force, will occupy parts of the Negev and the desert frontier zone.

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 Arab Palestine being taken over by itself, and that Transjordan will oppose Syrian and Lebanese inroads.

British Personnel

This has raised again more acutely than ever before the question of British officers and personnel seconded for service with Transjordan. The position is that the status of these military and civilian officials is still not decided. When the British Administration leaves Palestine, the 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.

The "Colonial Office is at present engaged in straightening out this situation, but a Foreign Office source today stated categorically that the British Government would not allow a situation to arise where a high British officer would be responsible for leading a foreign army against either the prospective Jewish State or against other Arab States or against a U.N. force. This has been interpreted as foreshadowing the probable early withdrawal of Glubb Pasha and other high-ranking officers in executive positions in the Trans-Jordan army. The possibility, however, that they may remain in Trans-Jordan's service in a purely advisory capacity is now under consideration.

MASS ESCAPE TUNNEL FOUND IN LATRUN

A tell-tale crack in the floor of a hut led to the tunnel found on Friday morning of a mass-escape plan from the Latrun Detention Camp.

Inspecting the camp shortly before noon, a Senior Police Officer noticed a crack in the flooring of one room. Probing, he found an escape chamber linked to a shaft, about 100 metres long, leading to the perimeter fence. Inside there was an electric drill, electric lighting and air ventilation.

The Officer raised the alarm, and some of the detainees stoned the Police, slightly injuring a British Sergeant and Constable.

Meanwhile, four detainees were released from custody on Friday after their parents had posted LP.500 bonds for each of them. They are to remain under police supervision.

Three are from Haifa and one from Jerusalem.

Lebanese Mission Arrives in Baghdad

BAGHDAD, Saturday. — The Lebanese President, Sheikh Bishara Khouri, arrived here this morning accompanied by his Premier, Riad Bey es Solh, the Defence Minister, Emir Majid Arslan and a number of other Deputies.

The party was met at the airport by the Regent of Iraq, Emir Abdul Ilah, the Premier, Saleh Jabr, and other Senators and Deputies. It is understood

Talking to the press at the airport, the Iraqi Premier said that the U.S. would "regret its unjust attitude at the U.N." adding that the Jews "themselves would regret it.

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 carried 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. Sheikh Sami El Khouri, the Lebanese Minister, consulted his Government by telephone on Thursday. Dr. Fawzi Bey El Mulky, the Trans-Jordan Minister, had a long conference at the League's offices. It is reported that Faris Eff. El Khoury, the Syrian delegate to Lake Success, and Camille Eff. Chamoun, the Lebanese representative, have been called to the Arab League Councils meeting.

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

(AFA, Reuter, AFP)

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

British Lobbying

FLUSHING MEADOW, Saturday (UP). — Feverish last-minute lobbying is going on in the Assembly hall and the corridors.

Although Britain has officially professed a position of neutrality, a blind Britain busily mingled with the Latin American delegation urging them to refrain from supporting Partition.

The Briton was the British Legation Counsellor, officer for the Latin American nations.

CAIRO STUDENTS STONE POLICE

CAIRO, Saturday (AP). — Students absolving against capitalism, the Egyptian Prime Minister, Nokrashi Pasha, and the "Human-Attlee Axis" engaged in a stone throwing bout with the police today at Fouad University which opened this morning after being closed during the cholera epidemic.

The police tried to limit the students admitted to the small number who have paid University fees and had identity cards, but the remainder forced the police cordon at one of the University's iron doors.

Inside they roamed the halls shouting "Capitalism evacuate... education for all... long live Russia our ally... mobs are the leaders of the people . . . no education for dollars . . . down with the Truman-Attlee Axis . . . Nokrashi, enemy of the people . . . where is evacuation?"

A force of about 500 police, armed with rifles and bayonets, was attacked by students throwing students and some policemen into the stones beside despite contrary orders from their officers. The exchange lasted for 15 minutes until a police officer raised a white handkerchief and a truce was arranged.

This followed police confiscation of special editions of the Communist newspapers "Humanite" and "Ce Soir." The latter described the bill as "a reactionary coup d'etat" and announced in bold headlines "the republic is in danger".

"Humanite" said: "The American party is about to tear up with the Constitution. A coup d'etat is to be carried out tonight at midnight. Workers, Democrats, Patriots—you have the power to prevent this crime."

