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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FIFTIETH MEETING (Private)

Held at the Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
Saturday, 30 August 1947 at 9:30 a.m.

PRESENT:

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sandstrom Sweden

Mr. Hood	Australia
Mr. Rand	Canada
Mr. Lisicky	Czechoslovakia
Mr. Garcia Granados	Guatemala
Sir Abdur Rahman	India
Mr. Entezam	Iran
Mr. Blom	Netherlands
Mr. Garcia Salazar	Peru
Mr. Fabregat	Uruguay
Mr. Simic	Yugoslavia

SECRETARIAT: Mr. Hoo	Assistant Secretary-General
Mr. Garcia Robles	Secretary
Mr. Reedman	Assistant Secretary
Mr. Milner	Assistant Secretary

CHAIRMAN: I call the meeting to order.

The agenda contains only one item, consideration of contents of the Committee's report. Can we adopt it? (No objection indicated) Adopted.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): Last night at about eleven o'clock I was called by telephone from Lake Success and I was informed that the common ground recommendations adopted by this Committee had leaked out in the American press. I have had the Members of the Secretariat here since the Committee was constituted, and I am sure this leakage could not have come from any member of my staff. I should like to tell the Committee how disappointed I am that such leakage has taken place because I think it is unfair to the members of the Secretariat since no member of the Secretariat could have caused this leakage.

CHAIRMAN: I can tell you that we all share your feelings. I am very

/much

much ashamed that something of this kind should have happened.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I have some information about that. I spoke with one of the most responsible newspapermen and he told me he had received a cable from his office asking how it was possible that he did not have any information, when PM was publishing the day before yesterday the whole scheme of partition. The whole scheme that was not yet given to the Members of the Committee had been published.

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): I can only remind you that this has been repeated during the whole month. They have known since the sixth or seventh of August.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Furthermore, I saw the telegram. He has it and he is disposed to show it to you. Before that he had another telegram asking why he did not give some news that The New York Times had published.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): A representative of the Associated Press saw me yesterday and asked me for the federal portion of the report because he said all the papers were in the news and that the Associated Press was the only press not getting any. He asked me to tell him what I knew. I told him at once that it was impossible for me to say anything that has happened in the Committee because nothing is final; we are going to make up our minds shortly, and after that the report will be signed and you will know all about it. He was complaining bitterly that all the members of the press knew exactly what was going on. They know everything about our federal scheme and they know everything about the partition scheme. I said I was not prepared to say anything to him.

CHAIRMAN: In this connection I think I cannot keep silent about another thing which has happened. The representative of Guatemala told us the other day that he had been in contact with the Jewish Agency about a certain scheme. I think that ^{it} was not consistent with our duty to be in such contact about ^{/actual}

actual proposals in the Committee.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): It was a personal scheme of mine. I had the right to do what I wished with it. This would not be approved by the Committee, and of course it is foolish to think we will have approved here a scheme that will not be accepted by either of the parties. It was something individual of my own. I was not advocating things that were approved by the Committee. I had not proposed it to the Committee.

Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): I am not sure whether the proceeding I propose will be of any efficacy, but perhaps every one of us — I mean the main representatives and the alternates — should declare on his word of honour that he did not make any disclosure of what was discussed here and what has happened here to anybody.

CHAIRMAN: Are we prepared to make such declaration?

Mr. RAND (Canada): I am.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I am.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I am prepared.

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): I also.

Mr. ELLAURI (Uruguay): I am.

CHAIRMAN: I am, for my part.

Mr. Garcia SALAZAR (Peru): Of course.

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): I am.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): I also.

CHAIRMAN: All present.

We have now for consideration Chapter II of the report. It begins with Section A, Geographic and Demographic Factors. We agreed yesterday not to read it, but to take under each paragraph the observations of the Members.

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): I propose the deletion of the first sentence.

CHAIRMAN: "The conflict of seemingly irreconcilable aims, etc."

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): Start with "The total land area of Palestine.
/is

is estimated, etc."

CHAIRMAN: Should it not be stated that Palestine is a "narrow strip of territory lying, etc."? Mr. Reedman has made the following suggestion: "The conflicting aims peculiarly characteristic of the Palestine problem have their chief centre of action in the narrow strip of territory lying immediately west of the River Jordan."

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): I do not like that "chief centre of action." Why not say "The total land area of Palestine is estimated, etc."?

CHAIRMAN: How do you want to begin?

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): With the second sentence: "The total land area of Palestine is estimated to be about 26,000 square kilometres, etc."

Mr. HOOD (Australia): I would propose to go even further and omit the first two paragraphs and begin with paragraph 3. . . I do not see that anything is added by the description in paragraphs 1 and 2.

CHAIRMAN: Shall we ask the Secretariat to work out a short addition to the following paragraphs? Do you not think it is good to have the surface area, for instance?

Mr. HOOD (Australia): Yes, but that could be inserted later. If you delete merely the first sentence you have the phrase "scene of the conflict".

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): That can be put in and we can leave out that phrase, "the actual scene of the conflict."

Mr. HOOD (Australia): We could say "The total land area of Palestine, etc."

CHAIRMAN: Start with this sentence: "The total land area of Palestine, is estimated to be about 26,000 square kilometres or a little over 10,000 square miles." Shall we accept the first paragraph in that way? Delete the first sentence and begin: "The total land area of Palestine is estimated to be about 26,000 square kilometres or a little over 10,000 square miles, but of about half this area is uninhabitable desert", and stop there. Can we agree /to

to that? (No objection indicated.) Agreed.

Any observations on paragraph 2?

Mr. RAND (Canada): I think it is rather exaggerated to say "the importance of Palestine's geographical /position can scarcely be over-stressed". I do not want the report to have no colour at all, but I think we should avoid exaggeration.

CHAIRMAN: Can we delete the whole of the second paragraph?

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): We have to inform people about the geographical position of the country,

(ASSISTANT SECRETARY):

Mr. REEDMAN: The second sentence might be rewritten.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I would leave out the second sentence.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): The geographical position is stated in the first sentence.

CHAIRMAN: Can we maintain the first and delete the second?

not

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): We can/have only a map of Palestine without any explanation. I do not understand why it is necessary to delete this sentence.

CHAIRMAN: I think we had better not occupy ourselves with too much drafting. Shall we ask Mr. Reedman to draft a new paragraph 2?

Mr. ELLAURI (Uruguay): I accept paragraph 2 as it stands now. I think it expresses what is meant.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I do not accept the second sentence. Since airplanes have come into existence the geographic position has lost its strategic importance. It is not necessary to put that in.

CHAIRMAN: How many are in favour of deleting the second sentence?

(A vote was taken by show of hands.)

CHAIRMAN: Six. We delete the second sentence and maintain the first.

Any observations on paragraph 3?

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): The sentence at the bottom of the page gives the impression that north of the Sea of Galilee there is only a stretch of unreclaimed swamp reaching to the borders of Syria and Lebanon. I think that ^{is}

is not in accordance with the actual situation because north of these marshes is an area with very well developed settlements and cultivated land.

CHAIRMAN: How do you want it changed?

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): "Part of the area north of the Sea of Galilee is a stretch of unreclaimed swamp."

CHAIRMAN: Is it not north of the Huleh Valley?

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): Yes. Here it is spoken of as "north of the Sea of Galilee". It gives the impression that the whole part north of the Sea of Galilee is unreclaimed swamp.

CHAIRMAN: Is it not right about the Huleh Valley?

(ASSISTANT SECRETARY):

Mr. REEDMAN It does not become the Huleh Valley until the swamp.

Mr. RAND (Canada): It says "unreclaimed swamp of the Huleh Valley reaching — in effect — to Syria and Lebanon".

CHAIRMAN: One could, of course, say "in the Huleh Valley reaching to the borders of Syria and Lebanon".

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): "There is a stretch of unreclaimed swamp in the Huleh Valley, north of the Sea of Galilee which reaches to the borders of Syria and Lebanon."

CHAIRMAN: We say now "In the ^{of the} Huleh Valley reaching to the borders of Syria and Lebanon there is a stretch of unreclaimed swamp."

(ASSISTANT SECRETARY):

Mr. REEDMAN That is all right. "In the Huleh Valley to the north of the Sea of Galilee is a stretch of unreclaimed swamp."

