

U.N. ZION PLAN IN DANGER

Vote of U.S. Satellites Perils Partition Proposal

By Joseph Starobin

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25.—The Palestine partition plan was in danger today, when it was approved by the special committee here, but went to the full session of the General Assembly lacking the necessary two-thirds majority by a single vote. Twenty-five countries favored the American-Soviet plan to end the British mandate and establish independent Jewish and Arab states. But 13 nations opposed it, and 17 abstained. Two were absent entirely. Since two-thirds of those voting "yes" or "no" is necessary, the recommendation comes to Wednesday's plenary session at least one vote short. Only a simple majority was needed in the committee.

While Seymon Tsarapkin, Soviet spokesman, expressed confidence that several nations would switch their votes, other delegates and observers were not so sure. Many were asking why the United States—which formally favors the plan—had not been able to exert its authority with the abstaining states.

Most of these are Latin American states, and two countries—Paraguay and the Philippines—helped keep the vote below the two thirds level by not attending the special committee meeting at all.

VOTES AGAINST PLAN

Countries voting against the partition plan were: Afghanistan, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Turkey and Yemen.

These negative votes were not a surprise, except possibly India and Siam, which were expected to abstain.

Countries abstaining were:

Argentina, Belgium, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

The number of abstentions was higher than expected and the attitude of France and China was a surprise. It was quickly noted in the excited UN corridors here that countries like Greece, the central American states, Liberia, and Mexico ordinarily follow the United States lead, but did not do so on this issue.

EXPECTED ABSTENTION

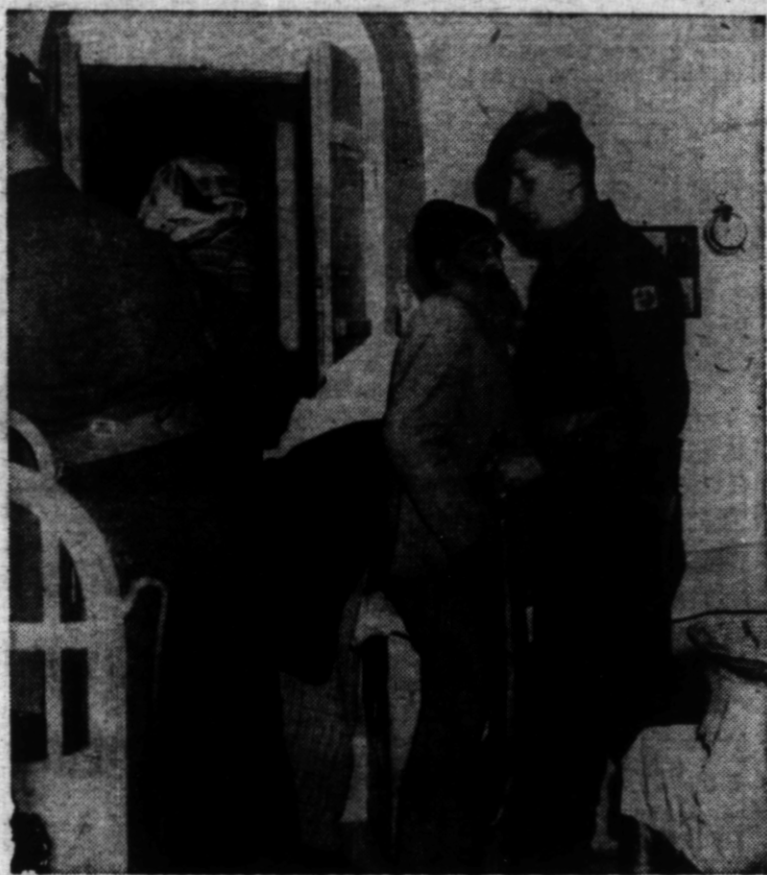
Yugoslavia's abstention was expected in view of her stand in the UNSCOP investigation last summer on behalf of a bi-national state. It is also noted that a good part of one of the Yugoslav constituent republics is Moslem.

There was some tendency to point a finger at Yugoslavia since her ballot came last alphabetically, and her abstention determined the failure to get a two-thirds majority.

But all informed observers knew that Yugoslavia had originally intended to vote against the plan and decided over the week-end merely to abstain.

The problem obviously lies with those delegations which the State Department had no difficulty in rallying for anti-Soviet projects like the Greek commission, Korea,

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The Same Treatment: British soldiers in Jerusalem give an aged Jew the same treatment Hitler's minions did in Germany.

Marcantonio Bill Asks UN Administer Aid

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LOP FUND FOR EUROPE, VOTE MONEY FOR CHIANG

See Page 2

NLRB MAY SEEK WRIT TO HALT TYPO STRIKE

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Movie Moguls Launch Purge Of Industry

See Page 3



ERIC JOHNSTON, who made the announcement for the movie bigshots that were preparing a purge of writers, directors, producers and actors whom the House Un-Americans don't like.

Palestine

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the Little Assembly and similar questions.

While a high committee source indicated that he expected three or four abstainers to change their minds, Jewish Agency circles were worried.

Some observers even suspect that while the State Department formally favors the independence plan, its failure to lobby for it has been deliberate. This encouraged many smaller states either to vote against it or to abstain, thus making victory for the UN plan very uncertain.

The vote came at 3:45 p. m. after amendment by Pakistan, restricting the area of the Jewish state was voted down 22-8. Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt adjourned the meeting immediately. A full session of the Assembly is scheduled for Wednesday morning. The deciding vote may come before Thanksgiving, if the Arabs do not filibuster.

Countries voting for the plan were:

Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iceland, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Soviet Union, Soviet Ukraine, Union of South Africa, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

TERMS OF PLAN

Under the terms of the American-Soviet - Canadian - Guatemalan agreement, Britain must end her mandate by next August and provide a seaport by Feb. 1 to permit substantial Jewish immigration into Palestine.

A UN commission of five small countries is to take over authority progressively from Britain and select provisional councils from both the Arab and Jewish areas. These councils are to raise armed militia for self-defense and call constituent assemblies. Full independence would be decreed by next Oct. 1st.

The UN commission would function under general supervision of the Security Council. If by April 1st, the commission meets difficulties, the Security must consider the situation a-fresh.

A joint Economic Board would link the two independent states, and power-lines, communications and water-power development would serve them both.

BRITAIN UN-COOPERATIVE

Britain's attitude has been completely un-cooperative, and there are many headaches in view even if the partition plan is passed tomorrow.

The British will undoubtedly withdraw from Palestine in such a way as to inflame a maximum of Arab-Jewish strife.

The new Arab state is likely to see a contest between the Grand Mufti and his neighbor, Emir Abdullah of Transjordan. The latter is expected to try to occupy the Palestinian Arab state, although not to touch the Jewish territory.

Since the UN commission will have no armed forces, the possibility of Britain making trouble while evacuating, and preventing the Security Council from acting, if that is necessary, has many delegates worried.

But the major worry tonight was how to switch some of the abstentions into affirmative votes.