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Jewish Agency, Israel, provisional government, 1948.

March 9, 1948

TO: Members of the Executive.

The following cable dated March 7th and signed Jewish Agency has been received from Palestine. It is paraphrased for easier reading.

THE FOLLOWING COMPOSITION FOR THE PROVISIONAL COUNCIL IS SUGGESTED: THE MEMBERS OF THE PALESTINE EXECUTIVE -- BEN-GURION, KAPLAN, SHERTOK, GRUENBAUM, BERNSTEIN, FISHMAN, DOBKIN, SHAPIRO, GOLD, KOLODNI, MEYERSON AND A MEMBER REPLACING SNEH, AS YET UNNAMED; ALL MEMBERS OF THE VAAD LEUMI EXECUTIVE -- BENZVI, REMEZ, GRABOVSKI, KATZNELSON, BERLIN, LURIE, LANDAUER, PINKAS, WARHALFTIG, SHATNER, NIR, REPTUR, KHUVASHI, RACHEL KAGUN; THE FOLLOWING FURTHER ARE TO BE CO-OPTED: ONE FOR THE AGUDAS (AS YET UNNAMED); BENJAMIN MINTZ FOR THE POALE AGUDAS; TWO (UNNAMED) REVISIONISTS; ONE (UNNAMED) SEPHARADIM; MIKUNIS FOR COMMUNISTS. IT IS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT AN ADMINISTRATIVE BODY OF ABOUT THIRTEEN MEMBERS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED AS FOLLOWS: FOUR MAPAI -- BEN-GURION, KAPLAN, SHERTOK, REMEZ; TWO UNITED LABOR PARTY (NOT YET NAMES); TWO GENERAL ZIONISTS -- GRUENBAUM, BERNSTEIN; TWO MIZRACHI AND POALE MIZRACHI -- FISHMAN AND SHAPIRO; ONE AGUDAS ISRAEL (NOT YET NAMED); ONE SEPHARADIM (NOT YET NAMED). ONE OR TWO ADDITIONAL STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION. HOPE CABLE FULL DETAILS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. BOTH THE EXECUTIVE AND THE VAAD LEUMI AGREE THAT IN THE EVENT OF THE COMMISSION PREFERRING A SINGLE BODY WE SHOULD INSIST ON THE APPOINTMENT OF THE ENLARGED COUNCIL.

COPY

March 29, 1948

AHS
RF

(PROPOSAL BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF PANAMA)

1. As of March ... a Provisional Council of Government for the Jewish State has been selected by the United Nations Palestine Commission.
2. The composition of this Council is as follows:
.....
3. The Provisional Council of Government may be enlarged or reduced by the United Nations Palestine Commission, with a view to democratic representation of the population of the Jewish State.
4. The Provisional Council of Government is empowered to establish central and local administrative organs of government, provided that no authority will be exercised by such organs prior to the termination of the Mandate.
5. The Provisional Council of Government will act under the general direction of the United Nations Palestine Commission.
6. The United Nations Palestine Commission, following the termination of the Mandate, will transfer progressively all powers to the Provisional Council of Government subject to the Resolution of the General Assembly of November 29, 1947.

COPY

30 March 1948

AHS
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ORDER AND SECURITY IN PALESTINE

(Memorandum by P. de Azcarate)

1. The British Government, as Mandatory Power, is responsible until 15 May 1948 for maintenance of order and security in Palestine. The way in which the British authorities in Palestine are at present carrying out this obligation is illustrated by the following facts.
2. Engagements between Arab and Jewish forces using rifles, machine guns and mortars, all over Palestine and within Jerusalem, have become a matter of routine in the daily life of Palestinians. There is no need to elaborate this point. It is enough to peruse a few numbers of the English newspaper of Jerusalem, the "Palestine Post".
3. In Jerusalem the Arab districts and the Jewish districts are entirely separated, enclosed and strongly defended by the respective military forces. Within these districts (and together they cover almost the whole town) order and security are largely if not exclusively maintained by the Arab and Jewish forces and police.
4. In the rest of Palestine there are also Arab and Jewish areas where order and security are largely, if not exclusively, in the hands of the Arab and Jewish forces. A few days ago, during lunch at the house of a distinguished Englishman, the Consul of in Jerusalem of a western European country was telling the story of two visits he had made to Haifa and Tel Aviv recently. Both were full of the most incredible incidents-- stopped on his way to Haifa several times on the road by groups of Arabs (or Jews near Tel-Aviv), armed to the teeth; questioned in rather a rude manner by the chiefs of the groups; on one occasion, not being satisfied with his official papers as a Consul, they took him to the nearest village where he was again questioned by the local chief or "mayor" ; after several incidents of this kind, often being surrounded by men pointing their guns at him, he arrived at Haifa in the middle of a rather hot street battle; and, when he left Tel-Aviv on his return journey to Jerusalem, he found himself caught in the middle of an Arab ambush of a Jewish convoy, with the obvious danger of being shot by

either party.

But what is significant is that these two stories were told, with all details and in the most amusing way, in the presence of the Inspector-General of Police, who was the fourth guest and who joined most heartily and spontaneously in laughing and joking at the picturesque and comic side of the stories, without it occurring to him that, after all, the stories gave rather a poor impression about the order and security in Palestine for which he is directly responsible.

5. The situation of the Consuls inside Jerusalem is no better. As a consequence of the explosion at the Jewish Agency (carried out with a car of the U.S. Consulate) the Agency has imposed on Consuls wishing admittance to the Jewish district certain conditions that the Consuls consider unacceptable. The result is that the Consuls in Jerusalem are unable at present to enter the Jewish district. All negotiations and discussions about the matter have been conducted between the Consular Corps and the Jewish Agency without the slightest intervention on the part of the British authorities.

6. This is usually the case as regards the negotiations and discussions for the settlement of the numerous incidents unavoidable in such a situation as that prevailing at present in Palestine. All these negotiations are conducted and the settlement arranged between the Consul interested in the incident and either the Jewish Agency or the Arab Higher Committee. A few days ago I had the opportunity of learning from the most authoritative and reliable source all the details of one of those incidents. A citizen of a great western European power had been "kidnapped" by one of the Jewish terrorist gangs (the Stern Gang, I think). The Consul immediately informed the Jewish Agency that unless the person was returned to him before nightfall the same day the Consulate would be closed to all Jewish organizations in Palestine. At eight o'clock that same evening the person in question was at the Consulate. But once more the whole incident was transacted and settled without intervention of the British authorities.

7. A last curious fact-- the Consulate in Jerusalem of a great western European power finds itself much exposed, because of its situation, when firing is going on between the Old City and the Jewish Quarter of Montefiore (which usually occurs for one or two hours every evening). When the Consul finds that too many bullets are coming close to the Consulate he rings up the office of the Arab Higher Committee and asks them to warn their forces firing from the walls of the Old City to be more careful about their aim. As a matter of fact, this same Consulate had all the windows on the first floor broken a few days ago when a rather loud explosion took place in this same Jewish Quarter Montefiore.



JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
16 East 66th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

March 31, 1948

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
United Nations Palestine Commission
Lake Success, New York

Dear Dr. Bunche:

I want to thank you for your detailed communication of March 29th with reference to the Provisional Council of Government for the Jewish State. Permit me at the same time to express appreciation of your action in arranging for its delivery within a matter of hours after its consideration by the Commission. On behalf of the Jewish Agency I should like to offer the following observations:

1. From paragraph 1 of your letter we note with appreciation that the Commission continues to rely solely upon the Resolution of the General Assembly and plans to proceed, as far as possible, with the implementation of the Plan of Partition with Economic Union. Certain questions arise, however, in connection with the subsequent paragraphs of your letter, which we feel should be clarified without delay. In this connection I would like to point out that while your letter refers only to my letter of March 25th as setting forth our representations to the Commission on the subject of the Provisional Council of Government, we assume that in considering the matter the Commission gave due consideration to my oral submissions to them of March 18th, in the course of which I dealt far more extensively with the subject than was possible in the space of a short letter, and, in fact, sought to anticipate some of the arguments advanced in your communication.
2. In paragraphs 3 and 4 of your letter emphasis is placed on the use in my own letter of March 25th of the terms "establish" and "establishment" in regard to the request that a Provisional Council of the Jewish State and also a central administrative organ be set up. It would appear that a certain misunderstanding has arisen in this connection. Permit me accordingly, by way of clarification, to point out that what we had in mind and what was clearly explained in my oral statement was merely that action should be taken for the selection of the Provisional Council of Government and for the selection in turn by the Provisional Council of Government of the central administrative organ. It was not intended that these bodies should immediately proceed to exercise their functions.

March 31, 1948

3. We had proceeded on the assumption -- an assumption which was strongly reinforced by the position taken by the United Nations Palestine Commission itself in its conversations with the representative of the Mandatory Power concerning the Commission's arrival in Palestine -- that the Provisional Council of Government and the central administrative organ selected by it would require a period of preparation covering all of the six weeks remaining until May 15th. It would obviously be difficult to compress these preparatory steps within a shorter period, as for example, the two weeks prior to the termination of the Mandate. The fact is that without the authority conferred upon a duly selected Provisional Council of Government and through it on the central administrative organ, the necessary preparations could hardly be efficiently undertaken. As I had the opportunity of explaining orally to the Commission, unless those who are to be entrusted with the task of preparing for the functioning of the Provisional Council on the termination of the Mandate have the assurance that they will, in due course, be responsible for the full exercise of administrative authority, their efforts cannot be fully effective.

4. We are, of course, fully aware of the attitude of the Mandatory Power and its insistence on an undivided control pending the termination of the Mandate; though as it happens this control is actually being relinquished not only in certain areas, but also in regard to certain functions, as witness the gradual liquidation, without alternative arrangements, of the postal services. The Mandatory Power, however, has offered no objection to preparatory steps being taken by the Provisional Council of Government so as to enable it to assume responsibility immediately upon the termination of the Mandate. There is, therefore, nothing in the policy of the Mandatory Power to preclude the immediate selection of the Provisional Council.

5. We submit that the distinction made in the second paragraph of Part I 3, 4, of the Plan between the selection of the Provisional Council of Government and the carrying out of its functions is of great importance. It indicates that the authors of the Resolution were fully aware of the contingency that a Provisional Council of Government might be selected, but unable to function. This is, in fact, what is happening in regard to the Jewish State, where a Provisional Council of Government can be selected, though it may be unable for the time being to carry out its functions. The situation is, of course, completely different as regards the Arab State, where there is no possibility even of selecting such a council. Under the above paragraph the Security Council should, by April 1, be informed of these two quite distinct situations. It is suggested that the section of the Commission's second monthly report, referred to in paragraph 5 of your letter, hardly dispenses with the obligation of the United Nations Palestine Commission to proceed with the selection of the Provisional Council of Government. In fact the Commission did not in that report express its inability to select a Provisional

March 31, 1948

Government for the Jewish State. All it did was to indicate that such Council, if selected, would not be in a position to exercise its functions pending the termination of the Mandate on May 15.

6. Reference is made in your letter to the fact that while most of the representative Jewish democratic parties and other Jewish public organizations in Palestine have indicated that the Jewish Agency was entitled to speak for them, certain groups desire to consult directly with the Commission. We are in sympathy with this desire, but feel confident that the Commission will certainly not take the view that one or two such groups may be put in a position to hold up the formation of a Provisional Council of Government. That was certainly not the intention of the General Assembly when it recommended consultation with parties and organizations. The idea undoubtedly was, not to grant undue privileges to one or two groups, but to give to the Commission the opportunity to sound out opinion as broadly as possible among the democratic bodies as a whole -- a step which can certainly be undertaken even while the Commission is in New York. Moreover, the suggestion made by us regarding the possibility of co-option of additional members, would, if accepted, completely obviate the difficulty arising from the fact that not all the groups have not been consulted. On the other hand, the Commission will no doubt bear in mind the possibility that parties with an established position in public life and representing considerable sections of the community may refuse to share responsibility in a Provisional Council of Government with small and ephemeral groups which they regard as utterly unrepresentative.

7. In this connection, if we correctly understand paragraph 3a of your letter, the Commission is not of the opinion that the selection of the Provisional Council of Government must be postponed until the arrival of the Commission in Palestine, though it does take the view that the Provisional Council cannot function in the absence of the Commission as a supervisory organ. We are entirely in accord with this point of view and would like to assure the Commission that the Provisional Council of Government selected by the Commission at Lake Success will not assume any powers without the authority of the United Nations Palestine Commission as long as the Commission will continue to exercise its functions, and will keep in closest possible touch with the Commission while undertaking its preparatory work. Therefore, the problem of delegating authority or exercising supervisory control need not arise until the Palestine Commission is on the spot. This, we believe corresponds with the view expressed in the concluding sentence of paragraph 3a of your letter.

8. We note with gratification the intention expressed by the Commission in the concluding paragraph of your letter to proceed with the steps necessary for the selection of the Provisional Council of Government. We believe that the time has come for this selection to take place without further delay; and we are ready to provide any additional information or assistance that may be required to this end.

Sincerely yours,

Moshe Shertok

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ORG/24
31 March, 1948

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The following replies have been received in response to the letter addressed by the Commission on 20 February to various Jewish parties and public organizations in Palestine with regard to consultations on the Provisional Council of Government for the Jewish State:

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Reply Rec'd</u>	<u>Direct Consultation with Commission in:</u>	<u>Authority vested in Vaad Leumi & Jewish Agency</u>
Ihud (Union) Assn.	5 March 1948	"..... In any consultations which the Palestine Commission is to undertake in relation to the situation in Palestineto consult directly with the Commission in Palestine...."	
Central Agudath Israel	11, 17, 18 & 29 March 1948 Also letter of 23 Feb. from New York Office	London and New York	
Palestine Jewish Labour Party (Mapai)	14 March 1948		X
Aliya Hadasha	14 March 1948		X
Hapoel Hamizrachi	14 March 1948		X
Confederation of General Zionists	14 March 1948		X
United Workers Party of Palestine (Hashomer Hatzair & Ahduthaavoda Peale Zion)	16 March 1948		X
Popular Movement for Jewish State	16 March 1948		X
Masabi	14 March 1948		X
Women's International Zionist Organization	14 March 1948		X
Yemenite Organization in Palestine	14 March 1948		X
Mizrachi Federation	14 March 1948		X
Jewish Sefaradim	21 March 1948		X
United Zionists-	26 March 1948		".....strongly oppose partition and stand firmly basic Jewish State unpartitioned...however... Jewish Agency represents all Zionist factions in foreign affairs including matters provisional Government Council..."

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<u>Organization</u>	<u>Reply Rec'd</u>	<u>Direct Consultation with Commission in:</u>	<u>Authority Vested in Vaad Leumi & Jewish Agency</u>
Palestine Communist Party	26 March 1948		Authority vested in Vaad Leumi & Jewish Agency with certain Reservations
Rabbinical Council	19 March 1948		X
Jewish Communist Party (former Palestine Communist Union)	25 March 1948		X
Merchants & Independent Orthodox (Neutral Religious Union of Erets-Israel and Hassecher Haivri)	14 March 1948 " " "		X X
League for Jewish Arab Rapprochement	No reply has as yet been received from this Association. Mr. Eban of the Jewish Agency has expressed some doubt as to whether it is still in existence.		

WRHS
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MARCH 31 1948
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NEW YORK

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UK/90
2 April 1948

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The following communication has been received from Mr. Fletcher-Cooke of the United Kingdom Delegations

COPY:ks

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.

31st March, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL:

My dear Bunche,

I have been asked to bring to the notice of the Commission the position of

- (a) Palestine Government Scholars, and
- (b) Palestine Government Officers attending courses of instruction outside Palestine.

2. As regards (a) Palestine Government Scholars, it is proposed that the Government of Palestine should accept financial liability in respect of scholars who have already entered upon a course of study, in respect of the financial and academic year 1948/49 or the date of the termination of the course of study, whichever is the earlier. It is also proposed that the necessary funds should be deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies for administration by the Director of Colonial Scholars. The financial liability involved in these arrangements would be included in the truncated estimates which the Government of Palestine are, as the Commission will be aware, preparing in respect of the two months, April and May 1948.