In the Assembly, Premier Schuman, introducing the bill to restrain strikers, declared that responsibility for it lay with the Communists. They in turn claimed that it was "worse than anything Napoleon thought of."

With about two million workers idle, crippling industries and public services, Mr. Schuman asked for an immediate passage of the Bill which provides for the call up of 80,000 more reservists to service in the Mobile Republican Guard, and prison terms and fines of up to 500,000 francs for people found guilty of obstructing workers.

Official sources said that the Bill, if passed today, would become effective at 2300 hours GMT tomorrow, November 30, and remain in force until 2300 hours, GMT., May 31, 1948.

The door for renewed negotiations between the Government and the General Confederation of Labour was left open by M. Pierre Lebrun, the Secretary General of the C.G.T., who indicated that there might be negotiations between the Government and the Confederation before the Assembly began debating the anti-strike Bill. Many informed observers believed that the Government might accept the overture.

Paris Police Get Reinforcements
FRANCE CONSIDERS ANTI-STRIKE BILL

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — Paris police were reinforced and on the alert for trouble tonight as news was received of four big Communist meetings to be held in the capital while the Assembly debated the Government's new severe anti-strike bill.

TWO DEAD IN PLANE CRASH

Palestine Post Reporter

NATHANYA, Saturday.—Two men were killed when a private Czech-made "Bi-Bi" single-winged bi-plane, belonging to Mr. Z. Levinson, owner of the "Michaat" airport, crashed near the smallholders settlement shortly after noon today. The victims were Mr. Levinson, who piloted the aircraft, and his friend, Mr. Ernst Mendelson, a BOAC official. They 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. While 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 for least twice weekly. It was tested before it took off this morning. A pilot from the P. Constable Gruenberg, of Tel Aviv Flying Club, who flew along on the test flight, insisted that he had a "hunch" and begged Levinson not to fly. The two 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.

Levinson leaves a wife and three children.

KAPLAN LEAVES FOR U.S.

Dr. Moshe Sneh, of the Jewish Agency Executive, flew out by Air France to Paris on Friday morning.

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

After Midnight

1,420 VISALESS IMMIGRANTS COME BACK TO PALESTINE

Palestine Post Bureau

HAIFA, Saturday. — Their number carefully checked, 1,420 mothers, fathers and infants 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 Nahman, 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, when the Ocean Vigour (on its first trip here since Hamburg) was moored. The Cyprus immigrants sang 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 bracket was slowly lowered by a boom, with a cargo of three — a mother, her three-year-old boy 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 lightly to well-padded tubs made from tins, in which babies bobbed up and down. Mothers, many with middish 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 throats, 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 Italian coat and a long black lace shawl. She told how seven sons and daughters had been killed in Poland, by bayonets, bullets, gas-chamber. An eighth son, Mordechai Sorin, had fled. 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 stiffly her wailing, and everyone turned away. Her daughter-in-law and grandchildren were among those sent to hospital.

Cheering Rhythm

The cheerful rhythm of refugees filing down the gangplank was resumed, and the first 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-two nurses and assistants, graduates of the WIZO Mothercraft School and the institutions of the Working Mother's Organization, will take care of the babies, and 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 467 babies under two who came yesterday, but deducted them for the 912 parents and 41 older children.

The Jewish Distribution Committee, which had been responsible for the Cyprus Children's Transit Camp, continues to take care of the more than 150 babies who remained there and for those who will come in 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. Gruenbaum and P. Lifshitz of the J.D.C.

(Raanana — Page 3)

"RED ROUTE" FOR TONE
DISTRIBUTORS: JACONI'S STORES
MAMILLA RD., JERUSALEM
TEL. 5024

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 speak to you," he said, "not to wrong your friends."

From North Africa to Central Asia, Sir Mohammed said, there were doubts and distrust of the motives and statements of the Western Powers. "You take the gravest risks of imperiling any chance of real co-operation between East and West by thus forcibly driving what amounts to a western wedge into the heart of the Middle East."

UNSCOP had recommended that all UN members take refugees and D.P.'s to alleviate their lot. What had the General Assembly done in that respect? Sub-Committee Two had put forward the same recommendation; it had asked that D.P.'s and refugees "shall be distributed among member states according to their capacity to receive them." The U.S. which was "humanitarian" had made no effort to take refugees but recommended that they go to Palestine. That was the contribution to the solution of the problem by that "august power."

