

# SOVIETS BACK SEPARATE STATES FOR JEWS, ARABS



**HIGHER LEARNING—UNION STYLE**—There's carload of screams in this scene of youngsters in an elevator car, riding to their classroom in the Penthouse Hall of 13 Astor Pl., headquarters of the CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65. The budding unionists are one group of several classes which convene each Saturday morning at the union hall.

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16-Page Daily Worker**

## Ask British Ouster, Speedy Freedom

By Joseph Starobin

**LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 13.** — The Soviet Union yesterday reaffirmed and strengthened its position in favor of separate Jewish and Arab states in Palestine, emphasizing that Britain should get out "as soon as possible" and that both new states be given independence "in the shortest possible time." A brief, pointed statement by Semyon Tsarupkin at the 57-nation special Palestine committee of the General Assembly, which had been awaited eagerly all day, stressed that the Assembly "should take a decision on the authority which will govern during the transition period and be responsible to the United Nations, and to work out in connection with this the necessary measures."

While the USSR reserved the right to make concrete proposals on the interim period, it went beyond the evasive American stand in two major respects:

- While the State Department's position on Saturday implied that Britain should continue her "responsibilities" under the mandate, the Soviet Union stresses ending the mandate right away.

- And while the United States was vague on United Nations auspices during the interim period, also proposing an international volunteer force, the Soviet Union stressed United Nations responsibility. It did not, however, spell out this position in detail.

The strong Soviet stand urging that the Assembly take action at this session, seems here to spike the possibility of no decisions at all, a possibility which stemmed from the State Department's evasiveness. It is felt here that since the two major powers agree in principle as far as partition is concerned, the whole issue now shifts to implementation.

### JEWISH AGENCY OK'S IT

The Soviet speech brought favorable comment from Herschel Johnson, deputy American representative, and from the Jewish Agency. A spokesman for the Higher Arab Committee said the Arab fight had been lost, and promised "boycott" of any new Jewish state so that it would collapse within ten years.

Johnson said: "We heard the statement of the Soviet position with the very greatest interest. We are gratified to find that on the basic issues of the Palestine prob-

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# USSR Backs Separate Arab, Jewish States

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lem, it is very similar to our own."

The Jewish Agency noted that Tsarupkin's speech was "a logical and consistent development of the USSR delegation of last May" made by Andrei Gromyko to the special UN Assembly.

The Agency added that "the prospect of agreement among major powers would go far to ensure a constructive solution of the problem and the maintenance of peace in that area of the world."

## ARABS WON'T ACCEPT

The Arab Higher Committee's spokesman, Jamal El Hussein, said that "we will never accept partition. It will have to be forced on us," and predicted an Arab boycott of any Jewish state to "hasten its collapse."

Tsarupkin based his remarks on the grounds of self-determination. Taking issue with those Arab speakers who have contested partition on historical grounds, he said:

"The fact is that we have here not an academic dispute over how long the Jews and Arabs have lived in Palestine, or over the question of which of these peoples, and during what period, occupied a dominating position in this country. The substance of the question is contained in something else.

"We are speaking here of the right of self-determination of many hundreds of thousands of Jews as well as Arabs, living in Palestine, the right of the Arabs as well as the Jews to live freely and peacefully in their own state."

"We should not forget here that during the last war the Jewish people suffered exceptional calamities and sufferings.

"In territories dominated by Hitler, the Jews, as is well known, underwent nearly complete physical extermination. Nearly half of the Jewish population of Europe was exterminated. Enormous numbers of the Jews of Europe were deprived of their fatherlands, of shelter and means of subsistence. It is necessary to take care of the necessities of a people which has suffered such torture."

## EXPLAINS JEWS' ASPIRATIONS

Noting that none of the western European states were able to give aid to the Jews "in defense of their rights and existence" during the war, Tsarupkin then said:

"All this explains why the Jews strive to create their own state and it would be unjust to deny the Jewish people the right to fulfill this desire. The question of



**THE MODIFIED** Palestine partition plan of the United States calls for the port of Jaffa (indicated by arrow) to be transferred from the proposed Jewish state to the Arabs.

the creation of a Jewish state is a wholly mature and urgent problem. One cannot avoid the solution of this problem.

"The Jewish people, as other peoples as well," said the Soviet spokesman, "have the right to its fate which should not depend on the goodwill of others." And he noted that the charter, provides guarantees the "right of every people to its self-determination and independence." He urged that the Assembly act on "this broad political basis."