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Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): I am in doubt about the significance of the term "hills", because Mount Carmel is referred to as a "narrow spur of hills". I think the word "hills" gives the impression of something not so high as in reality these mountains are. I think what is above 1000 meters is no hill.

(ASSISTANT SECRETARY):

Mr. REEDMAN I am following the practice of the geographers. They nearly all talk about hills.

/Sir Abdur RAHMAN

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): You forget that in other places 10,000 feet, or 7,000 feet are considered mountains, and 2,000 feet or 3,000 feet are considered hills.

CHAIRMAN: Let us ask the English-speaking Members. Is "hill" the correct word in this case?

Mr. RAND (Canada): To me the proper description would be "a mountainous area with foot-hills". Certainly I would say that a part of that section is more than hilly; it is mountainous.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): It says: "Apart from these inland plains in the north and portions of the desert area in the south the interior of the country is very mountainous." Those words are taken from geographies.

Mr. HOOD (Australia): I think it is all right.

CHAIRMAN: Then we will leave it.

Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): It mentions here the coastal plain around the north, "but widening considerably further south, although at no point more than a few miles in width." I think this might give a misleading impression—"a few miles". The distance from Jaffa to Latrun is a number of miles.

CHAIRMAN: We could say "some twenty miles."

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): The "70,000 Bedouin Nomads" should be 90,000. ^{says}
Mr. MacGillivray/they have officially estimated it at 90,000. It used to be 70,000 on the basis of the 1931 census.

CHAIRMAN: We go on to the heading "Water Resources". Are there any observations?

Mr. HOOD (Australia): May I suggest in the first sentence "Along the whole western limits of Palestine lies the Mediterranean Sea."

/CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: Are there any other observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: ~~Five~~ Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 6. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 7. Are there any observations?

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): There is one small point regarding the figures at the bottom of paragraph 7. It does not say what quantities these figures represent.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): They refer to cubic metres. This omission will be put right.

CHAIRMAN: 8. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 9. Are there any observations?

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): In the last line of 9, before the word "pipe-line" I think the word "the" is omitted.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, it should be inserted.

Are there any other observations?

(No response)

CHAIRMAN: 10. Are there any observations?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I do not intend to criticize Mr. Reedman. I think the paper has been very ably written. Nevertheless, I have the impression that Mr. Reedman does not remember or has not consulted the record of the first meeting we had with the Palestine Administration. At that meeting I asked about the reliability of the statistics, and Mr. MacGillivray said they were not very accurate, that they had to rely on the food rationing statistics. He had the impression that the figures were inflated.

Furthermore, I have here this letter circulated to us by Mr. Horowitz

which

which contradicts absolutely the information we give here. In paragraph 10 we say: "There are, however, very complete records of births and deaths for the whole of the population..." Now the official statistician of the Palestine Administration says: "I have to inform you that the registration of births, deaths and infant mortality rates by localities was discontinued at the end of 1944 as it then became clear that various irregularities occurred in the registration of the vital occurrences. Rates based on these unreliable data were considered to be misleading and it was therefore decided not to publish additional figures before a thorough investigation of the shortcomings of the actual methods of registration had been carried out and the necessary steps for improving the methods had been taken. As a matter of fact this investigation is actually still in progress, and the problem of the organization of the registration of vital occurrences is under consideration with the competent authorities.

"As the last census of the population was taken in 1931, any estimate of the population is subject to a large margin of error.

"The registration of births and deaths in Palestine can never be considered as fully satisfactory."

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Mr. Granados is quite right on two points, at any rate. In condensing a thing like this, it is difficult to put in all the qualifications, but I agree that a qualification is necessary. I discussed the matter with Mr. Loftus, as a matter of fact, and he said that he does not actually consider the total figures are very inaccurate. But it is a very complicated problem, and I suggest adding a sentence at the end of paragraph 10.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): He says that infant mortality rates are particularly unreliable, as they comprise an unestimated number of deaths.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Yes, from 1942 to the end of the war when there was food rationing. Previous to that he tells me that the figures
/are

are considered to be very reliable.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): This paper could be pulled to pieces in the Assembly by somebody presenting this letter.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): I suggest that we add this sentence to qualify it: "The population statistics of Palestine compiled in this manner are considered to be fairly accurate, but there is a margin of error which tends to increase as the census year on which the calculations are based becomes more remote. Only a new census can test the accuracy of these estimates."

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): I remember that in the first stages of our work in Jerusalem we heard on some points from the representatives of the Jewish Agency that they did not consider the Government statistics as reliable. Afterwards I asked a few responsible representatives of the Jewish Agency that if they took the Government statistics as unreliable, what did they expect us to do? I said we had no opportunity to prove that one or the other set of statistics is the right one. They replied that that was not their intention at all, because they estimated very highly the Statistics Bureau of the Government. Therefore, in a general way, they agree with using the Government statistics, I think.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I am just pointing out what this letter says. I should not like us to be put in a ridiculous position.

CHAIRMAN: Does what Mr. Reedman propose to add to paragraph 10 meet your difficulties?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I have no difficulties.

There is another matter we should take into account. I think any solution of the Palestine problem calls for a census.

CHAIRMAN: Do you think they can prepare a census?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): I can't tell you the answer definitely. Mr. Loftus has been waiting for months—years, almost—to take a census. Everything is ready, but it is impossible to take a census in disturbed political

conditions

conditions, as you cannot rely on the results. In 1936 and in 1941 the Government intended to take a census, but in both cases it was impossible for those reasons. I understand from Mr. Loftus he can start a census tomorrow, but the political conditions make it impossible.

CHAIRMAN: Since preparations were also made for a census in 1946, we should mention that year as well as 1936 and 1941.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I think there are very few countries where statistics are reliable.

CHAIRMAN: On the other hand, I remember very well that the Jewish Agency gave the same figures for the population themselves.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I do not care about the Jewish Agency. I care about the Committee, that we do not make false statements.

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): Mr. Horowitz is from the Jewish Agency.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): But this letter comes from the Chief Statistician of the Palestine Administration.

CHAIRMAN: I think that with the addition Mr. Reedman proposes, we have made all the necessary reservations.

Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): It is understood that the words "very complete" are deleted.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Yes, you can leave them out.

CHAIRMAN: Let us now go on. Paragraph 11. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 12. Are there any observations?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Mr. Entezam suggested an alteration in footnote (3), and I have drafted something like this: "The 1931 census revealed that there were 66,000 nomadic Bedouins who are said to number today 90,000. Little is known demographically about these people, and no account could be taken of them in this chapter, which is confined to the settled

/population

population.

CHAIRMAN: 13. Are there any observations?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): There is a most peculiar thing here. We say that the Jewish population is 608,000, but on page 8 of the report Series No. 4, paragraph 13, we say: "Within the decade since their Report was issued, the Jewish population of Palestine has increased from 400,000 to some 625,000." Footnote (2) says: "Estimate given in Government of Palestine: Memorandum on the Administration of Palestine under the Mandate, Paragraph 16."

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): You will notice this says "at the end of 1946."

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I do not care which figure is reliable. The only thing is that both figures must coincide. We cannot say one thing in one part of the document and another thing in another part.

CHAIRMAN: Let us say "to over 600,000."

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): How can you say that in statistics?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): I think you will have to deal with that problem when we come to the other paper.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I am pointing out the contradiction.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): There is no contradiction, because ^{this was} at the end of 1946 and now we are in 1947; the number has increased. If you say 625,000 here it will be wrong, because you will have to increase that number for the estimated increase of these months.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): It is the figure which was actually stated in evidence by Sir Henry Gurney himself in speaking, and may be

CHAIRMAN: The Memorandum Palestine under the Mandate was written during our presence in Palestine.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Then we should explain that.

/Mr. REEDMAN

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): But that is in the next paper, not here.

CHAIRMAN: Can we go on, then?

13. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 14. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 15. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 16. Are there any observations?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): I think 16 probably needs some addition in connection with the points made by Mr. Granados, and also in connection with the point Mr. Entezam brought to my attention yesterday. With regard to "...the natural rate of increase of Moslem Arabs in Palestine is the highest in recorded statistics...", one way of treating that is to make a footnote saying: "This high natural rate of increase has excited some comment. Previous to 1918 the male population of Palestine was subject to conscription for the Turkish army, and the discontinuance of this practice is sometimes advanced in explanation of the rapid increase in the Arab population since then. It seems probable that the true rate of natural increase is, however, lower than the observed rate owing to an influx into Palestine of young Arab women. As reproduction rates are related to the age-sex composition of the population according to the census of 1931 the effect is to overestimate the reproduction rates in the case of the Moslem population."

CHAIRMAN: Can we accept that?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Death registrations are not taken into account in the estimates which subsequently follow. It is in the Survey in the article on population. Mr. Loftus definitely excludes any estimates

/of

of the future made upon the observed rates of increase.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): It says the natural rate of increase of statistics is a phenomenon explained by very high fertility rates coupled with a marked decline in death rates as a result of improved conditions of life and public health, but this is not very accurate because it seems that infant mortality statistics are not very reliable.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Actually, only between 1941 and 1945 owing to the food rationing not previously introduced.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): But Mr. Loftus says in his letter that infant mortality rates are particularly unreliable as they comprise an unestimated number of deaths.

The General Assembly will pull to pieces all this part of the Report. They will say we were rather superficial. I think this has no political meaning, or very little, but rather a scientific meaning, and we cannot treat it superficially.

CHAIRMAN: The death rates are only mentioned to support the statement about the high natural rate of increase.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): That is why the figures do not correspond to the reality.

CHAIRMAN: Can we go on and perhaps come back to this?

Paragraph 17.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): "Between 1941 and 1945, especially, owing to the effect of food rationing, there was a tendency for deaths to be underestimated and births to be overestimated."

CHAIRMAN: Can we adopt that now?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on Paragraph 17?

(No observations)

/CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: 18. Any observations?

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): I would rather we deleted, in the 4th line, the words "and its conclusions are of considerable importance".

CHAIRMAN: Stop at "Palestine"? Yes.

Are there any other observations?

Paragraph 19. Any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 20. Are there any observations?

Mr. HOOD (Australia): The word "Arithmetic" in line 3 should be changed to "Arithmetical".

CHAIRMAN: 21. Are there any observations?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I have a question. It says here "The northern area of Galilee, including the plain of Esdraelon ... are also fairly thickly populated." Is that the northern or the southern part?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): No, it is not really the northern part of Galilee, but the northern area of the country, Galilee included. You are quite right.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): And the plain of Esdraelon is not in the northern area.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): It should read: "Galilee, the plain of Esdraelon and the inland area of the Jerusalem sub-district are also fairly thickly populated."

CHAIRMAN: Are there any other observations?

(No response)

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): At the end of 21 my attention was drawn to the fact that some reference should be made in relation to the density of the population, to the nomads in the Beersheba district. I do not know if that is right, but I would suggest that you add at the end of 21: "In the vast area of the Beersheba district there are about 90,000 Bedouin nomads." Otherwise they might be lost sight of.

/CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: 22. Are there any observations?

(NO observations)

CHAIRMAN: 23. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: B. Relevant Economic Factors: 24.

At the top of page 10 is it not sufficient to say "influence of an enormously increased demand" instead of "enormously increased pressure of demand"?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): It does not matter. You can delete it.

CHAIRMAN: If there are no objections, we will do so.

(No objection)

CHAIRMAN: The Two Economies: 25. Are there any observations?

On page 11 in sub-paragraph (3) I do not think the percentages of marketed products tally exactly with the figures given on page 13.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): It says eighty to eighty-five per cent. on page 13, but we can correct it when we come to it.

CHAIRMAN: 26.

First, may I put a query here. What does it mean, "that of the Arabs corresponds more nearly to a subsistence type of agricultural society" this is in (4) of Paragraph 25.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): That is to say they live mainly on their own products.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): In Paragraph 26, after the words "with an exchange of economy", I should like to add "Competition and a sense of pride of the Arabs have had their share".

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): I take it it is an entirely new sentence after the word "economy".

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): Then it should read: "They have had an influence in raising Arab standards of life."

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): In the preceding sentence there is a typographical error. The words "many incomes" should be "money incomes".

CHAIRMAN: Instead of "sense of pride", shall we say "ambition"?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): No. It very often happens that if your neighbor is living in a better state than you are, you have a sense of pride that leads you to better your position.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): A sense of emulation.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): No, it is not emulation.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations with regard to Paragraph 27?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations with regard to Paragraph 28?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations with regard to Paragraph 29?

I think we should see that the figures are changed so that they tally.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): 80 to 85 should be 75. That is in the second line/ on page 13. And then 70, in the fifth line, should be 75.

CHAIRMAN: Does that tally? I thought about 20 or 25 per cent of Arab agricultural production was marketed, and here it is said that they retain about 70 per cent.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): I will check that.

CHAIRMAN: Perhaps it should be 75 to 80 in the fifth line.

Are there any other observations on Paragraph 29?

(No further observations.)

CHAIRMAN: We now come to Paragraph 30. I can make the observation here that this is the only place where these settlements are mentioned, and it might perhaps be well to mention them a little more explicitly. I think we shall

/ask

ask Mr. Reedman to write a paragraph about the settlements, and about the pioneering.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Perhaps we can add that to the same paragraph so that the numbering need not be changed.

CHAIRMAN: We now come to Paragraph 31.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I think at the end of Paragraph 31, on Page 16, there is a lapsus calami. It is not of great importance, but it should be changed. "The citrus industry is in fact the one considerable economic activity, apart from government service, where Jews and Arabs are producing for the same market under similar conditions." They are not producing for government service. Government service is not an economic activity. I think it is lapsus calami.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think we shall have to delete the words "apart from government service."

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): It should be rewritten to make sense. Will you leave that to me?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Perhaps we could say: "Apart from government service, the citrus industry..."

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): That is the same thing, because government service is not an economic activity.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): It really means producing for the market. It can be altered by finding another phrase, a more general phrase which will also include work for the government service.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Perhaps it can be made into two sentences.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): I have taken note of the point.

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): On page 14, the seventh line from the bottom does not read very well: "The production of vegetables by Arab cultivators has greatly increased recently and if the yields of Arab farmers are lower than those of Jewish cultivators, their production costs are often lower."

/ Mr. REEDMAN

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Would the word "though" instead of "if" make it clearer?

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): Or perhaps we could insert "if the yields of Arab farmers are lower...on the other hand, their production costs are often lower."

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): The word "also" could be added after "costs", so that it would read "their production costs also are often lower."

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 32. Any observations?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I confess my ignorance. Are there any settlements in the Huleh Valley?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): There are some.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Then perhaps we can say "partially undeveloped."

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Yes, you can say that, although there are large areas in the Beersheba ^{district} which are completely undeveloped. Can we leave out the word "completely"? Is that what you mean? Or can we just leave it "partially"?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I would say no; on the contrary. Leave out the word "partially" and leave out the word "completely". Because the development is really so small that they are completely undeveloped.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Do not say either completely or partially. They are undeveloped.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think one can say merely "undeveloped".

Any other observations on this paragraph?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: In Paragraph 33 we shall have to change the number of bedouins to 90,000. It is said in this paragraph: "There are small Jewish settlements in the south of this area (sometimes loosely described as the Negeb) which are at present experimental and based on water brought by pipeline

/at

at great cost from a considerable distance. The further development of this area remains, therefore, problematic, being dependent either on the discovery of non-saline underground water at economical depths or the development of underground reservoirs to store the winter rainfall over fairly wide areas."

Should we not speak here of the settlement in the Negeb where they had made an experiment in storing rainfall?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Only one?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Could I suggest that it go into a footnote? I did not see that experiment; perhaps some Member who did see it may write the footnote.

CHAIRMAN: All that need be said is that at one settlement an experiment in storing rainwater has been made or is being carried out.

We will now proceed to Paragraph 34. Any observations?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): The second paragraph of 34 reads: "Some idea of the magnitude of this development is provided by an estimate of Jewish capital invested in industry and of industrial equipment imported into Palestine. From 1925 to 1929 it is estimated that 1,000,000 L.P. of Jewish capital was invested in Palestine industry. In 1930 to 1932 the amount invested was 2,500,000 L.P...." Is that new investment or total investment?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): That is the new investment during the period 1930 to 1932. It is not a cumulative amount. It is the current investment in those periods.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): That is what should be explained.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): Maybe it is better to add in the end the whole capital.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): We can say in 1930 to 1932 the amount currently invested was, etc.

Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): "The amount invested in 1930 to 1932 was 2,500,000 L.P." Then it is clear.

/Mr. Garcia Granados

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): It should be made clear whether it is the whole investment or new investment.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Economically speaking, it would always be understood as current investment. You never talk about the total investment. If you do, you always use the word total.

CHAIRMAN: If we state it as Mr. Lisicky proposes it will be quite clear.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Perhaps we can put it this way: "During the period 1930 to 1932, the amount invested was..."

Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): Or: "The amount invested during the period 1930 to 1932 was...."

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Yes. Then that will read "The amount invested during the period 1930 to 1932 was 2,500,000 L.P...."

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): We have to correct the sentence dealing with 1938 and 1939 as well, and the sentence dealing with 1940 to 1944.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): I will correct the entire paragraph.

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 35. The figures listed there are index figures?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 35. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 36. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 37. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 38. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 39. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 40. Any observations?

(No observations.)

/CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 41. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 42.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): I suggest a change which Mr. Entezam recommended to me yesterday. It is just a minor change in the first sentence so that it may read more correctly: "Concessions have been granted to the Anglo Iranian Oil Company and to the Iraq Petroleum Company..."

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran) (Interpretation from French): I explained my reasons yesterday, Mr. Chairman. The Anglo Iranian Oil Company was created for the exploitation of Iranian oil. After the First World War, it associated with the Iraq Petroleum Company for the exploitation of the Mosul Concessions. The pipeline here referred to deals only with the Mosul Field.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): So it is the Anglo Iranian Oil and Iraq Petroleum Companies: "Concessions have been granted to the Anglo Iranian Oil and Iraq Petroleum Companies."

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 43. Any observations?

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): Could we delete the word "also"?

CHAIRMAN: Yes. Any further observations?

(No further observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 44. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 45.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I understand that in Paragraph 45 the figures given there are in thousand pounds; is that right?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Yes; that is right, thousand Palestine pounds.

CHAIRMAN: Any further observations?

(No further observations.)

/Mr. Garcia GRANADOS

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 46.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Now, in Paragraph 46, this deficit would be alarming if we did not know that most of the capital that is invested in Palestine by the Jews is capital that is more or less given to them philanthropically. The largest part of this capital is invested in machinery bought in the United States and brought to Palestine.

CHAIRMAN: I believe you are referring to Paragraph 47.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on Paragraph 46 first?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: You may continue with your observations on 47.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): The capital is invested in machinery, the larger part of it. And it would be alarming for the Palestine economy if the deficit were so large, but fortunately, this capital generally does not have to be repaid. Thus, I think there should be a footnote explaining that the economy of the country is not as bad as it may seem from this paragraph.

CHAIRMAN: But isn't that explained?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): I think Mr. Granados' point is that there should just be a footnote ^{to the effect} that a good deal of the capital which is brought in in the form of Jewish funds does not have to be amortized, and so, it is not really a deficit.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): It is not really a deficit. This adverse balance of trade is not damaging the country but benefiting it, because all these importations are given to the country.

CHAIRMAN: We will put in a footnote to this effect.

Paragraph 48. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 49. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 50. Any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 51. Any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 52. Any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 53. Any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 54. Any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 55. Any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 56. Any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 57. Any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 58. Any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 59. Any observations?

There has been no mention of tourist possibilities. Perhaps that is not necessary.

Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): Perhaps it should be mentioned. It is a great potential resource.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): It is a potential resource, but in the present situation there is a deficit.

Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): But we do not consider the present situation as normal.

CHAIRMAN: Let us put in a paragraph about the tourist industry.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): In paragraphs 58 and 59 there is an alarming forecast for Palestine when the military occupation ceases. We can
/say

say, in those two paragraphs, that the tourist trade can make up for this.

Mr. HOOD (Australia): Evidently Chapter II is going to be a chapter of considerable length. I would like to see a few more cross-headings, a few more sectional headings to improve its readability. Can that be done?

CHAIRMAN: We can leave that to the Secretariat.

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): One more thing, Mr. Chairman. I would like to draw the attention of the Secretariat to the fact that these are parts A and B of chapter 2. There are sub-divisions and sub-headings in all but the first three paragraphs, the geographic descriptions.

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): Yes, we will take care of that as well.

CHAIRMAN: Can we now go on to the second paper, Palestine under the Mandate. Paragraph 1.

Sir Abdur RAHMEN (India): In the very beginning, I should like to begin not with the Mandate but with the Balfour Declaration, which is the foundation for the Mandate. We can quote the Balfour Declaration and then go on to the Mandate.

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): The intention is to put the Balfour Declaration as an annex, footnote 1.

Sir Abdur RAHMEN (India): It should not be put in as an annex. It is the foundation of the Mandate.

CHAIRMAN: We shall ask Mr. Milner to explain why it was put in as an annex.

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): It was merely a matter of form. In order to avoid breaking up a short text, it was thought better to annex the Mandate, which is fairly long, and include the Balfour Declaration in the annex.

Sir Abdur RAHMEN (India): The Balfour Declaration is not very long.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I do not mind at all if the Balfour Declaration is included there or not. But this is a international document ^{we} and/

/cannot

cannot take into account something that was not done internationally by a treaty of the nations of the world. The relevant parts of the Balfour Declaration are inserted in the Mandate. Thus it became international with the Mandate. I do not mind if the Balfour Declaration is put in here or not, but we have to start our discussion with the Mandate.

Mr. HOOD (Australia): I think it is better the way it is.

Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): Yes, I think so too.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I will not insist.

CHAIRMAN: Let us leave it as it is.

Are there any observations on paragraph 1?

(No further observations)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 2? Any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 3?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 4?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 5?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 6?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 7?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 8?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 9?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 10?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): In paragraph 10 the statement is an incomplete statement. If you put this down you should also include the other portion, because this is the very place you could either make a complete statement or no statement at all.

CHAIRMAN: I have forgotten what has been said.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): For instance, I was thinking of that portion where he said that it has been stated in certain quarters that the Jew in Palestine shall be as much a Jew as the English and English in England. That portion has to be inserted in order to make complete sense.

CHAIRMAN: There is no objection. It can be inserted. Are there any other observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 11?

(No observations.)

/CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 12?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I object to the word "judgment." Mr. Churchill never gives judgment. It is a pronouncement by Mr. Churchill which is taken exception to by certain persons. It is not considered judgment. The word "judgment" is wrong.

CHAIRMAN: How is the word "opinion?"

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Yes, "opinion" is a good word.

Mr. FABREGAT (Uruguay): Will this opinion of Mr. Churchill be included?

CHAIRMAN: Yes. It is only a question of changing the word "judgment" to "opinion".

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Mr. Chairman, I have to apologize because I do not know English very well, but I think I should like to have a point explained. It is stated "The general terms in which the Mandate is phrased has invited attempts..." I think the wrong tense is being used.

CHAIRMAN: Oh, yes, that should be "have" instead of "has".

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): The first word in paragraph 12 is "While".

CHAIRMAN: Are there any further observations on paragraph 12?

(No observations.)

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Now, paragraphs 13, 14, 15 and 16 have a complexion about them which I do not like. Mr. Rand clearly stated that this part of the report should be free from complexion, and this is not free from complexion. I particularly draw your attention starting from the words "Remembering the deserted sand-dunes", in paragraph 13, to paragraph 14, particularly, and paragraph 15.

CHAIRMAN: You are starting in paragraph 13 from "...Remembering the deserted sand-dunes from which Tel-Aviv has sprung one can understand well enough the pride which the Jewish community takes in its creation. One might, indeed, look on it today as a symbol of fulfilment of the price that the National Home

/would

would be 'reconstituted' in Palestine."

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I do not accept that.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I join Sir Abdur Rahman for the deletion of that sentence.

CHAIRMAN: Shall we delete the last sentence in paragraph 13 beginning from "One might...?"

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I prefer to delete it.

CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection to the last sentence in paragraph 13 being deleted?