3. His Majesty's Government have approved these proposals in principle subject to acceptance by the Commission of liability in respect of the period after the 15th May, 1948, as falling on the successor authorities and I am, therefore, directed to enquire whether the Commission is prepared to agree to these arrangements.

4. Similar arrangements are contemplated as regards (b) Palestine Government Officers now attending courses of instruction outside Palestine, but I am not yet in a position to supply the Commission with complete information on this point.

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2 April 1948

5. Information regarding (a) Palestine Government Scholars is set out in the enclosed note.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Principle Secretary
to the United Nations Commission on

Yours sincerely,

J. Fletcher-Cooke (signed)

Palestine, United Nations, Lake Success.

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS

The Scholarships covered by this scheme fall into two categories: -

(1) Palestine Government Scholarships -- full or part;

(2) Colonial Development and Welfare Scholarships.

2. Included in (1) above are three Exhibitions awarded in 1945, 1946 and 1947, i.e. two Medical and one Legal. It has been decided that the two Health Department Exhibitions should be converted into full scholarships as from 1st April, 1948.

3. Under (2) above, there are six Social Welfare Scholars and one Education Scholar. It is proposed that these seven scholarships (hitherto paid for from Colonial Development and Welfare funds) should be converted into Palestine Government Scholarships as from the date of the termination of the Mandate.

4. Enclosure (A) is a statement of the estimated cost of these scholarships for the periods 1st April 1948 to 30th September 1948 and 1st October 1948 to 30th September 1949 and thereafter until the scholarships are finally completed.

5. It will be seen that the cost in respect of the period 1st April 1948 to 30th September 1949 is estimated at LP 49,000. For the succeeding years 1949 to 1953 the total cost is estimated at LP 38,000.

6. It will be observed that the estimates are made for the periods ending 30th September each year while the academic year in the United Kingdom terminates at the end of June. In Australia (where there are two scholars) the academic year ends in December. The three or two months after June or December respectively for which provision has been made in the estimates are included in the calculation by the way of precaution against any eventuality. In normal circumstances, therefore, a sum of money will be saved at the end of each academic year from the provision for the extra months in the cost of scholars who have fully completed their courses in June or December.

2 April 1948

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7. Enclosures "B1" to "J2" are schedules indicating the names of scholarship holders and of certain Palestine Government Officers attending courses, containing full particulars of the course of study being followed. It will be observed from these schedules that most of the scholarship courses will not be completed by the end of the academic year 1948/49 and therefore the question of providing funds to enable the holders to complete their courses of study will be a matter for decision by the successor authorities.

J. Fletcher-Cooke (signed)
1.4.48



UK/90
2 April 1948

ENCLOSURE "A"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

Estimated cost of Scholarships for year 1948/49				Estimated cost of scholarships after 1948/49				
	1.4.48 30.9.48 LP	1.10.48 30.9.49 LP	Total LP	1949/50 LP	1950/51 LP	1951/52 LP	1952/53 LP	Total LP
Administration and Legal	3750	7900	11,650	4735	1975	-	-	6710
Education (Government)	5747	8312	14,059	7730	2077	-	-	9807
Education (Jewish)	810	1620	2,430	1620	1720	910	-	4250
Agriculture	1320	2643	3,963	2470	2705	-	-	5175
Posts and Telegraphs	1315	1670	2,985	1265	910	-	-	2175
Public Works	1265	2075	3,340	1720	810	910	-	3440
Health	732	1465	2,197	1465	1465	1315	455	4700
Veterinary	202	405	607	405	405	455	-	1265
Forests	202	-	202	-	-	-	-	-
Statistics	240	-	240	-	-	-	-	-
Land Settlement	202	455	657	-	-	-	-	-
Antiquities	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Six Posts and Telegraphs Students at Coventry for period 15.5.48 to 1.11.49	4000	-	4000	-	-	-	-	-
Seven scholarships taken over from Colonial Development and Welfare scholarships: -								
Six Social Welfare	1005	1290	2295	-	-	-	-	-
One Education	143	380	523	430	-	-	-	430
	21,233	28,215	49,448	21,840	12,067	3,590	455	37,952

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ENCLOSURE "B"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

Administration and Legal Scholars Termination of Course Annual Scholarship LP

1945 Scholars

1. Semir Saba	1949	400
2. Khalil Tuma Abbud	1949	375
3. Abdul-Mun'im Abu Laban	1949	375
4. 'Isa Amin Hunaidi	1949	375
5. Anis Qasim	1949	375
6. Muhammad Khalil Ibrahim	1949	375
7.		

1946 Scholars

7. Edmond Asfur	1949	400
8. Muhammad Haj Ayyash Mulhim	1950	375
9. Ahmad Muhammad Haj	1950	375
10. Hisham Ruhi Abdul Hadi	1950	375
11. Elishu Cohen Toussia	1950	375
12. Eliezer David Bahr	1950	375
13. Samuel Nissim	1949	400
14. Martin Yehuda Bauer	1950	375
15.		

1947 Scholars

15. Najmud-Din Dajani	1951	375
16. Tawfiq Bawarshi	1951	375
17. Agdul-Halim Awad	1951	375
18. Isma'il Nazir	1951	200
19. Michael Kahn	1950	375
20. Ishaq Gharabli	1951	375

Enclosure "B2"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

ADMINISTRATION AND LEGAL SCHOLARS
(1945, 46, and 47)

Name of Scholar	Course of Study	University or College (UK)	Duration of course	Termination of course
1. Samir Saba	Oriental Languages	Magdalen College Oxford	3 years extended to 4 years	1949
2. Khalil Tuma Abbud	LLB, Bar	University College London	4 years	1949
3. Abdul Mun'im Agulaban	LLB, Bar	" " "	4 years	1949
4. 'Isa Amin Humaidi	LLB, Bar	" " "	4 years	1949
5. Anis Qasim	LLB, Bar	King's College London	4 years	1949
6. Muhd. Khalil Ibrahim	LLB, Bar	Liverpool Univer. London	4 years	1949
7. Edmond Asfur	Moral Sciences	Magdalen College Oxford	3 years	1949
8. Muhd. Haj Ayyash Mulhim	Law and Bar	Leeds University	4 years	1950
9. Ahmad Muhd. Haj	Law & Bar	Leeds University	4 years	1950
10. Hisham Rumi Abdul Hadi	Law & Bar	University College Nottingham	4 years	1950
11. Eliahu Cohen Toussia	Law & Bar	University College Exeter	4 years	1950
12. Eliezer David Behr	Law & Bar	Univer. College Exeter	4 years	1950
13. Samuel Nissim	Engineering	Technical College Brighton	3 years	1949
14. Martin Jehuda Bauer	History	Gordiff Univer.	4 years	1950
15. Najmud-Din Dajani	English	University College Abergstugth	4 years	1951
16. Tawfiq Bawarshi	Economic Science	Edinburgh Univer.	4 years	1951
17. Abdul Halim Awad	Law & Bar	King's College, Lon.	4 years	1951
18. Isma'il Nazir	Law and Bar	" " "	4 years	1951
19. Michael Kahn	Law & Bar	" " "	3 years	1950
20. Izhaq Gharabli	Law & Bar	University College Nottingham	4 years	1951

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ENCLOSURE "C"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS
EDUCATION (GOVERNMENT) SCHOLARS
(1945, 1946, 1947)

(Showing name of scholar, course of study, university of college, duration and termination of course, and annual scholarship in LP).

1. Jamil Arif Budairi	B.SC. (Sp) in Mathematics	University College, Nottingham, U.K.	3 years	1948	LP 375
2. Walid Arafat	B.A. (Gen) and Honours in English	University College, Exeter, U.K.	4 years	1949	375
3. Na'im Anabtawi	English	University College, Southampton, U.K.	3 years	1948	375
4. (Miss) Terese Nasnas	B.A. (Gen) and Education	University College, Exeter, U.K.	3 years	1948	375
5. (Miss) May Haddad	B.A. (Gen) Pure Mathematics and Physics, Geography, University College, Exeter, U.K.		3 years	1948	375
6. Isma'il Shahid	B.SC Chemistry	Aberdeen University, U.K.	4 years	1949	375
7. Amin Tibi	History (Anc. and Mediev)	King's College, London, U.K.	3 years	1948	375
8. Hikmat Faris Lubbadah	Arabic Literature	Fuad I University, Cairo, Egypt	3 years	1948	205
9. Irfan Arif Qa'war	Classics	Durham University (1946-47) and St. John's College, Oxford	5 years	1951	400
10. Fatin Bulos	Physics	University College, Nottingham, U.K.	4 years	1950	400
11. Zuhair Karai	Zoology, with Botany	Imperial College, London, U.K.	4 years	1950	400 (+ 360 as family allow.)
12. Ma'awiya Dirhalli	English	Trinity College, Dublin, Eire	4 years	1950	375
13. Wasfi Hijab	Philosophy (Ph.D)	Trinity College, Cambridge, U.K.	2 years	1948	400

Palestine Government Scholarships (continued)

14.	Ihsan Abbas	Arabic Literature	Fu'ad 1 University, Cairo, Egypt	3 years	1949	205 (plus 50 as family allowance)
						LP
15.	As'ad Yusuf Naer	Mathematics	Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, U.K.	3 years	1950	400
16.	Munthir Fahum	History	Edinburgh, U.K.	3 years	1950	375
17.	Hanafi Farahat	Mathematics & Physics	University College, Bangor U.K.	4 years	1951	375
18.	Hasan Abu Maizar	Diploma P.T.	Jordanhill Training Centre, Glasgow, U.K.	3 years	1950	375
19.	Musa Constantine Bishuti,	Diploma Education	Institute of Education, London, U.K.	1 year	1948	375
20.	Najib Budairi	Electrical Engineering,	Royal Technical College, Glasgow, U.K.	3 years	1950	400
21.	(Miss) Saba Arafat	B.A. (Gen) English Geography & History	University College Exeter, U.K.	3 years	1950	375
22.	(Miss) Wadi's Haddad	P.T. Diploma	The Bergman Osterberg P.T. College Kent, U.K.	3 years	1950	375
23.	(Miss) Ophelia Jamil Butros	Domestic Science	Gloucestershire College for Domestic Science U.K.	3 years	1950	375
24.	George Hananiya	Chemistry	Leeds University, U.K.	3 years	1950	400
25.	Jamil Ali Salih	Geography	University College, Nottingham U.K.	3 years	1950	400
26.	Hisham Hashim	Latin	University College, Bangor, U.K.	4 years	1951	375
27.	Abdallah Ar'ar	Agriculture	University College, Nottingham, U.K.	4 years	1951	400

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28.	Mahmud Samra				LP
	Arabic				
	Fuad 1 University, Cairo, Egypt	3 years	1950		180
29.	(Miss) Asia Touza				
	Geography				
	Fuad 1 University, Cairo, Egypt	4 years	1951		150
					(in hostel)
30.	(Miss) Nadira Sarraj				
	Arabic				
	Fuad 1 University, Cairo, Egypt	4 years	1951		150
					(in hostel)
31.	(Miss) Yusra Kayyali				
	Education				
	Institute of Education for Women				
	Teachers, Cairo, Egypt	2 years	1949		60



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2 April 1948

ENCLOSURE "D1"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

Education (Jewish) Scholars

		<u>Termination of Course</u>	<u>Annual Scholarship</u>
<u>1947</u>			
1.	Amos Arnstein	1952	400 LP
2.	Aaron Biram	1951	400 LP
3.	Gabriel Kirschner	1951	400 LP
4.	K. F. Lowenstein	1952	400 LP

ENCLOSURE "D2"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS
EDUCATION (JEWISH) SCHOLARS
1947

(Showing name of Scholar, Course of Study, University or College, Duration of Course, and Termination of Course)

1.	Amos Arnstein Medicine Middle Sex Hospital, Medical School, London	5 years	1952
2.	Aaron Biram Civil Engineering City and Guilds, London, U.K.	4 years	1951
3.	Gabriel Kirschner Mechanical Engineering City and Guilds, London, U.K.	4 years	1951
4.	K. F. Lowenstein Agricultural Engineering Royal Technical College, Glasgow, U.K.	5 years	1952

UK/90
2 April 1948

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

ENCLOSURE "E1"

Agriculture Scholars

<u>1945</u>		<u>Termination Of Course</u>	<u>Annual Scholarship LP.</u>
1.	Sami George Matar	1949	220
<hr/>			
<u>1946</u>			
2.	W. R. Asfur	1950	400
<hr/>			
<u>1947</u>			
3.	Ibrahim Suleiman Abu Sharr	1951	400
4.	Naarat Rashid Fadda	1951	400
5.	Madmad Uqab Yahya	1951	400
6.	Abdul-Mun'im Hasan Mudammad	1951	400
7.	Muhammad Hafiz Salim	1951	400



UK/90
2 April 1948

ENCLOSURE "E2"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

AGRICULTURE SCHOLARS

(1945, 1946 & 1947)

Name of Scholar, Course of Study, University or College	Country	Duration of Course	Termination of Course
1. Sami George Mater Agricultural Degree Course Farag 1 University, Alexandria	Egypt	4 years	1949
2. W. R. Asfur Agricultural Economics Aberystwyth, N. Wales	U.K.	4 years	1950
3. Ibrahim Suleiman Abu Sharr Agricultural Chemistry University College, Aberystwyth	U.K.	4 years	1951
4. Nasrat Rashid Fadda Botany (sp. in Plant Pathology) Imperial College, London	U.K.	4 years	1951
5. Mahmud Uqab Yahya Gen. Agric. (sp. in Agronomy or Plant Breeding) Adelaide University	Australia	4 years	1951
6. Abdul Mun'im Hasan Muhammad Gen. Agric. (sp. in Animal Husbandry) Adelaide University	Australia	4 years	1951
7. Muhammad Hafiz Salim Gen. Agriculture Queens University, Belfast	Eire	4 years	1951

UK/90
2 April 1948

ENCLOSURE "F1"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

Posts and Telegraphs Scholars

<u>1945</u>	<u>Termination of Course</u>	<u>Annual Scholarship LP.</u>
1. Hanna Ashqar	1948	400
2. Khalil Mahfuz Ajinni	1948	400

<u>1946</u>		
3. Umar Aqqad	1949	400

<u>1947</u>		
4. George Kamar	1951	400
5. Jack Hananiya	1951	400
6. Berj V.G. Matossian	1950	400

WRHS



UK/90
2 April 1948

ENCLOSURE "F2"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS SCHOLARS

(1945, 1946 & 1947)

Name of Scholar, Course of Study, University or College, Country	Duration of Course	Termination of Course	Remarks
1. Hanna Ashgar Electrical Engineering City and Guilds, London, U.K.	3 years	1948	
2. Khalil Mahfuz Ajlami Electrical Engineering City and Guilds, London U.K.	3 years	1948	
3. Umar Aqqad Electrical Engineering Manchester University, U.K.	3 years	1949	
4. George Kamar Electrical Engineering Loughborough U.K.	4 years	1951	
5. Jack Hananiya Electrical Engineering Loughborough, U.K.	4 years	1951	
6. Benj. V.G. Matossian Electrical Engineering Royal Technical College Glasgow U.K.	3 years	1950) Scholarship) awarded as) from 2nd year

UK/90
2 April 1948

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

ENCLOSURE "G1"

Public Works Scholars

<u>1945</u>	<u>Termination of Course</u>	<u>Annual Scholarship LP.</u>
1. Fuad Jiryis al-Haj	1948	400.
2. Faruq Zuhair Shihabi	1949	400.
<hr/>		
<u>1946</u>		
3. Misbah Zehlan	1950	400.
4. Sa'id Buraik	1950	400.
5.		
<hr/>		
<u>1947</u>		
5. George Kardush	1952	400.
6. Zaki Hafiz Abu'Id	1952	400.