After a passage which slammed the British mandate, the Soviet spokesman then emphasized that both the majority and minority reports of the UNSCOP, which call for partition and bi-national state, respectively, were in accord with Gromyko's stand last spring.

## CONCILIATION IMPOSSIBLE

He said the Federal state idea "has its advantages and qualities" but he then came to his central point:

"However, under the present circumstances, when the relations between the Arabs and Jews, already worsened before, have reached such a degree of tension that a conciliation of their points of view, has become impossible, the proposal of the minority cannot apparently be put into practice.

"Because of this, we have to turn to the plan proposed by the majority of the committee, that is the plan which provides the partition

of Palestine into two independent states, one Arab and one Jewish, as this plan is, under the present circumstances the one which could be better put into practice."

The Soviet spokesman then laid great stress on that feature of the majority report which provides for economic union of the two independent states.

He said this economic cooperation "would not only correspond to the interests of the Palestine economy as a whole, but would also be a means of bringing the peoples inhabiting Palestine together and by this will be able to prepare in the future more close political relations between them."

## ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE

Thus, like the Polish ambassador, Josef Winiewicz last week, the Soviet Union held out a bi-national state as an ultimate objective. He promised to elaborate the Soviet views on the economics of partition further.

The USSR also made important reservations on some other features of the majority plan, such as where the frontier lines should be and the status of Jerusalem. Tsarupkin said the idea of "narrow corridors" between the two states was not "satisfactory" but left the matter to later debates.

In a final passage, the Soviet spokesman left it up to the committee to work out the concrete implementation, adding an "if" as to whether a two-thirds majority will actually be found here for the majority plan.

In this case, said Tsarupkin, the most important question will be the termination of the British mandate and the formation of an interim government.

## "ENORMOUS IMPORTANCE"

This interim period, he said, will be of "enormous importance. . . ." As matters stand now there are four main resolutions.

- The United States proposes for a sub-committee to submit a report by Nov. 3.

- A joint Swedish-American proposal urging acceptance of the majority report.

- Guatemala's move that the Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish Agency be urged to get together.

- A Swedish resolution urging the Security Council to administer Palestine in the interim period.

**AWAIT BRITISH VIEW**  
After the Soviet speech, it remains to be seen what Great Britain will say. The British, like the Yugoslavs, backed out of today's debate, leaving a clear field for Tsarupkin. Pakistan followed the USSR, ob-

jecting to the majority report, and Egypt openly challenged the right of the United Nations to divide the country.

The truth is that while the two major great powers are now agreed on principle, there can still be many complex obstacles here before a solution is achieved.

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The second main question is

whose troops will be used in the interim period—whether a UN force of the great powers, or a volunteer force, as proposed by the United States, or perhaps a UN force of the minor powers.

That in turn raises the question of whether the United States will agree flatly to share in the political supervision of Palestine with the Soviet Union, or with a commission in which the Soviet Union has a decisive part.

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Ben Hecht's credit line as screen writer of *Her Husband's Affairs* being omitted in British movie houses because of his Palestine blasts. . . .

Boy, afe we relieved! William Randolph Hearst recovered from his illness and is now boring subordinates again via wire and telephone. . . .

Ted Weems will lose more than \$200,000 in royalties from his old records that have been reissued by Decca, including *Hearstache*, *I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now*, *Moonlight* and *Nola*. When he originally cut these disc in the 30s, Weems waived his royalty rights and took a flat fee per record. . . .

I suppose you've heard that our country is probably suffering from a bad case of delirium-trumans. . . .

Latest filming refinement is a stand-in for a shadow—probably the thinnest part in history. The double for a shade was worked out with a cardboard cutout when Joseph Walker, cameraman, discovered a small statue of Nike, Goddess of Victory, in the *Velvet Touch*, failed to cast a satisfactory shadow of itself. Shadow is supposed to frighten Rosalind Russell in the film. . . .

## LITERARY NOTE TO THE BOOK FIND CLUB

From the "New Yorker" (Oct. 4), a magazine quick to detect "black and white" characterizations or dullness:

"Clarktonby Howard Fast (Duell, Sloan & Pearce). Mr. Fast, who has been fiercely concerned for some time about the elements and direction of American society, handles this contemporary story of a strike in a New England town with considerably more grace and subtlety than you might expect. Instead of making use of the occasion to issue a packet of Marxist bulls, he keeps an extremely firm grip on himself as a novelist and treats the disparate members of the social group under study—a number of Communists, a professional strikebreaker, a bewildered industrialist and a Catholic priest—with very nearly equal deference and understanding. A nicely turned, convincing performance."

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