(No objection voiced.)

CHAIRMAN: Well then, it has been approved.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Mr. Chairman, we have to say something about the figures. We decided that something should be said about this 625,000.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): Yes, because in other documents we have "over 600,000."

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): We have to explain in the footnote that the estimate was given ^{for 1947} in Government of Palestine: Memorandum on the Administration of Palestine under the Mandate.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Yes, you might say that.

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): Mr. Chairman, there is another page later on where the figure of 625,000 is quoted from the British documents.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Oh, yes, we have to say that it is for 1947.

CHAIRMAN: To be quite clear we should include in the footnote that the figure refers to the summer of 1947. Does anyone remember which month it is?

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): June of 1947.

CHAIRMAN: I am now referring to paragraph 14. "In the physical sense that more than 600,000 Jews have made their home in Palestine, whether in the agricultural settlements of the maritime plain and Galilee or in the apartment houses and villas of Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv, the symbol is real." That sentence would have to be altered or changed because of the deletion of the
/last

last sentence.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Yes, that goes. I ask that it be deleted. Then the first two lines of paragraph 15 also disappear.

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): Yes, that would then settle it. Delete paragraph 14 and then the first sentence of paragraph 15.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): Then paragraph 15 becomes paragraph 14 starting with "Membership in the Jewish community is virtually automatic for all Jews aged 18..."

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): At the bottom of this page there is either a misprint or something deleted. "The whole adult community aged 20 or more participates in the voting for the Elected..."

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): The word following "Elected" should be "Assembly".

CHAIRMAN: That is right, "...voting for the Elected Assembly."

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): Then, on page 9, the fifth line from the top, it is said "Within the Elected Assembly may be found representatives of diversified political opinions, including influential groups..." and then there is another footnote. Then, inter alia, ^{are} mentioned some political parties including the Ihud group, but the Ihud group is not a political party and has no representatives in the Assembly. They do not consider themselves as a political party, and they do not take part in the elections.

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): I prefer, Mr. Chairman, to refer to the Ihud as it represents this trend, but to explain in footnotes that it is not a political party and is not represented in the Assembly.

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): We can leave it to the Secretariat to change that.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 16?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): In paragraph 16 I should delete after the word "which" the words "...on a basis of democratic communal effort in the agricultural settlement, the town and city,..."

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I should not delete that, that is true.
/Sir Abdur RAHMAN

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): That is not true. That is wrong.

CHAIRMAN: I do not quite understand what you want to have deleted.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Starting from "...on a basis of democratic..." to the word "city."

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I will not accept that because it is a fact. It is an absolute fact.

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): Mr. Chairman, this passage was adapted from the Royal Commission's Report, page 34, and it was meant to be simply a factual statement.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): You have not put it in as a quotation. If you had done so, I would not have any objection.

CHAIRMAN: However, it is expressed in a way which is not too clear. I see no objection to stating that it is a "democratic communal effort in the agricultural settlement, the town and city,..." However, "democratic communal effort" as it is now refers also to "the town and city," and that is not exact.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): I understand the effort for the town and the city, but I wonder what the meaning is of "democratic effort?"

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I would make it innocuous by stating "which has made it a national life."

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): The democratic organisation is this way: In the financial arrangements they do not have higher salaries because the high officials there receive the same kind of treatment.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): That is not democratic, that is social.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Furthermore, they are all elected.

CHAIRMAN: Can we accept this: "The Yishuv is thus^a highly organised and closely-knit society which partly on the basis of communal effort has created a national life distinctive enough..."

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): That would be all right. There would be no confusion then.

/CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: Yes, if it will read as follows: "...highly organised and closely-knit society which partly on the basis of communal effort has created a national life distinctive enough to merit the Royal Commission's title of 'a State within a State'." Are there any objections to accepting it in that form?

(No objections voiced.)

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): The word "its memories of the Arab terror of 1936-1939"; I do not accept that.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Well, will you accept the "Jewish terror" which appears on the next page?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): When we come to the next page, we will talk about it.

CHAIRMAN: Can we change the word "terror" to "revolt?"

Mr. FABREGAT (Uruguay): No, "revolt" is not "terror".

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Was it a revolt against the Jews?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): No. You might say "the Arab rising." In books it has been mentioned to be so.

CHAIRMAN: "The Arab rising of 1936-1939." All right, that is accepted.

At the end of paragraph 15 there is a new paragraph to be added which has just been distributed.

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): It is a continuation of the paragraph.

CHAIRMAN: I shall read it.

"In the life of the Jewish community the Jewish Agency occupies a special place in virtue both of its status under Article 4 of the Mandate and as the representative organisation of world Jewry. Organised in Palestine into some twenty departments corresponding in general to the departments of State in a self-governing country, the Agency concerns itself with every aspect of Jewish economic and social development in Palestine and exercises a decisive influence in major
/questions

questions of policy and administration, particularly in regard to immigration and agricultural development."

Then there is a reference to a paragraph in the Mandate. Are there any objections to these additions?

(No objections voiced.)

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): In paragraph 17 I object to "While immigration could therefore be considered the lifeblood of the potential National Home, some form of control was necessitated by the proviso of Article 6 that the 'rights and position of other sections of the population' were not to be prejudiced in consequence." I think that "...lifeblood of the potential National Home" has a special colour about it which I do not like.

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): It is a phrase taken from the "Royal Commission Report".

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): If you are going to accept the Royal Commission Report and every word of it I am afraid it will be rather a hard job for me to accept it. I think it could be changed to read "While immigration was regarded to be essential for the growth of the National Home."

CHAIRMAN: I do not think we need to say "regarded" because only 84,000 Jews were settled in Palestine.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): But in my estimate 84,000 Jews were ample to make a National Home. Not one more was required to make a National Home.

CHAIRMAN: "While immigration was therefore regarded as essential for the growth of the potential National Home some form of control was necessary." Can we accept it like that?

(No objection voiced.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any more observations on paragraph 17?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 18?

(No observations.)

/CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: In paragraph 19 I do not think the word "preventative" is right.

Mr. HOOD (Australia): The word is "preventive."

CHAIRMAN: "Preventive"; that is right.

Mr. ELON (Netherlands): I do not know whether it is just a misprint at the bottom of the page or not, but I see the numeral 9 and the word "regarding", and then the next page does not start with "regarding" at all.

CHAIRMAN: "Numeral 9 regarding" goes out. There should be some other words there.

Are there any observations on paragraph 21?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 22?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 23?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 24?

Mr. HOOD (Australia): It should be "The action of the Administration..." not "The acting."

CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is right.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): Is "circumventing" a good word?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): "Circumventing" is all right.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any observations on paragraph 25?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Now I suggest the same thing that Sir Abdur Rahman has suggested. I accepted the word "terrorist", but as he did not accept it for one party I will not accept it for the other party.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): The Arabs never terrorised.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Then it would be "...culminating in the activities of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the so-called Stern Group. Since the July 1946 attack on the headquarters of the Administration..." Just delete those two words.

/CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: Why are you so touchy about that word? If you have read the paper about the Congress in Zurich you will find that it is referred to as "terrorist action".

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I had accepted that. However, both things are facts -- that the Arabs have terrorism and the Jews have terrorism.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Excuse me. The Arabs have risen. It was not terrorism.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): In Hebron they killed women and children. It was terrorism. If we speak of Jewish terrorism we should speak of Arab terrorism as well, or not speak of it at all.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): Do you know what "terrorism" means? You cannot see the man who acts.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): You cannot rise against a people who are not the Government. It is not a rising.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Granados, the Jews, themselves, use this word "terrorism."

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I do not care. The Arab action was terrorism and in order to be fair I ask to suppress the word here. I have accepted^{it} but then I insisted that if Arab terrorism were to be changed another change should be made.

CHAIRMAN: It is proposed to change the word "terrorist" to something else.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Mr. Chairman, you are not fair. I am tired of it. A moment ago Sir Abdur Rahman proposed a change and you said "what do you suggest to put in its place." You, yourself, started to work out a way of fixing it. Now, when it is my turn to ask something you start to ask how many agree with it, and you have done that several times. Any time Sir Abdur Rahman or another Member of the Committee suggests something you accept it, and you, yourself, try to find a way out. When we suggest something you start to ask the Committee. I oppose this way of acting. You have been acting in the same way on several occasions. Three days ago Mr. Rand had to call your attention
/in

in very strong words to the same thing. Mr. Fabregat also did the same thing a few days ago.