WRHS



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2 April 1948

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

PUBLIC WORKS SCHOLARS

(1945, 1946 & 1947)

ENCLOSURE "G2"

Name of Scholar	Course of Study	University or College	Duration of Course	Termination of Course	Remarks
1. Fu'ad Jiryis al Haj	Mechanical Engineering	City and Guilds London, U.K.	3 years	1948)Practical)Training is)strongly re-)commended after)the degree for)2 years for)which provision)may be made.
2. Faruq Zuhair Shihabi	Civil Engineering	City and Guilds London plus Bournemouth Tech. College, U.K.	4 years	1949))
3. Misbah Zahlan	Mechanical Engineering	Sunderland Tech. College, U.K.	4 years	1950)Practical Train)ing is strongly)recommended)after the de-)gree for 2 yrs.)for which pro-)vision is made.
5. George Kardush	Electrical Engineering	Loughborough, U.K.	5 years	1952	
6. Zaki Hafiz Abu 'Id	Electrical Engineering	- do -, U.K.	5 years	1952	

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2 April 1948

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

ENCLOSURE "H1"

Health Scholars

1946

	<u>Termination of Course</u>	<u>Annual Scholarship LP.</u>
1. (Miss) Ismat Ibrahim Snobar	1952	400
2. (Miss) Nelly 'Isa Matta	1951	250

1947

(1)	(3. Gabriel Makhlouf	1952	400
	(4. Mohammad Ma' tuq	1953	400

Note:

- (1) These two scholars were awarded an exhibition of LP. 150 p. a. each when they were selected. There was at the time no money in the budget of the Health Department, and the intention was that the exhibition in the following year should be increased. The calculation of the cost of the scholarships in respect of these two scholars has been made on the basis of full scholarships of LP. 400 p. a. each.

UK/90
2 April 1948

ENCLOSURE "H2"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

HEALTH SCHOLARS

(1946 & 1947)

Name of Scholar	Course of Study	University or College	Country	Duration of Course	Termination of Course
1. (Miss) Ismat Ibrahim Snobar	Medicine	Royal Forces Hospital Medical, London	U.K.	6 years	1952
2. (Miss) Nelly 'Isa Matta	Medicine	American Univ. Beirut	Lebanon	5 years	1951
3. Gabriel Makhluf	Medicine	Liverpool	U.K.	5 years	1952
4. Muhammad Ma'tuq	Medicine	Birmingham	U.K.	6 years	1953

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2 April 1948

ENCLOSURE "L"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS

LAND SETTLEMENT SCHOLARS
(1945)

	<u>Termination of Course</u>	<u>Annual Scholarship LP</u>
1. Nadi Abdallah Kardus	1949	400

VETERINARY SCHOLARS
(1947)

1. Abdallah As'ad Wakim	1952	400
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STATISTICS SCHOLARS
(1947)

1. Salem Khamis	1948	375
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FOREST SCHOLARS
(1945)

1. G. Douer - has been on study leave since 1945. This has been converted to an annual scholarship of LP.400 as from 15.5.48. The course is due to terminate in 1948.

ANTIQUITIES SCHOLARS

1. Nagib Nassar - Following a course at Faruq University Alexandria Egypt. This course which is due to end in June, 1948 has been converted to a scholarship. Cost LP 300.

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2 April 1948

ENCLOSURE "12"

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

Name of Scholar, Course of Study, College or University	Country	Duration of Course	Termination of Course	Remarks
LAND SETTLEMENT SCHOLARS (1945)				
1. Nadi Abdallah Kardus Civil Engineer (Irrigation) University College, London	U.K.	4 years	1949	
FOREST SCHOLARS (1945)				
1. G. Douer Forestry Edinburgh	U.K.	3 years	1948	Mr. Douer has been on study leave since 1945.
VETERINARY SCHOLARS (1947)				
1. Abdallah As'ad Wakim Veterinary Science Liverpool	U.K.	5 years	1952	
STATISTICS SCHOLARS (1947)				
1. Salem Khamis Ph.D. (Statist.) University College, London	U.K.	1 year	1948	
ANTIQUITIES (1947)				
1. Nagib Nassar Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology Farouq University, Alexandria.	Egypt	1 year	1948	

UK/90
2 April 1948

ENCLOSURE "J1"

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND SCHOLARSHIPS

(1946 & 1947)

AS CONVERTED INTO GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

A. Social Welfare

Termination of Course

1. (Miss) Mary Sudah

1948

2. (Miss) Ismat Abu Laban

1948

3. (Miss) Iva David

1948

4. (Miss) Marian Za'rur

1949

5. Rastum Madi

1949

6. J. Gross

1949

B. Education (Government)

1. Sadiq Ibrahim Odah

1950

Note:- The scholarship in respect of the above mentioned scholars should be converted into a scholarship at the present Government scholarship rate, namely LP.375.- per annum, as from 15.5.1948 when the Mandate is due to terminate.

UK/90
2 April 1948

ENCLOSURE "J2"

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND SCHOLARS
(1946 & 1947)

Name of Scholars, Course of Study, University or College	Country	Duration of Course	Termination of Course
SOCIAL WELFARE			
1. (Miss) Mary Sudah Cert. Social Science & Administration, London School of Economics	U.K.	2 years	1948
2. (Miss) Ismat Abu Laban Cert. Social Science & Adminis- tration, London School of Economics	U.K.	2 years	1948
3. (Miss) Eva David Cert. Social Science & Administration, London School of Economics	U.K.	2 years	1948
4. (Miss) Mariam Za'rur Cert. in Social Science & Administration, London School of Economics	U.K.	2 years	1949
5. Rustum Madi Cert. in Social Science & Administration, London School of Economics	U.K.	2 years	1949
6. J. Gross Cert. in Social Science & Administration, London School of Economics	U.K.	2 years	1949
EDUCATION			
1. Sadiq Ibrahim Odeh History Glasgow University	U.K.	4 years	1950

COPY

UK/94
6 April 1948

Handwritten initials and marks in the top right corner.

The following communication, concerning the cost of maintaining Palestine Government Officers attending courses of instruction outside Palestine, has been received from Mr. Fletcher-Cooke of the United Kingdom Delegation (see UK/90).

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building
New York 1, N.Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

5th April, 1948

Dear Bunche,

May I refer you to paragraph 4 of my letter of the 31st March on the subject of (a) Palestine Government Scholars and (b) Palestine Government Officers attending courses of instruction outside Palestine.

2. I have now received information that the cost of maintaining those Palestine Government Officers at present attending courses of instruction outside Palestine until the completion of such courses is not expected to exceed LP 4,500.

3. Detailed information regarding the names and departments of these Officers is available should the Commission require it.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) WALLA

(for) J. Fletcher-Cooke

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Principal Secretary to the United Nations
Commission on Palestine
United Nations
Lake Success

AP/20
6 April 1948

COPY

The following memorandum on the possibilities for avoiding armed conflict in Palestine has been received from Colonel Roscher Lund of the Secretariat Advance Party, Jerusalem, by Air Pouch No. 3 on 5 April.

PALESTINE COMMISSION ADVANCE PARTY

POSSIBILITIES FOR ACTION IN PALESTINE

(Memorandum by Colonel Roscher Lund)

The situation in Palestine is getting more and more tense day by day. The number of incidents and the number of casualties is steadily increasing. This is partly due to the fact that both sides get better and better organized for fighting, more weapons are distributed and more people trained and ready for action. Accordingly, more eager or nervous people cause incidents. Partly it is due to the time getting closer to the day when the two parties will start the fighting fully.

If a decision should be taken on any solution for Palestine it must be backed by force. To back by force any solution for the whole of Palestine if the transfer of responsibilities is to be 15 May, can only be done by British troops that are on the spot now and know the country and the conditions. To organize an international United Nations force large enough to cope with the situation before 15 May is hardly possible.

It would be optimistic to believe that there is any easy way out of this security problem. It is doubtful whether the Jews or Arabs will have any respect for a token force even if it consisted of soldiers of one of the big nations. Between the two World Wars Great Britain was one of the world's most powerful nations, but that did not stop the Arabs and Jews from killing British soldiers. When a fight between some hundred armed Jews and Arabs on each side is going on, no prestige can break that fight up, only solid force.

A number of Jews have in private conversations urged that the Commission should come here and carry out its work under Jewish protection and with a token force of international police or troops. Such a solution has its dangerous disadvantages. A United Nations body here would have to be entirely independent of both sides to be able, in action, to do its duty without thinking about whether the one or the other party would like it. If the Commission depended, in security matters, upon one side, it would not have full freedom of action.

Another easy way has been hoped for in the form of agreement or truce between the two opponents. It is, however, doubtful whether the political leaders have the grip on the situation today to stop fighting and even if they can the development may bring the leaders one side or the other to change their minds. That would place a United Nations body here in the middle of fighting without the necessary means of protection. United Nations prestige in this part of the world has already suffered so much that this risk should be avoided.

To achieve a peaceful settlement of the problems in Palestine is obviously very difficult and if United Nations does not find a solution the result will probably be that the two parties may fight it out to a practical arrangement—a practical partition. This result, however, regrettable, has a few practical advantages. Any solution enforced on the country will need substantial military forces for its implementation and be very expensive. Forces cannot be kept in the country for a long time and fighting will probably start as soon as they leave again. A temporary mandate will, in itself, not solve any of the difficult problems here, but will eventually, if it can be carried through, only give some time for further negotiations.

The only practical possibility within United Nations limitation if the civil war cannot be avoided is to try to save Jerusalem from fighting. This ought to be possible if quick action can be taken.

Both the Arabs and the Jews have the Holy Places that they would hate to see damaged. If fighting starts in Jerusalem, the bloodshed will be very heavy. The Jews here (about 100,000) for practical and political reasons cannot be evacuated. Supply for this population will be very difficult to keep up. Both parties will have to try to capture the whole city for tactical reasons, and for reasons of prestige. The outcome of such a fight is very uncertain. There is, therefore, a chance that negotiations for a truce for the Jerusalem area might give results on both sides. The Jews would most probably agree on a plan of truce. ~~A~~ A United Nations body in Jerusalem would also reduce the danger of any of the neighbouring Arab countries interfering in the conflict with their troops, and it would mean a good deal also regarding possibilities for later negotiations for the whole of Palestine.

If truce negotiations for the Jerusalem area should be successful, civil war will still go on in the country and in areas vital for Jerusalem's needs. An international force will be needed to guard the borders of the Jerusalem area and the vital supply organs. The decision of the size and composition of a force and regulation of its movements will be entirely a matter for the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee to decide, but to give an idea of the extent of the problem, below is given an estimate of what, roughly, would be needed in this connection:

Protection of Jerusalem with its necessary public services will include the following tasks:

1. Protection of Government offices and key personnel.
2. Maintenance of law and order within the area and form reserve for municipal police.
3. Protection of Holy Sites.
4. Protection of Jerusalem Power Station and grid.
5. " " " Water supply.
 - (a) Ras el Ein and pipeline with pumping stations to Jerusalem
 - (b) Solomon's Pools;
 - (c) Ein Farah.
6. Protection and service Lydda and Kalandia Airfields.
7. Protection of harbour base (Haifa, Tel-Aviv or Jaffa) and communication from base to Jerusalem.
8. Eventual protection and service of railway from Haifa to Jerusalem.

This has up to now transported all oil and fuel to Jerusalem. ~~There is~~
~~no chance of its being replaced by a pipeline~~ and there might be a chance to get an agreement on keeping it going as it is of equal interest to both parties.

For protection mentioned above under points 1-7, a military force of about 10,000 with assistance of municipal police might be sufficient.

UK/92
6 April 1948

all
JL
22

COPY

The following Circular and Appendix "B" form have been received from the United Kingdom Delegation.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
JERUSALEM

CSU/18/48

15th March, 1948

GENERAL CIRCULAR NO. 9.

I am directed to refer to my General Circular No. 8 of the 2nd March, 1948, regarding the request of the United Nations Palestine Commission that they should be informed which officers would be willing to remain in the service of a successor authority in Palestine. Unless replies have already been collected in some other form it would be convenient if they could be forwarded on the attached proforma, (Appendix "A"). The address to which replies should be sent is "The United Nations Palestine Commission Secretariat, c/o General Post Office, Jerusalem".

2. Where officers do not wish to remain in the service of a successor authority they should be asked to state their reasons for the information of the High Commissioner, so as to enable him to decide whether the circumstances justify the officer's refusal within the terms of paragraph 5. of Staff Circular No. 3 of 1948. A tabular statement of the reasons for officers refusals should be submitted on the attached pro-forma (Appendix "B"), addressed to the Civil Service Commissioner, c/o The Chief Secretary's Office, Jerusalem.

(H.L.G. GURNEY)
CHIEF SECRETARY

Distribution: All Heads of Departments and District Commissioners.

UK/92
6 April 1948

(Appendix "B")

CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSIONER

The following persons do not wish to serve the Successor States
the City of Jerusalem or the Joint Economic Board for the reasons shown

<u>Surname</u>	<u>Other Names</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>date of Birth</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Reasons for Refusal to serve.</u>
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WRHS



COPY

AP/21
6 April 1948

OK
9/11/48

The following confidential correspondence relating to the effort of the President of the Municipal Corporation of Jerusalem to arrange a truce in that City, arrived in air-pouch number 3 from the Advance Party on 5 April 1948.

AP/21
6 April 1948

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF JERUSALEM

13 March 1948

Dear Dr. Azcarate:

I enclose herewith copies of my Peace Project for Jerusalem and correspondence on the subject between representatives of the Arab and Jewish Communities and myself.

You will of course treat them as confidential for the time being though the time may come when it will be good policy to publish them.

I also send for your information a copy of a letter which I have just addressed to the District Commissioner. In it I give further explanations regarding the present and future financial needs of the Municipality.

I know you will want the Municipality kept alive until the new order is installed, when, presumably, we shall be under the care of the international regime. I can assure you that any influence you can exert to help us will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. M. GRAVES

AP/21
6 April 1948

A/13/94/

March 1948

Dear Dr. Khalidi,

Further to my letter of 9th March No. A/13/94 I send you herewith a copy of the Jewish Agency's reply to my Peace Project for Jerusalem.

2. I cannot help thinking that in view of the misery and destruction now being caused to the citizens of Jerusalem without any serious military damage being done to either side, it would be prudent as well as humane to call a halt to hostilities in the City of Jerusalem.

3. Why not follow the suggestion made by the Jewish Agency for a "ceasefire" for an experimental period of, say, fourteen days, which would be long enough to show that the parties were serious, and could be renewed by mutual consent?

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. M. Graves

Chairman
MUNICIPAL COMMISSION

Dr. H. F. Khalidi,
Secretary,
Arab Higher Executive,
P.O. B. 1269, Jerusalem.

AP/21
6 April 1948

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE
P.O. Box 92
Jerusalem

8th March,
1948

Dear Mr. Graves,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Project of Peace for Jerusalem and to reply as follows:

We are ready, and indeed, eager to secure a truce, armistice, or peace in Jerusalem, for any length of time, so that every man, woman and child in this city may be safe and there be no firing or hostilities within either the new or the old Jerusalem.

Jews object most strongly to the setting up of mutually inaccessible zones in the city. Moslems, Christians and Jews must have free access in equal measure to all parts of Jerusalem. Jews do not wish or require their "safety to be guaranteed by the Arabs." They desire the safety of all who dwell in the city to be guaranteed in equal measure by all parties concerned. They are prepared, for their part, to give an undertaking to that effect.

Yours sincerely

Signed Leo Kohn.

SECRETARY.

R. M. Graves Esq.
Chairman
Municipal Commission,
JERUSALEM

AP/21
6 April 1948

Ref. A/68/1576

THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem 6th March 1948

Dear Mr. Graves,

I have read with great interest your peace project for Jerusalem and fully appreciated the motives underlying your good endeavours.

I have discussed the matter with members of the Executive and other responsible persons who are of the opinion that such a move is premature until such time at least as the whole political situation in Palestine is renewed and becomes more settled.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. F. KHALIDI

DR. H. F. KHALIDI
Secretary A. H. Executive.