The proposed Jewish and Arab States would each consist of three parts. Was that justice? And Jerusalem would remain forever under international jurisdiction. The Holy City would never belong to the Arabs, she would always be different. "What authority, legal authority, have you to do this?" he asked. The whole scheme lacked legal and constitutional authority. Sir Mohammad asserted, imploring delegates not to accept it. "Will you take the responsibility?"

Economic Board

The Joint Economic Board was as illegal as the UN administration of Jerusalem, Sir Mohammad then went into detail as concerns boundaries, minorities etc. to show that no justice was being done to the Arabs, and he drew particular attention to the Negev where far more Arabs were now living, but which was to be given to the Jews.

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.

Mr. Johnson of the U.S., he said, had expressed the hope that, given the support of the surrounding Arab States and the people of Palestine, the experiment might work. "But the Arabs of Palestine have declared that their capacity to receive them." The U.S., which was "humanitarian" had made no effort to take refugees but recommended that they go to Palestine. That was the contribution to the solution of the problem by that "august power."

The proposed Jewish and Arab States would each consist of three parts. Was that justice? And Jerusalem would remain forever under international jurisdiction. The Holy City would never belong to the Arabs, she would always be different. "What authority, legal authority, have you to do this?" he asked. The whole scheme lacked legal and constitutional authority, Sir Mohammad asserted, imploring delegates not to accept it. "Will you take the responsibility?"

Economic Board

The Joint Economic Board was as illegal as the UN administration of Jerusalem, Sir Mohammad then went into detail as concerns boundaries, minorities etc. to show that no justice was being done to the Arabs, and he drew particular attention to the Negev where far more Arabs were now living, but which was to be given to the Jews.

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.

Mr. Johnson of the U.S., he said, had expressed the hope that, given the support of the surrounding Arab States and the people of Palestine, the experiment might work. "But the Arabs of Palestine have declared that their capacity to receive them." The U.S., which was "humanitarian" had made no effort to take refugees but recommended that they go to Palestine. That was the contribution to the solution of the problem by that "august power."

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. His country maintained that any solution of the problem must be based on the consent of the peoples immediately concerned.

China's Abstention

China had right from the beginning of the Ad Hoc Committee's work sought to bring about cooperation between the Jews and the Arabs in search of a settlement. Unfortunately, the two plans submitted by the Sub Committee proposed a set of diametrically opposed views that could not be reconciled. It had then been hoped that the plan of Sub-Committee One could be modified in such a way as to be "if not satisfactory to both, at least less objectionable to either." That, too, had not been achieved.

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 compromise. "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.

The unitary system proposed by the Arab Higher Executive and supported by the other Arab States would mean immediate persecution and enslavement for the Jews. A Jewish State had to be established, the world owed that to the Jews. There was no alternative, he declared.

Mr. Ernest Dihigo announced that Cuba would oppose Partition "despite the pressure brought to bear upon us." Cuba had shown sympathy to the Jews and appreciated their qualities. "We have allowed into our own territory thousands of Jews, and they live amongst us free and without discrimination of any kind. We cannot, however, vote here according to their wishes, because we consider the partition of Palestine goes contrary to right and justice," he declared.

The Jews were aliens in Palestine, he added. Partition would place those into a "subordinate position" who had previously been the rightful owners of the country. Cuba would not support Partition, but would abstain from voting.

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.

Laughter broke out, and Dr. Aranha pounded his gavel on the table, when Dr. Jamali asserted that 150,000 Jews in Iraq shared "equal rights with the Arabs," and again when he asserted that some power was using "infiltration methods as the Nazis did in the past"; and that immigrants from Black Sea ports were "subversive discordant elements."

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 sacred to their Holy City, and if the Jews "acquiesce in having Jerusalem separated from their State, then they will don't they want to establish their Jewish State in another place, such as Alaska, Madagascar, U.S., Australia or Birobidjan?"

"Three times during his speech, Dr. Jamali referred to great power pressure trying to make the Partition plan work. Asserting that no serious attempt had been made at conciliation, Dr. Jamali referred to Article 14 of the Charter which recommended peaceful adjustment. "No member here present can claim that an effort at peaceful settlement has been made," he declared.

Where, he asked, would the armed force to implement Partition come from? The States who would be asked to send troops to Palestine would be considered enemies of the Arab world. Thus, the plan would achieve nothing but breed prejudice and hatred.

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.

Hachis & Co
THE GIFT OF GOOD TASTE
PALESTINE'S LEADING TAILORS
JERUSALEM HAIFA TEL AVIV
2 Herzl St.