CHAIRMAN: I cannot agree, Mr. Granados, because the circumstances in this case are different.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I do not care about the word "terrorist". I am ready to accept the word, but I do not think that the way you act is fair, accepting Sir Abdur Rahman's suggestion immediately and not accepting our suggestions.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): My only reply, Mr. Chairman, is that if I suggest something which is accepted by the Committee, it cannot be compared with an unreasonable suggestion proposed by Mr. Granados.

CHAIRMAN: We shall have to vote on it.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Yes, of course, I know you will vote on it.

CHAIRMAN: Will those in favour of replacing the word "terrorist" with something else, please raise their hands.

Mr. Garcia SALAZAR (Peru): I do not think it is necessary to replace the word. All you have to do is to delete it.

CHAIRMAN: "...culminating in the activities..."

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): What activities?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): They are very well known.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): No, no. Only one kind of activity is referred to here.

CHAIRMAN: In the footnote (1) there is reference to a resolution of the Inner Zionist Council.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I do not care. I am ready to call it terrorism. The only thing I ask is fairness.

CHAIRMAN: Those in favour of deleting the word "terrorist" please raise their hands.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): How about "underground activities?"

/CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN: No, it does not give the meaning of it.

Will those in favour of deleting the word "terrorist" please raise their hands.

(A vote was taken by show of hands.)

CHAIRMAN: There are four in favour of deletion and six against. The word is not deleted.

Mr. FABREGAT (Uruguay): What about the form suggested by Mr. Entezam? He suggested the word "underground".

CHAIRMAN: Do you maintain your proposal, Mr. Entezam?

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): No.

CHAIRMAN: Any other observations on paragraph 25?

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): I think "underground activities" is right: "acts of violence in 1946-7 culminating in the underground activities".

CHAIRMAN: Those in favour of changing "terrorist" to "underground" please raise their hands.

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): It is all the same.

(A vote was taken by show of hands.)

CHAIRMAN: Eight in favour.

"Since the July 1946 attack by terrorists on the headquarters"...

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): By whom?

CHAIRMAN: That is known from the context.

Mr. HOOD (Australia): It seems to me we are in some danger, in attempting to meet the susceptibilities, of making nonsense of an acknowledged situation of fact which demands at least this much reference in our report. We can easily be led into a position of absurdity by deletion of any reference to terrorism as such. I am quite definite in my opinion that we should not play fast and loose with words.

CHAIRMAN: I can say also that it is referred to generally as terrorist activities.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): They call themselves terrorists.

CHAIRMAN: "Since the July 1946 attack by terrorists on the headquarters of the Administration" - those in favour of deleting the words "by terrorists" raise their hands.

(A vote was taken by show of hands.)

CHAIRMAN: Two. Those in favour of maintaining the words?

(A vote was taken by show of hands.)

/Chairman

CHAIRMAN: Seven. Then we maintain the words "by terrorists".

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): Four lines below the words "terrorist activities" occur again.

Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): I think we should stick to the nomenclature of the Jewish people.

CHAIRMAN: The Zionist Council has called it "terrorism".

Any observations on 26?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I propose that at the end of this paragraph there should be inserted another one saying that according to the Administration of Palestine, such and such number - I do not have the figures - of people are actually detained in Latrun, or in Kenya, etc.

CHAIRMAN: I think it is justifiable to insert the number of detained persons at the end of this paragraph.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): They have been detained for different periods; several have been there for years.

CHAIRMAN: We have a paper from the Administration about that.

In the second line do we need the first "the" in "for the in the Defence (Emergency) Regulations"?

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): It should be deleted.

CHAIRMAN: "the" shall be deleted; "provided for in the Defence (Emergency) Regulations".

Any observations on 27? (No observations) Paragraph 28?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): It reads as if we were complaining as to why the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee ^{of} Inquiry were not carried out. They were recommendations made to the Governments who appointed the Committee; whether they were accepted by those Governments or not is a different matter.

CHAIRMAN: It is only a statement of fact.

Any observations on 29? The heading is "Rights and Position of the Arabs."

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I do not know why it should have been brought to

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the notice of the Mandates Commission. It shows the thing was never published, which is wrong. It was a public paper - a White Paper.

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): It was merely a question of finding an interpretation of "civil and religious rights" and referring to this White Paper which was considered by the Mandates Commission in 1939 and published in 1939.

CHAIRMAN: There was no reason why it should be brought to the knowledge of the Mandates Commission before the Mandate was created.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): What I see is a statement of fact that the "Hogarth Message" was not brought to the Mandates Commission until 1939, and it is true.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Why should it be brought to the Mandates Commission at all?

CHAIRMAN: If mention were made of the "Hogarth Message" it should be in the form of a new sentence saying: "The Permanent Mandates Commission dealing with the 'Hogarth Message' in 1939 did not find it acceptable" - or something like that.

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): The fact is that only in 1939 the 'Hogarth Message' was published. Even the Peel Commission did not know the Message at all. You could say: "though this interpretation was not published until 1939".

Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): For me it is acceptable as it stands.

CHAIRMAN: Those in favour of deleting it please raise their hands - deleting the last phrase, "though this interpretation was not officially made known to the Permanent Mandates Commission".

(A vote was taken by show of hands.)

CHAIRMAN: Two. Those for maintaining the paragraph as it stands?

(A vote was taken by show of hands.)

CHAIRMAN: Nine in favour.

/Mr. HCO

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): May I interrupt the discussion of the paper in order to present the draft prepared by the Secretariat about the Jewish settlements, which is to be inserted in the previous paper after paragraph 30?

CHAIRMAN: "The Jews have brought to agriculture in Palestine both capital and skill which together have had a profound effect on the country, transforming much of it from waste and neglected land to fruitful ground, so that it may truly be said that they have made the desert blossom as the rose". In this enterprise they have been impelled by the force of an ideal which has come to realisation in the communal cooperative and individual settlements."

Mr. LISICKY (Czechoslovakia): There should be a comma after "communal".

CHAIRMAN: A comma after "communal" - yes. "These have increased from five in 1882 to over 300 today with a population of well over 150,000. Although the individual and cooperative settlements together considerably outnumber the communal settlements (the kibbutzim), it is these latter which perhaps most completely express the spirit of sacrifice and cooperation through which this has been achieved."

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): In the third line the word "much" might be replaced by the word "some".

CHAIRMAN: Can we accept that? (No objection indicated).

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): Is that figure of 150,000 correct?

Mr. REEDMAN (Assistant Secretary): It is correct; it is from the Survey.

CHAIRMAN: Any observations on 30? 31? 32? or Report No.4

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 33. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 34. Are there any observations?

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): May I call the attention of the Committee to the words "alone offers any acceptable guarantee of their 'rights and position'". "Rights and position" is between quotation marks, and I think they should be deleted.

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Paragraph 35. Are there any observations?

I think we should have uniform spelling of the word "Waqf".

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): "Waqf" is the correct spelling in English. Orientalists have accepted the letter "Q" to replace the pronunciation of "A" in Arabic.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any more observations?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I do not like the statement that the Administration has endeavoured to foster representative institutions within the Arab community itself. It is one of our criticisms that there has been very little endeavour.

I am afraid I do not agree that they have made an endeavour to foster institutions. If there is no authority to substantiate that point, I should like to have a reservation made that I dissent.

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): I also, because I am stating my opinion about this in an annex.

CHAIRMAN: Could we say "attempted"?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): No, they made no attempts.

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): Yes, they have made two attempts.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): My proposal is to delete it.

CHAIRMAN: We will vote on its deletion. Those in favour of the deletion of the paragraph will vote yes, those against, no.

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(A vote was taken by a show of hands)

CHAIRMAN: Three in favour, 6 against, with two abstentions. The proposal is lost.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I should like my opposition to this to go on record.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, certainly.

Paragraph 36. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 37. Are there any observations?