W.F.H.S.
© 1948
© 1948



COPY
A/13/94

~~SECRET~~
SECRET

AP/21
6 April 1948

9th March 1948

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you that I have handed copies of my Peace Project for Jerusalem as amended by you, and with a few minor additions, to Dr. Khalidi and Mr. Ben Gurion.

2. Dr. Khalidi was very polite and thanked me for my initiative, promising to submit the Project to his Executive. He has now sent me a letter, of which I enclose a copy, stating that he and the Higher Executive consider that the arrangements contemplated are premature at the present stage.

3. I saw Mr. Ben Gurion yesterday and discussed the Project which had been in his hands for a few days.

4. He disagreed with the number and the variety of the clauses, and would not accept the proposal that the Jews of the Old City should be guaranteed by the Arabs after the withdrawal of the Hagana which he said was insulting to Jewry, and considered that the proposed restriction of Jews to Jewish areas and Arabs to Arab areas was undesirable and offensive to both Communities.

5. However, he said that he and the Yishuv were very anxious for the peace of Jerusalem and were prepared to undertake that not a shot would be fired by any Jew in the City for a specified agreed period - a week, a month or a year - if the Arabs would make and observe a similar undertaking. When I mentioned that he might have some difficulty in making Jewish dissidents comply with such an undertaking, he said that he would be able to do so.

6. I promised to convey his views to the Arab Higher Executive.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. M. GRAVES
CHAIRMAN MUNICIPAL COMMISSION

The Chief Secretary,
Secretariat, Jerusalem
Copy to District Commissioner

AP/21
6 April 1948

PEACE PROJECT FOR JERUSALEM

During the past three months hundreds of people have been killed or injured in Jerusalem in a species of warfare devoid of rules and humanity. Many more have lost property or their livelihood. Nobody has gained anything and no good can possibly come to either side from the continuance of strife and bloodshed in the City.

The vast majority of the inhabitants desire to live in peace and to be freed from the increasing dangers of communal disorders. They recognise that while there must be political disagreements these can never be solved by violence, and that if the life of the City is to survive some modus vivendi must be found to enable the two Communities to live together until their political relationship can be permanently settled.

For this purpose I ask that both Communities should henceforth conscientiously observe a truce of God and the following rules of conduct:

- (a) Each Community should for the time being restrict the movement of its members to its own areas which will be policed by its own members of the Municipal Police Force.
- (b) Each Community should solemnly undertake not to attack the other by sending armed men into that Community's area or by firing from one area into another.
- (c) Each Community should bind itself to exercise the utmost self-restraint and control the violent elements in its midst.
- (d) Each Community should refrain from retaliation and reprisals which can only make it more difficult for the leaders of either Community to prevent further attacks and counter-reprisals. This recommendation is the most difficult of fulfilment, but it is the most important of all.
- (e) Each Community should fully respect all vehicles carrying the Red Cross, Red Crescent or Red Shield, and should undertake that any such vehicle would not be used for any purpose not authorised by these signs.
- (f) Passage by members of one Community through the territory of the other would be permitted in the case of funeral parties or revictualling parties under a flag of truce. A minimum number of omnibuses should be permitted to operate.
- (g) No armed men should be permitted to live within any area reserved for the other Community.
- (h) All armed men should leave the portion of the Old City occupied by Orthodox Jews, whose safety would be guaranteed by the Arabs if this were done, and the Old Montefiore quarter should be similarly evacuated by all armed men and

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6 April 1948

placed under the protection of British forces and the Municipality.

This appeal has the support and goodwill of all the people of Jerusalem except those who are determined to submerge this sacred City in chaos and bloodshed for political ends.

If these rules of conduct are observed, peace, if not at first goodwill, will be restored, and the life of this city, so often destroyed in the past, will be able to continue.



AP/21
6 April 1948

SONY

March, 1948

District Commissioner,
Jerusalem District,
Jerusalem.

Sir:

I have the honour to refer to my letter No. A/2/3"47/48" addressed to you on 1st March, 1948, describing the serious financial situation of the Jerusalem Municipality.

2. Since writing to you I have appealed to the public at a press-conference held on March 3rd to resume payment of Municipal rates and taxes together with the rapidly accumulating arrears, but I am unable to report that the press has supported my appeal in a serious manner and am not aware that any leading articles on our Municipal finances have been published in the newspapers of either Community. Some publicity was of course given to my appeal in the press and the P.B.S. broadcast must have been listened to by a great many persons.

3. Revenue in February was slightly better than in January and amounted to about LP.13,000 as compared with LP.10,500 in the previous month. This increase is almost negligible, if compared with the average of over LP.40,000, which we expect to collect monthly.

Since the beginning of March the collections of water-rates have been approaching the normal but, though we have collected an appreciable sum in liquor licenses, the revenue for the month is unlikely to be much more than half of the normal and I expect the collections for the months of February and March to fall short by several thousand pounds of the amount estimated by the Treasurer viz. LP.46,000 (see para 5 of my letter of March 1st). In addition we have incurred an expenditure of LP.2,000 for clearing debris and similar operations in Ben Yehuda Street during the week following the outrage. This expenditure would have been much greater, if a large number of unpaid volunteers had not assisted in the operations.

When I reported my impressions of the scene of destruction to Mr. Stewart, then Acting Chief Secretary, and told him that the cost of restoring the roadway to normal would fall on the Municipality - this being one of our regular duties - he asked me to address him on the subject with a view to obtaining assistance from Government, in the shape of a contribution to the cost of the work.

4. At the last meeting of the Municipal Commission on 10th March the financial situation was again discussed, and the Commission decided that the extremely grave situation in which the Municipality finds itself, should again be brought to the

AP/21
6 April 1948

notice of Government, to whom it should be explained in unmistakable terms that in addition to requiring a sum of probably not less than LP.30,000 to meet our obligations at the end of the current month, we should certainly require important financial assistance to enable us to carry on in the new financial year.

5. It was felt by the Commission, and I personally hold this view very strongly, that the financial misfortunes of the Municipality are not in any way due to extravagance, maladministration, miscalculation or other forms of financial error. The situation which has arisen is the direct consequence of the policy of His Majesty's Government and of the United Nations Organization. In the circumstances the Commission are of opinion that they have the right to count upon the aid of the Palestine Government. The latter cannot contemplate with indifference the prospect that the Municipality, for which under the Ordinance they have a direct responsibility and whose administration they have placed under the direction of a Commission of Government Officers, should be forced to declare itself bankrupt and withdraw services from the citizens.

6. Most of the reasons for the non-payment of rates and taxes enumerated in my letter of 1st March still hold good, but I feel that even more importance should now be given to the fact that the Commission is out of touch with the citizens of both Communities and that they cannot count on enlisting the sympathy and cooperation of the public through the District Officers, whose own situation vis-a-vis the politicians of their Communities must be extremely difficult.

7. I am of opinion that in view of the general unwillingness of the rate-payers to fulfil their financial obligations to a Municipality governed by a body non-representative of the citizens, and in view of the fact that the Commission is in the natural course of events on the verge of dissolution, the High Commissioner should be advised to dissolve the Commission at the end of the current month and set up two independent Emergency Committees representative of the Arab and Jewish Communities to administer the Municipal affairs of their respective Communities. It would doubtless be necessary to duplicate the financial organization of the Municipality, but I should not expect to have to add to the Staff. In any case, the details of a new, if temporary organization, would have to be worked out with the Communities, without whose cooperation we shall be unable to carry on. For the present I would invite you to impress upon Government the need for creating conditions in which we shall be able to count on the aid of the Communities. But I should add that however desirable such aid may be, it would be folly to expect

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that it would restore the Municipality to solvency in a short time. I, therefore, recommend that Government should at once envisage the necessity for contributing sufficient funds to the Municipality whether by way of a loan or a grant in aid to enable normal services to be rendered, including a minimum amount of maintenance of streets and pavements. Such contributions should continue, I submit, until the Successor Government of Jerusalem is in a position to make funds available for the continuance of the work of the Municipality.

8. I fully understand what difficulties are involved in taking wise decisions to meet this emergency, considering the extreme obscurity of the political situation, but I am convinced that Government will realize that they are in honour bound not to let the Municipality collapse for lack of funds, at any rate for the period during which they continue to administer the country. I also trust that the necessity will be realised, if the Government of Jerusalem devolves upon the United Nations Organization in future, to make arrangements with that Organization to keep the Municipality afloat until normal conditions, including security and a stable administration, are restored.

9. The City Treasurer has prepared under my instructions a summary estimate of revenue and expenditure for the coming financial year based upon the prospect that revenue, with the exception of water-rates, will be very difficult to collect. Apart from the water-rate which, it is hoped, may be collected nearly in full, the Treasurer anticipates a falling off in collections of about 75%. He has reckoned upon a decrease of expenditure of LP.117,000 as compared with the final estimate for the current year, most of the reduction being in expenditure on works. The upshot of the Treasurer's calculations is that a deficit of LP.209,000 on the whole year might be anticipated.

I forward you a copy of the Treasurer's rough estimate of a "Starvation" budget for the year 1948-1949.

10. Before closing I wish to draw your attention to the views expressed by the Commission on the suggestion that money specifically reserved for certain purposes such as Provident Fund and Water Department Renewals should be raided and used for the time being to make up the deficit. It has also been suggested that the LP.60,000 promised by Government as a loan to the Municipality for the purpose of erecting dwellings for Ex-Servicemen should be used for paying salaries and meeting other expenditure, and eventually recovered and utilised for its original purpose. You are aware that

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6 April 1948

no applications for the dwellings in question have been received from qualified members of the Arab Community and that this Scheme will consequently only benefit Jewish Ex-Servicemen. I am convinced that the amount in question should be received by the Municipality and, after deduction of whatever is at present due to the architect for fees, the residue should be deposited in the bank until such time as it may be possible to proceed with the Scheme and on the strict understanding that it should not be used for any other purpose. Any other method of disposing of this money after it passes into the hands of the Municipality would, to put it mildly, cause the most unfavourable comment among the Jewish Community and I trust that the Commission will not be asked to make what I consider an improper use of these monies or the funds referred to at the beginning of this paragraph.

11. I shall be grateful if you will be good enough to convey the contents of this letter to Government at the earliest possible moment and to request that no time should be lost in taking decisions on the various urgent and vital matters with which I have dealt.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. M. GRAVES
CHAIRMAN
MUNICIPAL COMMISSION

RMG/AL

AP/21
6 April 1948

EMERGENCY ESTIMATES 1948-49

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND TREASURY

I.	General Administration	
	Personal Emoluments	9,700
I B.	Treasury	
	Personal Emoluments	8,320
	Compensatory allowances	19,200
Ic.	Other charges	7,000
II.	Pensions and Gratuities	4,230
V.	Education	4,000
VI.	Social Services	2,000
IX.	Payment of loans and interests	11,200
XI.	Miscellaneous	<u>7,700</u>
	Total	LP. <u>73,350</u>

EMERGENCY ESTIMATES 1948-49
EXPENDITURE

General Administration and Treasury	LP. 73,350
City Engineer's Office	64,043
Sanitary Department	175,807
Water Supply Department	<u>166,489</u>
	LP. 479,689

REVENUE

Rates, licences and taxes	LP. 94,750	
Water	<u>160,558</u>	
	LP. 255,308	<u>255,308</u>
		LP. 224,381
	Less renewal funds	<u>14,500</u>
	DEFICIT	<u>209,881</u>

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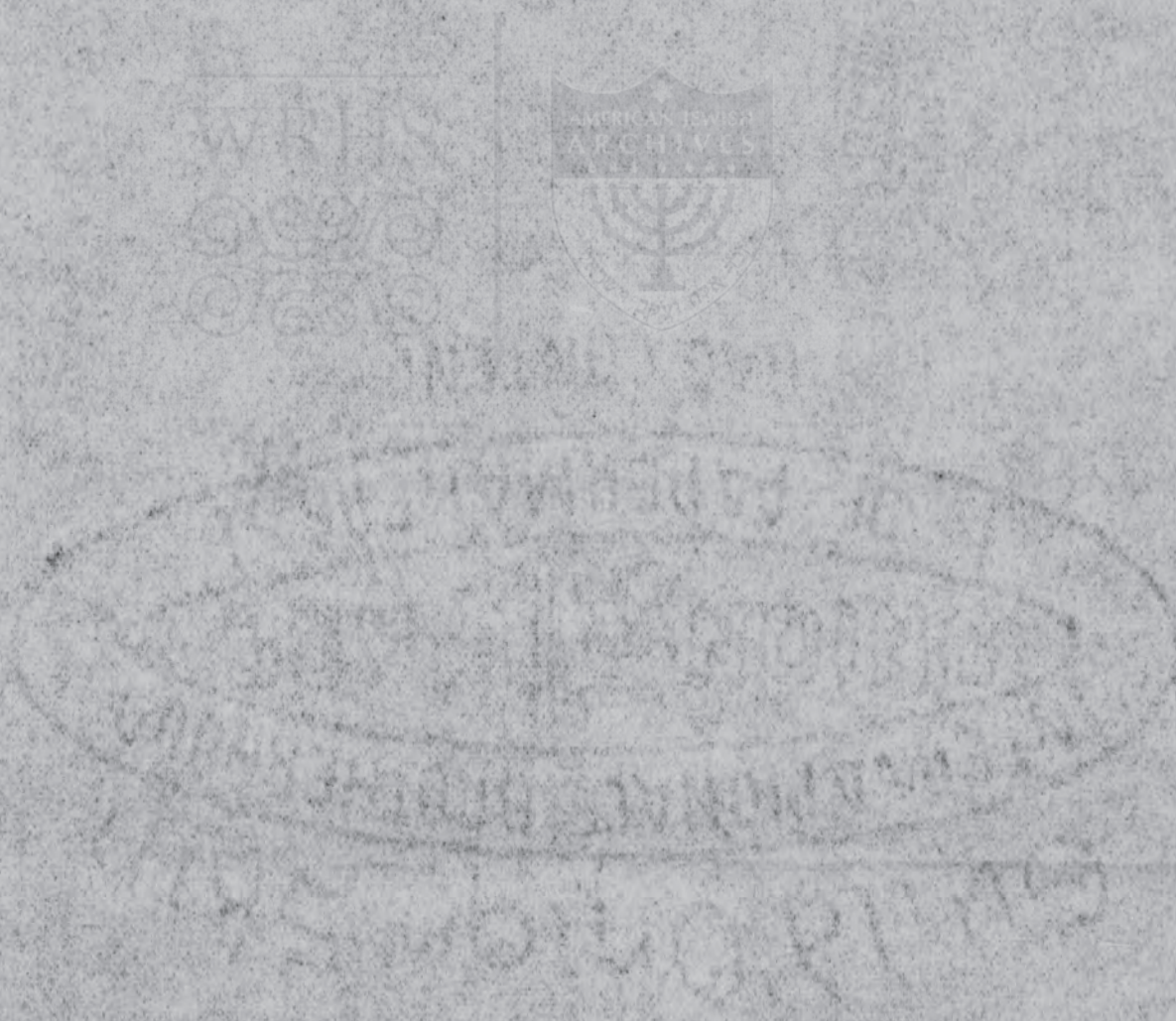
RESTRICTED
UK/97
7 April 1948

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UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMISSION

Communication Received from the United Kingdom
Delegation Concerning Municipal Corporations
(Amendment) Bill

The following communication, enclosing amended copies of the Municipal
Corporations (Amendment) Bill, has been received from Mr. Fletcher-Cooke of
the United Kingdom Delegation.



RESTRICTED
UK/97
7 April 1948

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, New York 1, N.Y.

6th April, 1948

My dear Bunche,

May I refer you to your letter of the 3rd March in which you stated that the Commission had no comments to offer on the Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill.

2. I have now received a further communication from Jerusalem, with amended copies of the Bill (six of which are enclosed for the Commission's information), in which reference is invited to the following points: -

(1) The Bill as now amended was published in the official Government Gazette in Palestine on the 18th March.

(2) The amendments made by the First Schedule call for no further explanation.

(3) As regards the Second Schedule, however, it will be observed from Clause 2(2) of the Bill that this was intended to operate only from the relinquishment of the Mandate.

(4) It is felt, however, that it is not the responsibility of the Government of Palestine to legislate for circumstances after the termination of the Mandate and it is now, therefore, proposed to enact the Bill on the 30th March with the following amendments: -

(a) Delete "(1)" in Clause 2 and the word "first" in sub-Clause (1) of the Clause.

Delete sub-Clause (2) of the Clause.

(b) Delete "First" in the heading of the First Schedule and delete the Second Schedule.

(5) The Commission may, however, wish to make use of the draft of the Second Schedule and it was, therefore, considered desirable to publish it as part of the Bill so that any public comment would be available for the Commission's benefit.

(6) It will also be observed that the copies of the Bill now enclosed have been slightly amended in other respects.

3. In brief, the effect of these changes is that the Second Schedule does not appear in the Bill as enacted on the 30th March but it will be open to the Commission to introduce legislation on the lines of the Second Schedule if they so desire.

4. A further point which the Commission will wish to consider is the auditing of Municipal Accounts in 1948/49. The relevant sections of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance are Sections 69 et seq. At present the Director of Audit carries out the audit of Municipal Accounts and he hopes that he will have been able to complete the 1947/48 audit and to certify the Annual Statement by the 15th May 1948. It is not essential for the audit of the 1948/49 Accounts to commence before, say, the end of May. The Ordinance as amended in respect of Section 75(a) by the First Schedule of the Bill allows the Commission either to organize a Municipal Audit Department or to approve the appointment of private firms to carry out this duty.

(J. Fletcher-Cooke)

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche,
Principal Secretary to the United Nations
Palestine Commission
United Nations, Lake Success

RESTRICTED
UK/97
7 April 1948

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,

No. of 1948.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ~~MUNICIPAL~~ MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ORDINANCE, 1934.

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, and shall be read and construed as one with the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1934, hereinafter referred to as "the principal Ordinance".

Short title.

No. 1 of 1934

2.—(1) The several provisions of the principal Ordinance specified in Column I of the First Schedule to this Ordinance shall be amended in accordance with the instructions set out in Column II of the said Schedule opposite each such provision.

Amendment of the principal Ordinance.

(2) The several provisions of the principal Ordinance specified in Column I of the Second Schedule to this Ordinance shall have effect as if they had been amended in accordance with the instructions set out in Column II of the said Schedule opposite each such provision, with effect from the day immediately preceding the date of the termination of the Mandate until such date or dates as the High Commissioner may by notice in the Gazette appoint either in respect of all or any such provisions.

Estimates for 1948/49.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 76 to 80 of the principal Ordinance, it shall not be necessary to submit to the Commissioner or the High Commissioner the annual estimates of the revenue and expenditure of a municipal corporation for the financial year 1948/49 or any supplemental estimates for the said financial year or to obtain the approval of the Commissioner for the transfer of monies assigned by the said estimates to one head of expenditure to another such head, and any such estimates, supplemental estimates or transfers shall be deemed to have been approved in accordance with the said sections if they have been approved by a majority of the members of the council.

Validation.

4. Where, before the date of the commencement of this Ordinance, the office of mayor of any municipal corporation became vacant and any councillor was appointed by the High Commissioner to perform the duties and exercise the powers assigned to the mayor by virtue of an appointment purporting to be made under the provisions of section 51(3)(c) of the principal Ordinance, such appointment shall be deemed to have been validly made and to have been or to be valid until such time as the vacancy in the office of mayor was or has been filled, as the case may be, if it would have been validly made had this Ordinance been in force on the date when such appointment was made, and any act done by such councillor in the exercise or purported exercise of any power conferred upon, or in the fulfilment or purported fulfilment of any duty imposed upon, the mayor under the provisions of the principal Ordinance shall be deemed to have been validly done, if it would have been validly done had such councillor been validly appointed to perform the duties and exercise the powers of a mayor at the time when such act was done by him.

FIRST SCHEDULE.
Column II

Column I

- Section 8(4) Substitute "High Commissioner" for "High Commissioner in Council".
- Section 19 Delete the word "or", followed by a colon, appearing in the second line thereof, and substitute a colon for the comma appearing after the word "held" in the same line.
- Section 21 Substitute the word "fraudulently" for the word "fraudently" appearing in paragraph (a) thereof.
- Section 47 Substitute "High Commissioner" for "High Commissioner in Council", wherever the latter expression appears.
- Section 51(3) Insert at the end of subparagraph (i) of paragraph (c) thereof the following words:—

"the vacancy in the office of mayor is filled, as the case may be, or"
- Section 51A Delete the words "and of the Commissioner" appearing at the end thereof.
- Section 58 Delete the expression "other than any officer of the Government of Palestine present at any meeting of a committee of a council to which he has been appointed as an advisory member by the Commissioner under subsection (2) of section 60 of this Ordinance."
- Section 60(2) Substitute a full stop for the colon at the end of the first proviso and delete the second proviso.
- Section 63(1) Substitute "High Commissioner" for "High Commissioner in Council".
- Section 65(2) Substitute a colon for the full stop at the end, and add the following proviso:—

"Provided that it shall be lawful for a municipal corporation to lease for a period of not more than three years any immovable property registered in its name under the provisions of this Ordinance without the approval of the Commissioner."
- Section 69(2) Substitute "High Commissioner" for "High Commissioner in Council".
- Section 71(1) Substitute "High Commissioner" for "High Commissioner in Council" wherever the latter expression appears.
- Section 72 Substitute "High Commissioner" for "High Commissioner in Council" wherever the latter expression appears.
- Section 75 Substitute "High Commissioner" for "High Commissioner in Council" wherever the latter expression appears and delete the words "into the general revenue of Palestine" appearing in paragraph (a).
- Section 82 Delete the words "with the approval of the Commissioner."

Section 90

Replace by the following:--

"Power to make regulations respecting pensions, etc.

90.00(1) The council may, with the approval of the High Commissioner, make regulations providing, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance --

- (a) for the conditions of service of its officials,
- (b) for enquiry into the conduct of its officials,
- (c) for the grant of leave of absence to its officials,
- (d) for the grant of pensions or gratuities payable from the municipal fund to its officials or servants, or to the dependants or legal personal representatives of its officials or servants,
- (e) for the establishment of a municipal provident fund for non-pensionable officials.

(2) No pension or gratuity granted in pursuance of any regulations under paragraph (d) of subsection (1), and no compulsory deposit in any municipal provident fund for which provision is made by any regulations under paragraph (e) of subsection (1) or sum paid out of the municipal fund into any municipal provident fund for the credit of the depositor, or interest on any such deposit or sum, shall be assignable or transferable except for the purpose of satisfying a debt to, or claim by, the municipal corporation granting such pension or gratuity or establishing such municipal provident fund, or shall be liable to be attached, sequestered or levied upon for, or in respect of, any debt or claim whatsoever except a debt due to, or a claim by, the municipal corporation granting such pension or gratuity or establishing such municipal provident fund.

(3) It shall not be necessary to publish in the Gazette any regulations made under subsection (1), but a notice that such regulations have been made shall be published in the Gazette and a copy or copies of the regulations shall, during the hours during which the council offices are open to the public, be available at the offices of the council, for perusal free of charge on demand by any official or servant of the council or any ratepayer.

(4) For the purposes of this section --

"compulsory deposit" means any sum which a depositor is required to deposit in a municipal provident fund under the regulations establishing such fund;

"depositor" means a person making deposits into a municipal provident fund;

"municipal provident fund" means a fund established by a municipal council for non-pensionable officers by any regulations made under paragraph (e) of subsection (1);

"non-pensionable officer" means a person in the service of a municipal corporation holding an office which has not been included in the pensionable cadre of such municipal corporation, but does not include any labourer or daily paid servant."

Column I

Column II

- Section 91** Delete the proviso and substitute the following therefor:-
"Provided that no person shall be so incapacitated or so liable to any fine by reason only that he —
(a) is a shareholder of any company, or a member of any co-operative society, not being a director, manager, officer or agent of such company or co-operative society, which is a party to any contract with, or executes any work for, such council or municipal corporation; or
(b) enters into a contract of lease or hire with any council or municipal corporation in respect of any building or part thereof, or other structure, owned by such council or municipal corporation, for the purpose of the occupation thereof by himself or his wife and other members of his family dependent on him."
- Section 98** Insert after paragraph (25) thereof the following paragraphs, as paragraphs (25a) and (25b) respectively:-
- "Control of navigation on rivers. (25a) to regulate and control navigation on rivers within the municipal area and to provide for the licensing and registration of boats exclusively plying on such rivers and of sailors and boatmen carrying on any occupation or work ashore or afloat on or in connection with such boats;
- Forfeiture of certain articles. (25b) to provide for the seizure and forfeiture of any barrow, tray or other container used by any unlicensed hawker, pedlar or streetseller in connection with the sale by him of any goods, wares or merchandise".
- Section 103A** Delete the expression", with the approval of the Commissioner,".
- Section 106** Re-number as section 106(1) and insert the following subsection as subsection (2) thereof:-
"(2) The assessment list shall show in separate columns in addition to the particulars enumerated in subsection (1) any rateable value of any land or building as rectified by the Assessment Committee under section 110, and any rateable value of any land or building as determined by the Appeals Tribunal under section III."
- Section 113** Delete the expression", with the approval of the Commissioner,".
- Section 115(8)** Substitute the word "council" for the word "Commissioner" appearing in the definition of "municipal rate collector".
- Section 128(2)** Substitute "High Commissioner" for "High Commissioner in Council".
- Eleventh Schedule** Delete the word "by" appearing in the second line of sub-paragraph (1) thereof, and substitute the word "b" therefor.
- Twelfth Schedule** Delete the figure "14" appearing in the third line of the Note thereto, and substitute the figure "30" therefor.
- SECOND SCHEDULE
- Section 52(1)** Delete the words "the Commissioner and to".
- Section 60(1)** Substitute a full stop for the colon at the end and delete the proviso.
- Section 60(2)** Delete the first proviso.
- Section 60(4)** Delete the proviso.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Column I

Column II

Section 62(3)	Replace by the following:- "(3) In case of emergency when it is not possible to call a meeting of a council the Mayor may fulfil any duty or carry out any work imposed upon the council by this Ordinance or any other Ordinance or law which in his opinion is necessary for the good order, safety or health of the municipal area or the inhabitants thereof, and if he fulfils any such duty or carries out any such work he shall so inform the Council at its next meeting."
Section 66(2)	Delete the words "with the approval of the Commissioner" appearing at the end.
Section 67(2)	Delete the expression", with the approval of the Commissioner" appearing and the words "with the approval of the Commissioner".
Section 67(4)	Delete the words "with the approval of the High Commissioner" appearing at the end thereof.
Section 68(3)	Substitute the word "council" for the word "Commissioner".
Section 69(2)	Delete the expression", and shall be forwarded together with the municipal auditor's report thereon to the Commissioner not later than the thirtieth day of April and the thirty-first day of October in every year,".
Section 85(1)	Delete the expression "with the approval of the Commissioner".
Section 85(2)	Delete the expression "with the approval of the Commissioner".
Section 87	Replace by the following:- "Dismissal of officials. 87. No official appointed in accordance with the provisions of section 85 or 86 shall be dismissed unless the council has unanimously resolved to dismiss him after due notice has been given to all members of the council that his dismissal will be considered at the meeting of the council at which it has so resolved".
Section 92(K)(a)	Substitute the word "council" for the words "Commissioner for such municipal corporation".
Section 93(2)	Delete.
Section 94	Replace by the following:- "Concessions and monopolies. 94. Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding section, no concession or monopoly shall be granted to any person by any council without the consent in writing of the Commissioner".
Section 98(27)	Delete the expression", with the permission of the Commissioner".
Section 102(1)	Delete the words "with the approval of the Commissioner and", and the expression "with the like approvals".
Section 102(3)	Substitute the words "if it" for the expression "with the approval of the Commissioner, which approval shall only be given if the Commissioner".

Column I

Column II

Section 105(1)

Replace by the following:-

"(1) There shall be for each municipal corporation an assessment committee consisting of three members nominated by the municipal council from among the members of the municipal council or from among persons not being members of the council;

Provided that if the council so resolves there shall be two or more assessment committees for any municipal corporation who shall be nominated as aforesaid."

Section 105(2)

Substitute the word "council" for the word "Commissioner".

Section 105(4)

Delete the expression", with the approval of the Commissioner,".

Section 106

Substitute the word "council" for the word "Commissioner".

Section 109

Substitute the word "council" for the word "Commissioner" wherever the latter word appears.

Section 110(5)

Substitute the word "council" for the word "Commissioner" wherever the latter word appears.

Section 111(1)

Substitute the word "council" for the word "Commissioner" appearing in paragraph (iii) thereof.

Section 111(3)

Replace by the following:-

"(3) The Appeals Tribunal shall consist of three members nominated by the municipal council. One of the three members of the Appeals Tribunal shall be nominated by the municipal council as chairman thereof."

Section 111(4)

Delete the expression", with the approval of the Commissioner,".

Section 11/A

Delete the expression "with the approval of the Commissioner," wherever that expression appears.

Seventh Schedule
Regulation 5

Delete the expression", in writing, report the names of those persons to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall".

Regulation 7(2)

Delete the expression", in writing, report the names of such candidates to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall".

Regulation 12

Substitute the words "Returning Officer" for the words "High Commissioner".

Regulation 13

Delete the words "and the Commissioner" appearing in paragraph (b) of the proviso.

Regulation 3

Substitute expression "section 87" for expression "section 87(d) appearing in the proviso.

Ninth Schedule
Regulation 10

Delete the expression", may be submitted to the Commissioner and if he approves thereof, such resolution" appearing in the second proviso.

UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMISSION

Communication Received from United Kingdom Delegation Concerning Cost of Maintaining Special Police Force for Jerusalem.

CONFIDENTIAL
UK/ 96
7 April 1948

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The following communication, concerning the cost of maintaining a special police force for Jerusalem, has been received from Mr. Fletcher-Cooke of the United Kingdom Delegation.

*United Kingdom to the United Nations
Empire State Building
New York 1, N.Y.*

6th April, 1948

Confidential
My dear Bunche,

May I refer you to my letter of the 1st April on the subject of a Police Force for Jerusalem:

2. You will recall that in sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph 2 of his official letter of the 30th January, to the Chairman of the Commission, Sir Alexander Cadogan gave certain information as to the cost of a Security Force of one thousand non-Jewish, non-Arab personnel. It was stated that a force of this size would cost more than LP 40,000 per mensem, excluding the cost of accommodation, arms and ammunition, and the capital cost of transport. It was also stated that a mixed Municipal Force of 300 Arabs and 300 Jews would cost about LP 12,000 per mensem.