MR. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): This is where I want an explanation: at the bottom of the page it says that "the dissolution of the Arab Higher Committee and deportation of six of its leaders, including Jamal Effendi el Husseini, by the Government of Palestine in 1937 ...", and on page 23, paragraph 44 it says "it was officially rejected by the then existing Arab Higher Committee acting under the influence of Haj Amir Effendi Al Husseini ..." - that was in 1939. When was the Arab Higher Committee dissolved?

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): It was dissolved in 1937
I will check it.

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): In footnote (5) it says "former" before "Mufti of Jerusalem". I do not think this is right.

CHAIRMAN: No, it should read "and follower of the Mufti of Jerusalem".

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I wish to delete "on account of wartime association with the Axis". It is not on account of wartime association with the Axis that he has not been permitted to return to Palestine, but on account of internal administration. This question was put to the Arab States, and the reply was given by the Foreign Minister of Lebanon.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I oppose that.

CHAIRMAN: I must confess that I do not understand the reason.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): If you do not know, what right have you to

mention it here?

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): In one of the British Memoranda, in the Survey, I think, this is given as an explanation en passant of why he was not able to return. In the questioning of the Anglo-American Committee it was given as the reason why he was not allowed to return. But it can be checked.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): There is nothing in our records showing that this is a statement of fact. This question was put to the Arab States by one of us, and a reply was given by the Foreign Minister of Lebanon that this was wrong.

CHAIRMAN: Let us say the reason given is that it should be on account of wartime association with the Axis.

Mr. Garcia SALAZAR (Peru): Could we put the word "alleging"?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): It is not proved.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): It was proved. He was in communication with Berlin and was trying to organize another army.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): That is not the reason why he was not permitted to go into Palestine. It was internal trouble in the country. It can be given, however, as the reason of somebody else rather than ^{of} this Committee.

CHAIRMAN: Of course the person who has the permit in his hands says it is on account of wartime association with the Axis. It is not a statement of ours.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): It is, with very great respect, a statement of ours.

Mr. HOOD (Australia): I think account should be taken in the wording of other considerations ~~which~~ ^{not} may well have been present but not mentioned, but we should be careful to confine them to this particular reason unless we are quite sure.

CHAIRMAN: We will check it, but if it is given as a reason I do not know why we should change it.

/Sir Abdur RAHMAN

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): You might give it as a reason by so-and-so.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): If the Mufti is not a Nazi, the Irgun is not a terrorist organisation.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): If it is made by the British Government, say it was made by the British Government.

CHAIRMAN: 38. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 39. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 40. Are there any observations?

(No observations)

CHAIRMAN: 41. Are there any observations?

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I do not like the English in the footnote. It says: "...after failure to settle the question of the mayoralty, the Administration, in place of the Council, would say"the Administration announced the appointment, in place of the Council, of a Commission," because it would seem that the Administration made the announcement instead of the Council.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I should like to draw your attention to something in Paragraph 39. It says: "In times of crisis, as in 1936-38, such pressure has taken the form of intimidation and assassination." The Arabs never intimidated.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Only assassinated?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): There was a rising, but there was no intimidation. I have read almost all the literature on the subject, and I did not find in any place such a statement. I would challenge anyone to show me that statement in any book.

Mr. Garcia SALAZAR (Peru): I move that these portions be deleted, Mr. Chairman, because we have no proof in the record of those affirmations. I refer to: "In times of crisis, as in 1936-38, such pressure has taken the form of intimidation and assassination." That may be true, but I do not know whether it is or not.

CHAIRMAN: We will leave it out then.

It is proposed that it should be deleted. Who are for deleting it?

(Four votes for.)

CHAIRMAN: Who are for maintaining it?

(Four votes against in favour of deletion).

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): It is maintained then.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): It is refused then. You have to maintain a text. We are trying to vote Paragraph 39, and four votes is not enough to have a majority.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): You are trying to delete it. According to the Rules, the amendment is to delete it.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): Point of order. We have a draft, a working paper. We have to vote on each paragraph. If Paragraph 39 is ~~not~~ accepted nor rejected it means that it does not exist.

CHAIRMAN: So you mean that the whole of Paragraph 39 will be deleted?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): No. Those lines.

CHAIRMAN: It was only proposed that some lines be deleted.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Will you repeat the vote, please. We may have some different results, because several delegates were not following the discussion.

CHAIRMAN: Those in favour of deleting will please raise their hands. It is a question of deleting the sentence: "In times of crisis, as in 1936-38, such pressure has taken the form of intimidation and assassination."

/ (A vote

(A vote was taken by a show of hands.)

CHAIRMAN: Four votes in favour of deleting; seven votes in favour of maintaining it.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): Now it is accepted, but not as was explained by Mr. Granados. I admit that the paragraph has now been accepted but, for another paragraph, if you have four votes in favour and four against, I insist that it is contrary.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Would you record my reservation?

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): We are going over a draft. I do not know how we can record a reservation for these chapters which are only descriptive.

CHAIRMAN: I suppose a Member who wants to express a different opinion has to file a paper.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): It is recorded in the verbatim record that you made your reservation.

MR. SALAZAR (Peru): I would like to record my opinion about the use of the word "assassination". We do not know if that is true; it may be true. But I am against affirming something without proof.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): Your reservation is recorded in the verbatim record.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Yesterday we passed something when one Member voted against.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): Those were recommendations. That is something different.

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): No, we have resolved that when there is a majority and a minority that their opinions shall be recorded in the same record. In this case we have the right to say whether we accept it or do not accept it.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, but yesterday you rejected by a very large majority my proposal and that of Mr. Fabregat relating
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to the problem of world Jewry.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran) (Interpretation from French): I think we should try to understand one another instead of changing the Rules of Procedure all the time according to our various interests. I think that Mr. Hoo is quite right. This is not a recommendation, but it is the basis for our report. I think there are two solutions. When a delegation or delegations are against a certain point in this draft, they should either mention it in the reservations they present in an annex or say that such and such a delegation disagreed with the particular point.

CHAIRMAN: I think the natural thing is that it should be made a special reservation. I mean, those members who want to make a special reservation may do so.

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): It is in the record.

CHAIRMAN: We come to the section: Development of Self-Governing Institutions and Local Autonomy, Paragraph 40. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 41. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 42. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 43. Any observations?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): The word "revolt" has to be changed to "rising", in the first line.

CHAIRMAN: That is accepted.

Paragraph 44.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): On Page 23, Line 4, we have the name Haj Amir Effendi Al Hussein, which is the same, probably, as the one mentioned on Line 1 of Page 20. We should use the same spelling. There is

/no

no "Effendi" in the other one.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): I am not sure whether it is correct to say Haj Amir Effendi Al Hussein, since Effendi is a kind of title. You have to check to see how the Palestinian Arab uses the name.

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): Can we follow the Palestine Survey?

CHAIRMAN: I suppose we can.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): We will use the same name in both places.

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 45. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 46. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 47. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 48. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 49. Any observations?

(No observations.)

CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 50.

Mr. HOOD (Australia): As this was the last occasion of direct negotiation between the Mandatory Power and the interested parties in Palestine, might it be useful to have a short resume of the reasons why this proposal was unacceptable both to the Arabs and to the Jewish Agency. It would be handy for reference.

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): My only point is whether that is given in the paper, which I have not seen, on the Arab-Jewish claims, which is yet to be considered and which follows this section of Chapter II.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Why do you not say "not accepted", instead of "unacceptable"?

/Mr. HOO

MR. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): May I say that in this Chapter there is a summary of the proposals made and in another Chapter there are also summaries of proposals made. We should not duplicate. We will check, and either delete duplications in this Chapter or in the other Chapter, so there will be no repetition in the Report. I think you can leave that to the Secretariat. I am not going to change any meaning but merely delete what was repeated.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I understand Mr. Hood's idea is that we are in a certain way acknowledging that the proposals were unacceptable. That is why I state that they were not acceptable.

Mr. HOOD (Australia): It would help in understanding this situation if the reason were given.

CHAIRMAN: I think that can be done, and we will charge Mr. Milner with making a short mention of the reason.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): You have only to substitute the word "by" for the word "to". That is all.

CHAIRMAN: But Mr. Hood wanted the reason.

Mr. HOC (Assistant Secretary-General): Perhaps we can delete all these paragraphs here and put them in another paper.