3. On or about the 2nd March, I received a verbal enquiry from a member of your staff who was engaged on certain work connected with the preparation of the Jerusalem Statute as to what other costs would be involved in maintaining a special Jerusalem City Police Force of one thousand non-Palestinians. This information has now reached me and is as follows:-

(1) On the assumption that accommodations, arms, ammunition and transport will be available from the assets of the Palestine Police Force for immediate use by the new Jerusalem Force if and when it is formed, the annual cost of maintaining this "capital" equipment (in addition to the sum of LP 40,000 per mensem referred to above) would be

(a) Rent for accommodation	LP 21,000 per annum
(b) Maintenance of this accommodation	LP 5,000 " "
(c) Cost of replacing arms and ammunition	LP 8,000 " "
(d) Cost of maintaining and replacing transport	LP 20,000 " "

Total... LP 54,000* " "

(say) LP 5,000 per mensem)

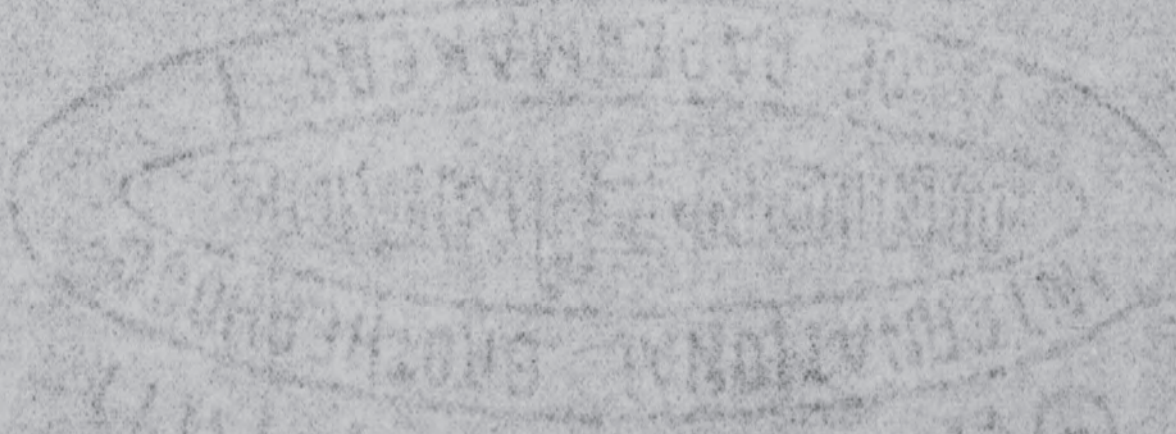
(2) This would give a total figure for the maintenance of one thousand non-Palestinians of LP45,000 per mensem or LP540,000 per annum.

4. A note explaining how this figure* of LP.54,000 per annum is arrived at is enclosed.

Yours sincerely

(signed) JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE
(J. Fletcher-Cooke)

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Principal Secretary to the United Nations
Palestine Commission,
United Nations,
Lake Success.



NOTE.

ACCOMMODATION.

The present strength of the British Police in Jerusalem is approximately 1,000 and, therefore, it is suggested that the accommodation at present occupied by British Police personnel would form a convenient basis for calculating the requirements in respect of 1,000 non-Palestinian Police, with costs as in the last financial year.

Rent (Financial Year 1947/8)

	LP.
1. Generali Billet	6,000
2. Anglo-Palestine Bank Buildings	2,000
3. Slihit Building (Officer & C.I.D. Billet)	6,600
4. Police Headquarters (Russian Compound)	3,800
5. German Colony Police Station	180
6. Greek Colony Billet	235
7. Carmelite Monastery Billet	900
8. Mustashfa Police Station	326
9. Neashorim Police Station and Billet	275
Total ..	<u>LP 20,366</u>

Maintenance (Actual Expenditure - Financial Year 1947/8)

1. Force Training Centre (Government owned)	1,000	
2. New Secretariat Buildings " "	500	
3. Generali Billet	200	
4. Anglo-Palestine Bank Buildings	100	
5. Slihit Building (Offices & C.I.D. Billet)	150	
6. Police Headquarters (Russian compound)	150	
7. German Colony Police Station	25	
8. Greek Colony Billet	20	
9. Carmelite Monastery Billet	200	
10. Mustashfa Police Station	35	
11. Neashorim Police Station	65	
Total ..	<u>LP 2,445</u>	

The Director of Public Works advised increasing the estimate to LP 5,000 to allow for contingencies.

ARMS & AMMUNITION

Assuming that the scale of arms for the New Force will be similar to that of the Palestine Police Force, and that the allowance of ammunition for training purposes will also be similar to that of the Palestine Police Force, then the approximate annual cost of maintaining armaments will be as follows:-

Arms spares	500
Armourers' tools	150
Training stores	100
Training ammunition	7,000
Total ..	<u>LP 7,750</u>

2. The present allowance of ammunition for training is much greater than that of the British Army.

UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMISSION

COPY

UK/98
7 April 1948

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The following communication, regarding the future of the Palestine Museum, Jerusalem, has been received from Mr. Fletcher-Cooke of the United Kingdom Delegation.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Empire State Building
New York 1, New York

6th April, 1948

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Principal Secretary to the United Nations
Palestine Commission,
United Nations,
Lake Success.

My dear Bunche,

May I refer to paragraph (a) of your letter of the 5th March on the subject of the future of the Palestine Museum.

2. I have now received the following additional information from Jerusalem which may be of interest to the Commission:-

(1) A Bill has been drafted which will shortly be enacted providing for the establishment of a Museum Trust and also providing that the first Curator of the Museum should be the person acting as Keeper at the time of the commencement of the new Ordinance.

(2) Mr. L.H. Iliffe, the present Keeper of the Museum, will thus automatically become the first Curator.

(3) Subsequent appointments will be made by the Board of Trustees.

(4) The Director of Antiquities has asked the appropriate Institutions to nominate their representatives as Trustees.

(5) The Bill is so drafted as to permit the working of the Trust as soon as even one member of the Board is appointed and the Government of Palestine are confident that they can arrange this before the 15th May.

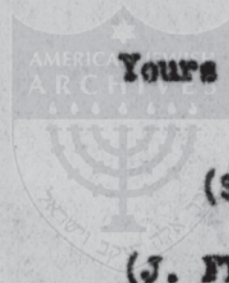
(6) The proposal for an interim Executive Committee will, therefore, be dropped.

7 April 1948

-2-

(7) With effect from the coming into force of the new Ordinance, the income of the Museum Endowment Fund will cease to be payable to Government's Account but during the short period which will elapse between the date of the coming into force of the Ordinance and the termination of the Mandate the Government will continue to finance the Museum and its staff out of General Revenue. This is a small measure of assistance to eke out the income from the Fund which is not in itself sufficient to maintain the full and proper functions of the Museum.

(8) With effect from the 15th May, the Museum's sole source of income until and unless a successor authority makes available funds from the General Revenues of Palestine will be from the interest on the Endowment.

WRHS


Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

(J. Fletcher-Cooke)

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COPY

7 April 1948

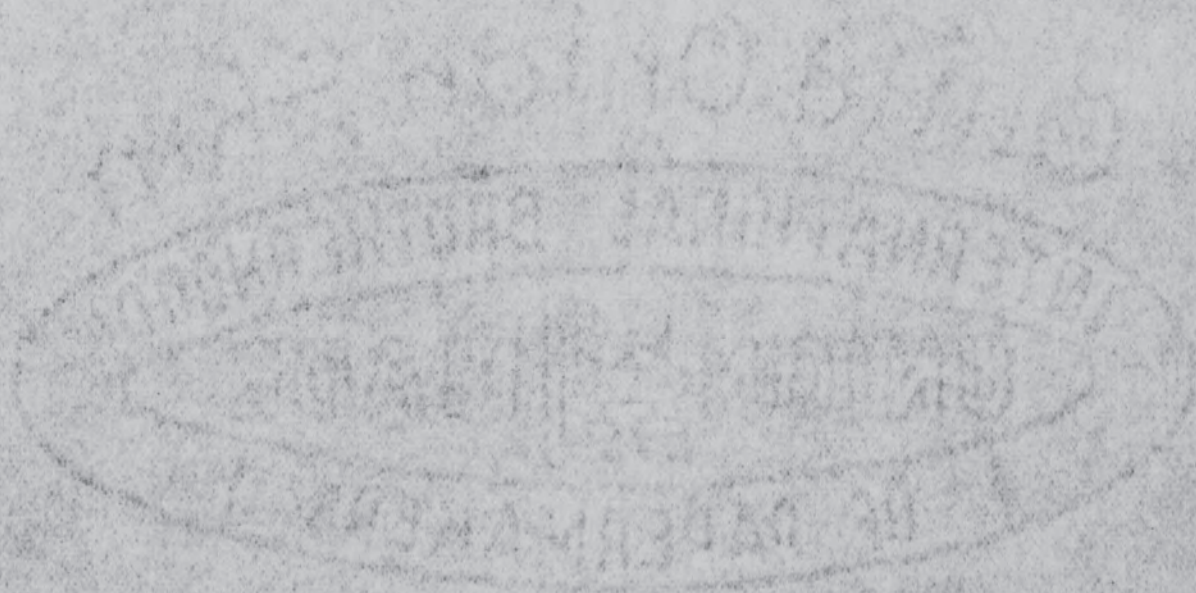
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UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMISSION

Communication Received from Universal Postal Union

Berne, Switzerland.

The following communication from the Universal Postal Union has been received by Mr. Federspiel in response to the letter addressed to it by the Commission on 4 March.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

Commission Exécutive
et de Liaison

No. C 231 13 2 avril 1948

Réf. : Votre lettre du 4 mars
1948

Par avion

Monsieur Féderspiel
Membre de la Commission de l'ONU
pour la Palestine

Objet: Relations entre la Commission pour la Palestine et l'Union postale universelle

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre rappelée ci-dessus qui est parvenue à Bern le 16 mars courant et en réponse à laquelle je m'empresse de vous informer de ce qui suit:

En attendant que les nouveaux Etats dont la création est envisagée en Palestine soient en mesure de notifier eux-mêmes leur demande d'adhésion à l'Union postale universelle, conformément aux dispositions de la Convention de cette dernière, je pense que le meilleur moyen de maintenir des relations postales entre la Palestine et les autres Pays de l'Union après la cessation du mandat de la Grande-Bretagne sera que la Commission de l'ONU pour la Palestine prenne elle-même en mains l'Administration du service postal dans ce Pays. Elle pourra, cela va sans dire, désigner un organe central ou des organes régionaux qui seraient chargés d'assurer l'exécution de ce service postal international et d'entrer en relation avec le Bureau de l'Union postale universelle, d'une part, et avec les autres Administrations de l'Union, d'autre part. Le Bureau international est très volontiers disposé à communiquer à toutes les Administrations de l'Union postales, par voie de circulaire, toutes les communications que pourraient lui faire votre Commission ou les organes d'exécution prémentionnés concernant les mesures prises au sujet de la continuité du service en Palestine.

A mon avis, la situation provisoire dont il s'agit se présenterait en quelque sorte d'une façon à peu près analogue à celle qui existe à cet égard en Allemagne et au Japon où les Autorités alliées de contrôle se sont mises en relation avec notre Union en vue de rétablir successivement les échanges postaux internationaux avec ces Pays. A titre d'orientation, je me permets de vous transmettre sous ce pli un exemplaire de la circulaire No. 53 du 2 Avril 1946 que le Bureau international des postes a adressée à toutes les Administrations de l'Union postale au sujet du rétablissement des relations postales entre l'Allemagne et l'Étranger. Ces relations, qui furent au début limitées à l'échange de certaines catégories de correspondances seulement, ont été, par la suite, successivement étendues à d'autres envois dans les limites prévues par la Convention et les Arrangements de l'Union postale. Ces extensions ont été communiquées au fur et à mesure par le Comité allié des postes et télécommunications à Berlin au Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle qui en a fait part aux Administrations de cette Union par voie de circulaire.

Je me plains à espérer que les renseignements qui précèdent vous permettront d'envisager les mesures à prendre par la Commission de la Palestine et je reste très volontiers à votre disposition pour vous fournir toutes autres indications que vous pourriez désirer.

J'ajoute que la Commission provisoire exécutive et de liaison de l'Union postale se réunira en session la semaine prochaine à Bern et que je ne manquerai pas de la mettre au courant de cette question.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Le Secrétaire général
signé: Huri

COPY

The following communication concerning the supply of food for the Jewish population of Jerusalem by means of convoys, has been received from Mr. J. Fletcher Cooke of the United Kingdom Delegation.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES
Empire State Building, New York 1, N.Y.

12th April 1948

My dear Bunche,

I understand from reports which have appeared in the press that Mr. Moshe Shertok, on behalf of the Jewish Agency, has sent a letter to the Chairman of the Commission regarding the position of Jewish food supplies for Jerusalem.

I have now received a report from the Government of Palestine on this matter and should be grateful if you would bring the following information to the notice of the Commission:

- (1) The maintenance of food supplies for the Jewish population of Jerusalem is largely a matter of ensuring free passage of traffic on the thirty-seven kilometre stretch of the Jerusalem-Jaffa road between Latrun and Jerusalem.
- (2) Very early in the disturbances which have occurred in Palestine since 29th November, 1947, attacks on traffic using this road were made by both Jews and Arabs. It is difficult to say who initiated these attacks, but it is fairly certain that firing action was first taken by the Jews after their vehicles had been stone by Arabs in Ramleh.
- (3) The situation then developed into a fight for control of the road. The Arabs, no doubt in order to facilitate action by their troops, withdrew all their own vehicles from the stretch of the road in question and were then secure in the knowledge that any civilian traffic which they cared to attack must be Jewish.
- (4) The Jews then appealed for assistance. During December certain escorts were provided by the Army and the Police; but it became the Jewish practice to produce at the convoy rendezvous more vehicles than had been arranged for, with the result that the escort provided was insufficient. The blame for this was laid by the Jews on the Government of Palestine.
- (5) It will be appreciated that to ensure absolute security on a stretch of road thirty-seven kilometres long winding through rough and hilly country with

frequent steep gradients and deep narrow and tortuous defiles is a matter of extreme difficulty. It was quickly found (indeed the security forces had always known) that it was useless to rely on large cumbersome slow-moving convoys such as the Jews depended upon and to which they resorted against all the advice of the security authorities.

- (6) Instead a system of standing and also highly mobile military and police patrols was instituted with the object of keeping the whole road under constant surveillance. As a result of these measures the situation improved and traffic began to move more freely.
- (7) Such Jewish reversals as were then suffered were usually traceable to the employment by the Jews of long, slow columns of armoured and unarmoured vehicles similar to those referred to above.
- (8) Meanwhile, efforts were made by the Government of Palestine to persuade the Arabs to allow Jewish food convoys to pass unhindered, provided that nothing but food was carried; that Jewish accompanying personnel were reduced to a minimum; and that the convoys were subject to search at some selected point.
- (9) There were indications that the Arabs would be prepared to agree to some such arrangement, but suggested solution was rejected in advance by a Jewish Agency spokesman. Moreover, the situation had by this time developed into a fight for various vantage points dominating the road. The Arab attitude stiffened, and recently Jewish attacks on Qastel village further prejudiced the success of these negotiations.
- (10) It is emphasized that officials of the Jewish national organizations made no representations to the Government of Palestine that the Jews of Jerusalem are facing starvation. On the other hand, they have always alleged that they have plenty of stores and that the present stringency in the Jewish areas of Jerusalem is due to careful and close control and not to real shortage. All indications, however, refute this allegation.
- (11) The Government of Palestine has made it clear that it will continue to do all in its power to keep the road open.

It is thus clear that the Jews, far from not being permitted to bring convoys through, are being given every possible assistance by the Government of Palestine and the security forces to do so. Such assistance cannot, however, be fully effective

- (a) without the cooperation of the Jewish authorities, who have made no approach themselves to the Government of Palestine in this matter and who appear to prefer to act independently;
- (b) so long as Jewish convoys carry stores other than food, thus inviting Arab attack;
- (c) in view of the vulnerability of the road to Arab tactics.

Two large convoys have come through during the past week, but the present situation looks like developing into a general battle between Jews and Arabs for the command of the road, with perhaps some thousands engaged on each side. It is reported that the Arabs are using artillery.

During the twenty-four hours 9th-10th April, the roads between Latrun and Ramleh, between Jenin and Haifa and between Jenin and Affula have been blown up at many points, so that the Jerusalem-Latrun road is by no means the only one involved in this general attack on road communications.

It should be emphasized again that the problem is not one of food shortage in Palestine as a whole. The Government of Palestine has reported that there is food available in Palestine to maintain the necessary supplies for Jerusalem. The problem is entirely one of the transport of this food from the ports to Jerusalem.

It may be added that transport by rail to Jerusalem is ruled out because, even if trains succeeded in escaping Arab attacks or sabotage en route, the railway station at Jerusalem is in a predominantly Arab area, and the Arabs would not permit off-loading of food destined for the Jews. Any attempt to do this would result in a major engagement.