Mr. HOOD (Australia): I think it should stay here; this is the logical sequence.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): Perhaps it can be put in another paper concerning proposals made but not accepted.

CHAIRMAN: If it is not in another paper, it should be put here.

Paragraph 51. Are there any observations?

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): Paragraph 51 states: "The distinctive feature of the situation today is that the violence of the Jewish extremists is

/directed

directed against the Mandatory Administration: In 1929-1930 and in 1936-1938 whatever its political motivation, Arab violence was directed in the first instance against Jews as such."

In the Report of the Peel Commission there is an estimation of this Arab uprising. They say: "One other feature of the 'disturbances' of last year had likewise appeared before. It has been pointed out that the outbreak of 1933 was not only, or even mainly, an attack on the Jews, but an attack on the Palestine Government. In 1936 this was still clearer. Jewish lives were taken and Jewish property destroyed; but the outbreak was chiefly and directly aimed at the Government. The word 'disturbances' gives a misleading impression of what happened. It was an open rebellion of the Palestinian Arabs, assisted by fellow-Arabs from other countries, against British Mandatory rule." (1)

In Paragraph 51, as proposed, we have a quotation from a speech of the British Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons, as a picture of the whole story of Palestine, which is given in five lines. I do not agree with this manner of exposing the present situation in Palestine. During our investigation I have not seen one house, one institution, either Arab or Jewish, guarded by police or enclosed in barbed wire. I have only seen protection of British officials and institutions. I have not seen any struggle between Arabs and Jews now in Palestine. It is quite wrong to quote these five lines here and not to quote the Peel Commission Report in the same year, 1937, which explanation is quite clear. Therefore, I reserve the right to give my own estimation of the present situation in Palestine.

(1) Palestine Royal Commission: Report, Chapter 4, paragraph 24.

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): Mr. Chairman, I agree with Mr. Simic. I would say that what is said here under the heading "The Present Situation" does not give much of the present situation. It refers mostly to earlier years. I think, inasmuch as this is the first official report on Palestine after the report of the Anglo-American Committee, that we should try to give to the General Assembly a short description of what the present situation actually is -- what has happened after the last report was written last year. This sub-chapter does not give much of that.

CHAIRMAN: I think both the observations of Mr. Simic and Mr. Blom are valid.

Mr. Garcia SALAZAR (Peru): Well, as far as the relations between Arabs and Jews in Palestine/ ^{are concerned,} there is proof of the hostility between them.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, I quite agree. However, we shall have to take into consideration the judgments given by the Peel Commission that was there to investigate this special matter.

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): But under the heading "The Present Situation" we should not describe what happened in 1933 and 1936.

CHAIRMAN: Of course, that is only an introduction to the present situation.

Mr. Garcia SALAZAR (Peru): What I mean, Mr. Chairman, is this: We cannot present only the conflict of the Jews against the Mandatory Power without a word on the relation between Jews and Arabs, now. We know the relation because we have been there at the time a boycott was in effect.

Mr. BLOM (Netherlands): For instance, one of the points which should be mentioned is the attitude of the official Jewish bodies against the Government with regard to co-operation in fighting terrorism. As you know, that was one of the main political issues of the day. The Government complained that the Jewish Agency though condemning the terrorist activities did not co-operate with the police. Such facts should be mentioned here.

/Mr. SIMIC

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): When we mention something from the past we must say what is right, not what is wrong.

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): I think Mr. Simic's point could be met by simply deleting a sentence and a half there completely. We could simply say "...a feature of the situation today..." and end at "Administration."

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): The passage I quoted from the Peel Report was on page 75, paragraph 24. (1)

Mr. MILNER (Assistant Secretary): But the point could be met by making this passage read "...a distinctive feature of the situation today is the violence of the Jewish extremists against the Mandatory Administration..." and then omit the next sentence and a half and continue "Jewish opinion regards the White Paper...".

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): The word "terrorism" again has come up here.

CHAIRMAN: On which page?

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): On page 25, the fifth line. Arab "terrorism" should be changed to "Arab rising." You also have it on page 26, but I do not mind in this instance because you repeat Jewish opinion.

CHAIRMAN: I suppose the Secretariat in writing this thought that we should decide ourselves those matters which might be controversial. However, we shall have to have something in the report which will be an appraisal of the actual situation.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): Well, Mr. Chairman, perhaps a sub-committee can be formed to do the drafting. I would suggest Mr. Simic and Mr. Blom, who is a specialist in drafting.

Mr. SIMIC (Yugoslavia): I have already announced my estimation of this. If you shall resolve that these points remain, I have nothing else to add.

CHAIRMAN: I think the actual situation is very incompletely given.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Yes, it is a very incomplete picture.

Mr. BLQM (Netherlands): I think the best thing would be for the Secretaria

/to prepare

(1) Palestine Royal Commission: Report, Chapter 4.

prepare a new draft.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, shall we charge the Secretariat to prepare a more complete draft?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): After they have heard ^{what} Mr. Simic and Mr. Bld have to say on the subject.

CHAIRMAN: Then we shall have come to the end of this paper. How many chapters have we left?

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): We have two left. One has been distributed this morning and another one will be distributed about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): What happened to Chapter

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): That is the Holy Places. That has been adopted.

CHAIRMAN: What remains now?

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): The conflicting claims, and then the various claims made.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): I suppose we will have to meet tomorrow.

CHAIRMAN: I propose that we meet tonight, instead.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): Mr. Chairman, may I report what I learned from Lake Success?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): As I said today, this leakage has put the Secretariat in a very difficult position. In all the American newspapers the recommendations which we have considered as common ground have been published. I do not know whether they coincide with the real version accepted here. Therefore it is very difficult for the United Nations to withhold the publication of the rest of the report since these main recommendations have already been published. In my telephone conversation with Lake Success last night they suggested publishing the summary of the report, of which I spoke to /you

you yesterday, right away after the signature. If it is signed here by eleven o'clock at night, it will then be about five o'clock at Lake Success. I would then telegraph Lake Success at once that the report has been signed. Then they could publish the summary in New York on Sunday evening, and the news would be carried in the papers on Monday morning.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): But you must remember, Dr. Hoo, that our obligation is to report before the first of September. We still have today and tomorrow.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): Yes, but tomorrow we would have to type and mimeograph the report, and the signature would take place in the evening.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): Is it impossible to have the report signed tonight?

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): No, not tonight — tomorrow night.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): That is why I was proposing to work tomorrow.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): But if you work tomorrow, it cannot be mimeographed for the evening.

CHAIRMAN: I propose that we meet after dinner, at 8 o'clock, because during the afternoon the Members of the Committee will be reading these papers.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY: It is a short paper, and it is just a summary of all the proposals advanced before the Committee.

Mr. Garcia GRANADOS (Guatemala): We also have to fix the boundaries.

CHAIRMAN: That is what I was going to say. We still have the question of boundaries.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Well, in the question of boundaries only some of the Members are interested. But, in this, all are interested. We could have a meeting at 4 o'clock and go on with this. You may have your meeting at 8 o'clock and go on until 2 o'clock in the morning.

CHAIRMAN: It is not feasible because on this question of the boundaries

so much has come up that we shall have to have this ready first.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I may tell you, Mr. Chairman, that so far as I am concerned I shall not be available at 8 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, but in as much as it only concerns chapters on facts, could we not arrange, as I proposed, that you send your observations and we will see whether we can take them into consideration.

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I shall try to accommodate you and send my observations. It may be that ultimately I may have to say I will not accept this chapter because it was not approved by me.

CHAIRMAN: Have your alternates already left?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Well, can we do that?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): You may work tomorrow or the day after tomorrow if you please. However, so far as I am concerned, I am prepared to work from seven in the morning to seven in the evening and not after that.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, but can we not try to arrange as we have agreed?

Sir Abdur RAHMAN (India): I told you that I will try, but ultimately I may not be in a position to accept this part of the chapter at all in my recommendation.

Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran): I think, Mr. Chairman, we will have to work tonight, if it is necessary. It is only a question of one night.

CHAIRMAN: Can we adjourn the meeting then until 8 o'clock this evening, and the Confederation Group will meet at 3:30 this afternoon?

(No objection.)

CHAIRMAN: The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1:00 p.m.)