Every effort will be made by the Government of Palestine, by appeals to the interested parties and by all other possible means should those appeals subsequently fail, to ensure adequate supplies for Jerusalem until the termination of the Mandate.

Yours sincerely,

J. Fletcher-Cooke (signed)

Mr. Ralph J. Bunche
Principal Secretary to the United Nations
Commission on Palestine
United Nations, Lake Success, L. I.

UK/101
12 April 1948

AHS
RF

The following communication, concerning the Commission's request to send an official to Palestine for the purpose of preliminary organization and recruitment of British personnel for a Special Emergency Security Force for Jerusalem, has been received from Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke of the United Kingdom Delegation.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building
New York, N.Y.

12th April 1948.

CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Bunche,

You will remember that last week you asked us to ascertain from His Majesty's Government whether they would agree to the Commission's proposal to send an official to Palestine to proceed with the preliminary organisation and recruitment of British personnel for a Special Emergency Security Force for Jerusalem to be formed on a volunteer basis.

2. His Majesty's Government have now agreed to this proposal on the understanding that the proposed force is not that to be appointed by the Governor under the Jerusalem Statute, but is a purely ad hoc emergency force to be formed and paid for by the Commission to maintain security in Jerusalem during the interim period after the 15th May. It is understood that the Commission fully appreciate that there can be no question of the proposed force coming into being before the 15th May.

3. I may add, for the information of the Commission, that steps are being taken by the Government of Palestine to ascertain the numbers and ranks of British police who would volunteer for services with this special force on terms not less favourable than their existing terms of service. This information will take a week or two to collect, particularly in view of the difficulties of communication in Palestine. The Government of Palestine have pointed out that at this late hour a number of police, who would have volunteered some time ago, have had to accept other opportunities of employment in the absence of the request which has now been made, so that the numbers presenting themselves as volunteers may be small.

4. The Government of Palestine have added that they will give every possible facility to any representative which the Commission may send to Palestine for this purpose but they point out that they will not be able to assist any such representative to travel around the country which conditions in Palestine will probably preclude.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ J. Fletcher-Cooke

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Principal Secretary to the United
Nations Palestine Commission
United Nations
Lake Success, N.Y.



COPY

M/31
12 April 1948

General
AHS
NF

Correspondence with the Secretary-General
Concerning Financial Provision for an
Emergency Police Force for Jerusalem

Memorandum

Mr. Trygve Lie, The Secretary-General

R. J. Bunche, Principal Secretary, Palestine Commission

Financing of an Emergency Police Force for Jerusalem

8 April 1948

I have been instructed by the Palestine Commission to put before you its request to make available an amount up to \$500,000 from the Working Capital Fund as an urgent matter of maintaining peace and security. This amount is to be used by the Commission as an emergency measure for the immediate recruitment and organization of an emergency police force in Jerusalem, to enter on duty on May 16.

The Commission has been informed by its Advance Party in Jerusalem that a substantial number of British police personnel now in the service of the Palestine Government would be ~~xxxx~~ available for immediate recruitment. It is estimated that the cost of this police force for one month would be some 40,000 (Palestine), or about \$200,000 (U.S.).

Negotiations are now proceeding with the Mandatory Power regarding recruitment of such personnel prior to the termination of the Mandate. The present request of the Commission is contingent upon the receipt of a favourable answer from the United Kingdom Government.

In making this request it is understood that no commitment will extend beyond the date when the Trusteeship Council will assume authority for Jerusalem, and in any case not beyond October 1, 1948.

CC: Mr. Byron Price, ASG
for Administrative & Financial Services

M/31
12 April 1948

Draft 4-8-48

Memorandum

TO: Mr. R. J. Bunche, Principal Secretary, UN Palestine Commission

FROM: Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General

SUBJECT: Financing of an Emergency Police Force for Jerusalem

In reply to your memorandum of April 8 concerning the request of the United Nations Palestine Commission for an amount of approximately \$500,000 from the Working Capital Fund to recruit an emergency Police Force for Jerusalem, I am prepared to authorize a withdrawal from the Working Capital Fund for this purpose but only as an emergency short-term measure.

I consider that it would not be proper for me to authorize a long-term commitment on the eve of the meeting of the Special Session of the General Assembly. However, I appreciate that the security situation in Jerusalem may require immediate action by the Commission. I am, therefore, prepared to authorize a withdrawal from the Working Capital Fund of an amount up to \$200,000, the equivalent of one month's cost of an emergency Police Force for Jerusalem.

This action is taken in the expectation that the question of continuing the emergency Police Force beyond one month would be submitted at the earliest opportunity to the General Assembly for such action as it may consider appropriate.

Mr. Lie

I recommend this.

(signed) BYRON PRICE
April 8, 1948.

COPY

UK/108
19 April 1948

AHS

MF

UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMISSION

Communication Received from United Kingdom
Delegation Concerning Special Emergency
Police Force for Jerusalem

The following communication, concerning the recruitment of British personnel for a special emergency police force for Jerusalem, has been received from Mr. Fletcher-Cooke of the United Kingdom Delegation.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building
New York 1, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

17th April, 1948.

My dear Bunche,

May I refer you to my confidential letter of the 12th April about the Commission's proposal to send an official to Palestine to proceed with the preliminary organization and recruitment of British personnel for a Special Emergency Security Force for Jerusalem to be formed on a volunteer basis.

2. I have now received the following information from Jerusalem:-

- (1) The number of volunteers from the Palestine Police Force for the Special Emergency Security Force for Jerusalem is only fifty.
- (2) These consist mainly of young and inexperienced Police Constables with a few junior Non-Commissioned Officers.
- (3) There are no officers and no inspectors among them.
- (4) Moreover, some of those who have volunteered have local connections which would make them unsuitable for employment in an international force.

3. The Government of Palestine points out that this disappointing result is due entirely to the delay in calling for volunteers from the Palestine Police Force, most of whom have naturally had to make other plans.

4. It will be appreciated that the Commission's statement in February that they were prepared to offer employment to British Police was not a formal request for volunteers but merely a statement of policy. It is understood that members of the advance party have confirmed in another connection that the Commission's statement regarding the employment of officers of the Government of Palestine was a statement of policy only and not a definite offer.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) J. Fletcher-Cooke
(J. Fletcher-Cooke)

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche,
Principal Secretary to the United Nations
Commission on Palestine,
United Nations,
Lake Success.

UE/112
20 April 1948

AHS

NF

UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMISSION

Communication Received from United Kingdom
Delegation Regarding German Internees in
Palestine

COPY

The following communication, regarding the position of German
internees in Palestine, has been received from Mr. Fletcher-Cooke of
the United Kingdom Delegation.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building
New York 1, N.Y.

My dear Bunche.

20th April, 1948.

The Commission will no doubt wish to have the following information
regarding the position of German internees in Palestine.

(1) The latest information is that there are between 270 and 300
German internees who wish to leave Palestine before the end of the Mandate.

(2) The Security authorities are emphatically of the opinion that their
lives will be in real danger unless they are evacuated and past experience
entirely confirms this.

(3) Discussions are proceeding between the Government of the United
Kingdom, the Government of Palestine and the Government of the Commonwealth of
Australia with a view to the ultimate reception of these internees in Australia
for settlement there.

(4) In view of the circumstances prevailing at present in Palestine, it is
considered desirable that these internees should be sent at the earliest moment
to a transit camp outside Palestine and discussions are now proceeding with a view
to removing these internees, either to Cyprus or to a military camp in Egypt
under the auspices of the International Refugee Organisation.

(5) German funds are likely to be available to cover all expenses.

(6) The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia have been asked to
send a liaison officer to Palestine as soon as possible to make the necessary
arrangements for their ultimate shipment to Australia.

COPY

UK/115
21 April 1948

AHS
NF

UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMISSION

Communication Received from the United Kingdom
Delegation Concerning Civil Service Commission,
Jerusalem

The following communication, concerning staff notice No. 25 from the
Civil Service Commission, Jerusalem, has been received from Mr. J. Fletcher-
Cooke of the United Kingdom Delegation.

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

Civil Service Commission
Jerusalem

U/220/48

7 April, 1948.

IMMEDIATE

STAFF NOTICE No. 25

I am directed to refer to the Chief Secretary's General Circular No. 9
of the 15th March, 1948, regarding the request of the United Nations Palestine
Commission that they should be informed which officers would be willing to
remain in the service of a Successor Authority in Palestine and to request
that heads of departments who have not yet done so to submit forthwith to
this office the requisite completed proforma in respect of officers in their
department who do not wish to remain in the service of a Successor Authority.

A. M. Dryburgh (signed)

for CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER

All Heads of Departments and District Commissioners

2. The settlements at Waldheim and Bethlahma, near Haifa, where these internees are at present confined, were attacked by members of the Haganah at 4.0 am. on the 18th April and occupation of the settlements by the Haganah was completed by 6.0 a.m. Two internees were killed and four slightly wounded, but there were no casualties among the British and Arab guards.

3. In view of these development and of the imminent danger to Germans at Wilheha, it is hoped to evacuate them either to Cyprus or to Egypt during the current week. The Internees will only be able to take hand luggage with them and will have to leave behind valuable furniture and personal possessions.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) J. FLETCHER-COOKE
(J. Fletcher-Cooke)

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

Principal Secretary to the United Nations
Commission on Palestine,

United Nations, Lake Success.



United Nations

Nations Unies

UNRESTRICTED

**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

**ASSEMBLEE
GENERALE**

A/C.1/278
21 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FIRST COMMITTEE

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: DRAFT RESOLUTION

The First Committee, having received the "Draft Trusteeship Agreement for Palestine" (A/C.1/277) submitted by the United States delegation, considers that this document ought to be referred to the Fourth Committee for study and report, with recommendations thereon, to the General Assembly.



United Nations

Nations Unies

UNRESTRICTED

**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

**ASSEMBLEE
GENERALE**

A/C.1/284
27 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FIRST COMMITTEE

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

GUATEMALA: DRAFT RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, it is not possible to discuss the question of trusteeship for Palestine without previously having the necessary information as to whether trusteeship is desired or will be accepted by the population of Palestine; and whether it is possible to implement trusteeship and make it workable;

The First Committee

RESOLVES to appoint a sub-committee composed of ----- which after hearing the United Nations Palestine Commission, the Mandatory Power, the Arab Higher Committee, the Jewish Agency and the legal, economic and military experts on Palestine of the Secretariat, shall report to the Committee its findings with respect to the foregoing questions.

United Nations

Nations Unies

UNRESTRICTED

**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

**ASSEMBLEE
GENERALE**

A/C.1/285
28 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FIRST COMMITTEE

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE DRAFT RESOLUTION OF
GUATEMALA (DOCUMENT A/C.1/284)

The First Committee having received the "Draft Trusteeship Agreement for Palestine" (A/C.1/277) submitted by the United States delegation,

RESOLVES to appoint a sub-committee composed of representatives of those States which are Members of the Trusteeship Council and of those States which are Members of the Security Council but not of the Trusteeship Council and of the representative of Guatemala; and

REFERS the document A/C.1/277 to this sub-committee as a basis for considering the terms of a possible trusteeship or other United Nations provisional government for Palestine and for report with recommendations thereon to the First Committee.

The sub-committee shall consider the questions (a) whether trusteeship or other United Nations provisional government for Palestine is likely to commend itself to the Jewish and Arab communities of Palestine, and (b) whether it is possible to implement trusteeship or other United Nations provisional government for Palestine and make it workable.

The sub-committee shall also consult representatives of the United Nations Palestine Commission, the Mandatory Power, the Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish Agency, and may avail itself of the services of other experts on Palestine.

MEMORANDUM ON OIL

ISSUED BY
THE FOREIGN PRESS SECTION
OF THE



PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL

June 16, 1948

June 16, 1948

OIL SANCTIONS

At the beginning of April the British Government decided to impose oil sanctions on the Jews of Palestine, and at the same time to give to the Arab States, which were already fighting, all the facilities for the forthcoming major operations.

The closing of the Haifa Refineries had been planned beforehand and clearly foreseen by the Arab States.

On April 8, 1948, the British Commissioner of Commerce and Industry in Amman and the Foreign Minister of Transjordan invited the Haifa oil companies to an urgent meeting to discuss the Transjordan oil supply. The British Commissioner, according to instructions from London, pressed that the Tripoli output should be increased, that Transjordan petroleum supplies should be delivered from Syria and Lebanon, that a small refinery should be erected in Mafraq, that storage facilities should be provided for Amman and that some of the Transjordan requirements be delivered from Iraq.

The representatives of the companies thought that the oil companies, having an interest in Consolidated Refineries, would be greatly concerned with such a development because it would affect the system of deliveries and distribution. But the standpoint of the British representative was firm and clear.

Pending the organisation of all the necessary arrangements with Tripoli and Kirkuk, the representatives of the Palestine Government, after talks with Glubb Pasha over the fuel question, reorganised the existing arrangements for the control and routing of lorries coming from Haifa and the system of placing orders. The "goodwill and cooperation of all concerned" was obtained.

In peace-time Transjordan was supplied by the Haifa Refineries and the fuel carried by the Hedjas Railway, or by the Fuel Fleet through the Valley of Jezreel. From the start of hostilities in November 1947 the supply to Transjordan was sent by railway to Jerusalem and then by trucks to Amman. Two months later the Arabs stopped trains from going to Jerusalem in order not to supply Jewish Jerusalem with fuel, calculating that Haifa would supply Amman and Amman supply Arab Jerusalem. They also arranged that fuel trains with British protection should reach Ramleh, which for months had been the storage centre for the Southern Sector of their front. At the same time they did not agree to unload fuel at the Pumping Station at Ras-El-Ein which is on the way to Ramleh, and which is the source of the Jerusalem water supply.

In order to provide Amman with all the necessary fuel before May 15 when the major battle was due to start, the Palestine Government arranged special convoys of the Arab Legion, under British protection, which called regularly at Haifa, at the same time as the Legion was attacking the Jews in the South and in the Jerusalem area. Even after Haifa was taken by the Jews at the beginning of May, two such convoys were still brought into Haifa by the British authorities.

This method of supply, however, was not adequate to provide Transjordan with the stores required to launch the war. The amounts which were taken through Shell and Vacuum Companies could be easily controlled, and here the Army had to step in directly, which it did, providing the Legion gratis with 2,500 tons of benzine. The Army could do this without being checked, since during January-April it took more benzine than the whole population of Palestine and stored 20,000 tons. Simultaneously, everything was done to meet the increased demand of the Syrian and Lebanese Armies. The Tripoli Refinery could not easily meet the new demands. Its yearly capacity is about 250,000 tons, of which benzine represents 50,000 tons, an amount insufficient to cover the needs of the Syrian and Lebanese populations. Kirkuk was sending two million tons of crude oil a year to Haifa and two million tons to Tripoli. From Tripoli one million tons were sent as crude oil to France and 750,000 tons to Haifa by sea. Only 250,000 tons could be refined in Tripoli. An additional million reached Haifa for refining by sea from the Persian Gulf. In order not to affect overseas obligations considerably

and at the same time to produce the necessary stocks for the fighting forces of Syria and the Lebanon, the Palestine Government ordered the supply to be reversed and to have as much crude oil brought from Haifa to Tripoli as possible.

From May 15th up until today the vessels "Redbank," "Camp Nomano," "Thelicomos," "Port Stevens," "Thea," "Roxana," and "Trogonosmus" have transferred about 160,000 tons of crude oil from Haifa to Tripoli. This crude oil was the base of increased refining for Syria and Lebanon, thus securing a 100,000 ton storage and a possibility of having a double amount of crude oil for refining during the next three months.

In order to help the Tripoli Refinery to meet these new demands the British Army supplied the plant with steel plates and pipes from Palestine; Kirkuk sent pipes and valves and an urgent order was placed in the U.S.A for pumps and instruments.

The British Government was so anxious to provide the oil for the Arabs by every possible means that the possibility was even discussed of ordering benzine from the Western Hemisphere and bringing it to Beirut or Akaba. For this purpose Britain was ready to put the necessary dollars at the disposal of the Arab States.

The disruption caused by the Jews to the Arab fuel transport system caused the Palestine Government considerable anxiety in April. During the second half of April only 300 tons of fuel reached the local Arab fighting forces through Haifa. The Government tried to persuade Lebanon and Syria to allow Haifa fuel to be transported to Transjordan and the Jerusalem district through their territory. Both governments were not enthusiastic about giving "transit-rights" and in bond privileges for fuel destined for other countries as long as they themselves were short of it.

The British Government was also worried that the Transjordan Electric Company in Amman might remain without fuel and pressed the Shell Company to arrange with Iraqi Petroleum Company to supply solar oil direct to Transjordan through the desert pumping station H.5.

AVIATION OIL

The Palestine Government does its best to provide aviation oil for the Arab aviation companies. During April and the first half of May, 25 landings were made by the Transjordan Arab Airways, Egyptian Misr Airlines, the Middle East Airlines, the Arab Contractors Company at Haifa, where they were serviced and fueled. It is, therefore, not surprising that in April alone the R.A.F. purchased 300 tons of aviation spirit. Nothing could stop this active help through fuel supply. When the British authorities left Lydda Airport they left behind 60,000 gallons of aviation spirit, of which 20,000 gallons were looted and the remaining 40,000 sold by the representative of Shell obligingly to Amman. The fuel lorry fleet was sent to the same place. In order not to miss every available opportunity, a week before May 15 the Shell Company in Syria was ordered to transfer a fleet of nine lorries to Shell Company, Amman.

Hand in hand with the arming of the Arab world with oil, oil sanctions were begun against the Jews. On April 17 the refineries were shut down and pumping from Kirkuk stopped. The oil tankers were ordered to remove the stocks of crude oil to Tripoli, and when it appeared that Tripoli needed more than was available in Haifa, the feeders of the pumping stations in the desert were opened again, with the consent of the Iraqi Government, and on condition that no reserves should be accommodated in Haifa. The official reason for the closing down of the refinery was the Arab strike, but all preparations to this end were completed before the actual strike broke out.

There was, of course, enough Jewish labor available in Haifa, after the Jewish occupation, to reopen the refineries, but all proposals on this subject were declined because instructions received from London were clear and definite. The reopening of the plant could be interpreted by the Arab world as British help to the Jewish war effort.

Together with the removal of crude oil, some amounts of benzine and kerosene were also removed to Beirut in April. In May the Army took 8,000 tons of benzine for themselves and removed 7,000 tons of aviation spirit from Haifa Refineries. At the end of May the military twice transferred benzine from Haifa to Beirut. In June barrels of T.E.L. which were needed for refining benzine into aviation spirit were sent to Tripoli. The refinery allocated 16,000 tons of heavy oil for their own purposes and 6,000 tons for the British Navy. The stocks which the refinery and the oil distribution companies now possess, if they were to be sold today to the Jews, would suffice for a couple of months. But there is no guarantee at all that two or three oil tankers will not remove all the stores somewhere else. The Jews of Palestine were receiving their fuel according to a certain quota and nothing could persuade the companies to increase this quota to the State of Israel, which was engaged in repulsing heavy attacks and straining its transport and industry. The Arabs might consider it as an unfriendly act.

At the same time a promise was given to the Arabs that no more oil would be pumped from Iraq to Haifa after the British leave Haifa.

All the bunkering of ships in Haifa was cancelled and special facilities for bunkering were provided in Tripoli.

Creating all sorts of difficulties for the Jews in their efforts to obtain oil lorries, the Arab contractors were given facilities by the Palestine Government to purchase a considerable oil fleet. The improvements in Tripoli, the supply from Shell Company in Beirut to Amman, Mafrak and Irbid, the Arab Legion convoys from Haifa, the facilities to run the oil-train to Ramleh and there to concentrate fuel, and chiefly the direct supply by the British Army of 2,500 tons of benzine to Transjordan, were considered by the British Government as sufficient to cover all needs of the Arab armies.

It was reckoned that taking into consideration the strength of the armoured and other vehicles of the Arab Legion and of the Syrian and Lebanese forces, these arrangements would carry them through until the middle of June by which time the war would already be won.

If the British miscalculated in their plans, it was not their fault.

The acute shortage of benzine in Transjordan, Syria and the Lebanon created a black market, with the price of a gallon of benzine rising to one pound sterling. The temptation was too great for the Arab armies and the trade in army benzine flourished all over these countries. On the other hand, the necessity of transferring benzine to the Jerusalem-Hebron area through Jericho was consuming considerable amounts of fuel and the Egyptian Army also had to be supplied to some extent from the same stores. Thus by the beginning of June, the benzine stocks of the Arab armies were in very poor shape.

The British knew this perfectly well and this was one of the reasons for their consent to the cease-fire.

No less disappointing to the British was the fact that the sanctions on the Jews did not work out as expected. There were two reasons for this. The Jews planned ahead, introducing rationing, reducing civilian traffic, mobilising cars for the war effort and introducing economy in transportation. The second was that the C.R.L. and the oil distribution companies were not too keen on playing this political game and did no more than was essential to satisfy the British Government. Only this can account for the fact that not all the stores available in Palestine were removed to Tripoli and overseas from Haifa.

The British military authorities were so sure that the oil sanctions would work and that Jewish industry, depending on fuel, would speedily collapse that they ordered generators to be installed in Haifa harbor to provide their own electricity when the Jewish power station would have to shut down.

With the miscalculation of all these plans and the successes of the Israel armies, it was essential to produce a new plan for the supply of the Arab armies, which could be executed and ready for the resumption of hostilities in July.

This new plan, which had actually been mentioned by the British Commissioner of Commerce and Industry during the April conference in Amman, is now to be put urgently into action.

Benzine and crude oil have to be supplied from Kirkuk directly to the desert pumping stations and from there redistributed to the Arab armies. London has already given instructions to Kirkuk to make all the necessary preparations in order to send benzine through the pipes which, until now, have been taking only crude oil.

The Arabs were promised that they would receive no less than 10,000 tons of benzine and that the first instalment of 6,000 tons would reach them at the end of June or beginning of July. It was thought that all these preparations would be ready in time.

Kirkuk has a crude oil treating plant in which sulphur and certain hydrogen impurities are removed from crude oil, preliminary to pumping through the pipeline to Haifa. During the war, when benzine supplies became extremely short, this treating plant was converted to the production of automobile benzine. The idea is to use this plant again for the benzine supply to the pumping stations in the desert.

In its desire to defeat the Jews, using all their available methods and means, the British Government is striking a blow at the European Recovery Plan which in its major part was based on a complete revolution in the supply of oil.

By 1951 the Marshall Plan envisaged the oil contribution of the Middle East at 82% in comparison with 24.6% in 1946 and 38.6% in 1948. (In tons, Middle East should provide 46 million and the Western Hemisphere only 10 million in 1951).

There were two reasons for this decision. The Middle East now produces about 10% of world oil, in a region of 42% of proved world reserves, at the same time as the U.S.A. produces 62% in a region having 34% of world reserves. This ratio created somewhat bad blood during the war and forced the American Senate to send a special commission to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in Abadan to investigate the slow rise of production. The Commission left with the definite impression that Britain does not want to tap her oil resources too quickly and prefers that America should do the job.

The flow of oil, however, is not enough. Refining is still the main bottleneck today, and that was the second reason for Marshall's revolutionary oil plan.

The lack of adequate refining capacity is considered the most serious deficiency by the petroleum specialists. The supply of crude oil outsteps the capacity of the existing refining plants. Owing to the war damage and rising demand there is a world-wide shortage of refining capacity.

A number of plants in the U.S.A. were closed after the war as being uneconomic in peace-time and unsuited for technical reasons for basic refining operations. With the narrowing of Western refining facilities available for supply to the Eastern Hemisphere, it was stressed how vitally important is the creation of new centres of refining within easier reach of the consuming areas of the oil world.

The unhampered supply of oil products from the Haifa Refineries is of particular importance in the present market situation. The closing of the refinery, the suspension of the extension program, and discontinuation of works on the second pipeline are seriously affecting the Marshall Plan for European Recovery.

But apparently the account the British Government has to settle with the Jews is worth even that.

Knowing that its active help to the Arabs and its sanctions on the Jews are well realised and felt by the State of Israel, the British Government wonders when Israel's patience will break and counter-measures will be taken. It wonders how long the Jews will be patient onlookers at the unchallenged flow of the Kirkuk benzine to the armoured cars of the Arab Legion and the fuel of Tripoli to the tanks of the Syrians, while they remain at the same time at the mercy of the meagre quotas of the reduced stores in Haifa, which can any moment be removed elsewhere.

It is apparently clear to them that there must one day be an end to Jewish patience.

In order to discredit every possible step in this direction in the eyes of the U.S., the British Intelligence of Iraq already "reported" the "discovery" of Russian saboteurs who have arrived in Syria and the Lebanon in order to sabotage the pumping stations leading to the refineries. These saboteurs will work, according to the British Intelligence, from Jewish bases.

Britain is apparently ready to go to any lengths to see the materialization of her plan.

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C O P Y
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL

Office of the
Acting Representative
To the United Nations

16 East 66th St.
New York, N.Y.
July 2, 1948

Hon. Trygve Lie
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
Lake Success, N.Y.

Sir:

I have the honor to convey to you the deep concern of the Provisional Government of Israel at the action of certain governments which have imposed migration restrictions which, though purporting to rest upon the Security Council Resolution of 29 May 1948, are not warranted by the terms of that Resolution or by the interpretation laid down by the Mediator on 7 June (S/829).

The only immigration restriction imposed by the Resolution relates to "fighting personnel," which was interpreted by the Mediator to mean "persons identified as belonging to organized military units as well as persons bearing arms."

The draft Resolution originally proposed before the Security Council by the United Kingdom Representative also barred the entry into Palestine or the Arab States of "men of military age." By a French-United States amendment, which was accepted by the United Kingdom representative, this restriction was deleted, and it was merely provided that men of military age should be subject to certain controls after they had entered the countries concerned. The clause adopted reads:

"calls upon all Governments and authorities concerned, should men of military age be introduced into countries or territories under their control, to undertake not to mobilize or submit them to military training during the cease-fire."

In moving the amendment, the representative of France, who was also at the time President of the Security Council, stated:

"The purpose of this amendment is to prevent the introduction into these various territories of fighting personnel, but not of men of military age...It aims at preventing combattant fighting personnel from entering these various countries but to allow men of military age to come into these territories on the condition, however, that at least during the truce they are not mobilized and that they do not receive any military training."

July 2, 1948

In the truce proposals which he elaborated on June 7, the Mediator went beyond the terms of the Resolution itself, by assuming the right to "exercise his discretion during the period of the truce in determining whether men of military age are represented among immigrants in such numbers as to give one side a military advantage if their entry is permitted and in such event shall refuse them entry." (S/830)

Even here, there was no suggestion of any general or complete ban on the entry into Israel of "men of military age."

The Government of Israel has learned with keen regret that certain governments have since gone even further and have, on their own initiative, imposed restrictions called for neither by the Resolution nor by the Mediator.

In the case of two governments, Canada and Switzerland, these restrictions are disclosed in their replies to your communication conveying the terms of the Security Council Resolution and of paragraph 6 of the Mediator's truce proposals. In the Canadian reply (S/855, p.5) it is stated:

"The Canadian Government has done whatever has been possible by administrative measures to discourage persons of military age from proceeding from Canada to the named areas..."

In the Swiss reply (S/855, p. 7), it is stated:

"As a measure contributing to the implementation of the truce proposals, the Swiss Government has also decided to suspend the granting of travel allowances for the duration of the truce and the issuing of travel credentials or identification papers to all aliens between 15 and 50 years of age at present in Switzerland who state their intention of leaving Switzerland for Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan, Yemen and Palestine."

The Government of Panama is also reported in the press to have issued a decree "forbidding ships and planes under Panamanian registry from transporting men of military age and arms to Palestine and Arab countries." (AP June 29).

There are also indications that certain European Governments are misinterpreting the truce provisions by placing or permitting obstacles in the way of the movement to Israel of immigrants who do not fall within the definition of "fighting personnel." These obstacles include a refusal to allow ships flying the flags of these countries to convey such passengers to Israeli ports.

July 2, 1948

The Provisional Government of Israel is of the opinion that this widening gap between the actual text of the Security Council Resolution and its application in practice, is likely to prejudice the maintenance of the truce. The Government of Israel accepted the truce proposals in good faith, although mindful of the serious disadvantages imposed upon Israel under its terms. It assumed that the other governments who were called upon to assist in the implementation of the Resolution would also adhere faithfully to its text. It was never contemplated that independent action by such governments would progressively enlarge the restrictions on migration and make them increasingly burdensome for one party. Still less was it contemplated that various governments would attempt to reinstate a restriction which the Security Council itself deliberately deleted from the original draft proposal put before it. Clearly, the truce is capable of being violated not only by the interested parties themselves, but also by third parties who introduce new and superfluous restrictions beyond those specified in the Resolution, and thereby alter the basis on which it was adopted.

Nor should the human aspect be ignored. These unwarranted restrictions affect the liberty of movement of many thousands of individuals, most of whom have lived as displaced persons for years, and have been eagerly anticipating their entry into Israel and their resettlement there. The separation of families is being prolonged; and men who have spent years behind barbed wire still languish there as a result of unjustified misinterpretation of a United Nations resolution. The hardship is most acute and the injustice most flagrant in the case of Cyprus, where the United Kingdom government is detaining all men of military age in contravention of the truce resolution. This matter will be the subject of a special submission at an early date.

It would be appreciated if the contents of this letter could be brought to the attention of all the governments to which the resolution of the Security Council was originally communicated and circulated for the information of the Security Council.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Aubrey S. Eban
Representative of the
Provisional Government of Israel
to the United Nations

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FOR RELEASE: SUNDAY, JULY 25

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL

Office of the
Representative to
the United Nations

16 East 66th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

July 22, 1948

H.E. Dr. Dmitri Z. Manuilsky
President of the Security Council
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

Sir:

1. I have the honor on behalf of the Provisional Government of Israel to address to you the following observations on four messages recently sent to you by the Chairman of the Palestine Truce Commission in Jerusalem (S/891, S/898, S/900 and S/905).
2. In the first of these messages (S/891, 13 July) the Chairman of the Truce Commission comments upon the military situation in Jerusalem and states:

"We observe in Jerusalem Jews appear to be increasingly inclined ignore most elementary rules international war. Following their attempt seize King David Hotel Thursday night during cease-fire period, some their forces tried last night occupy Pontifical and Biblical Institution property of Holy See. Only due last minute intervention French Consul General were they compelled give up their design.

"Stressing that Christian world seemed almost indifferent to shelling Jerusalem by Arab Legion before truce, Jews boast that it would not take them more than a fortnight to conquer whole city nine-tenths of which they hold already. If they don't claim Jerusalem yet as Capital City of their state, it will no doubt be an essential instrument for bargaining during peace negotiations."

In this message there is no indication as to the identity of the "Jews" concerned; or what are the "elementary rules of international war" which they are alleged to be ignoring; or in what way they are contravening those rules. Similarly the Security Council is not informed who the Jews are who are "boasting", or what the relevance of this boast is; nor is any evidence given for the assertion that Jerusalem will "no doubt" be used for bargaining purposes.

3. In the second message (S/898, 15 July), the Chairman of the Truce Commission refers to the seizure of five British members of the staff of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation, to which further reference is made in the fourth message (S/905, 16 July). One passage in document S/898 reads:

"Mystery kept on charges and protected negotiations have inclined my colleagues and I to believe that this incident, even if charges substantiated partly, may also be merely part of a whole scheme carefully planned by Jews beforehand in order seize illegally power station and its assets.

"Removal of Arab staff beginning of truce, threat used quite recently against non-Jewish personnel, and arrest five British members staff are various stages of scheme bring Jerusalem's power station within network of powerful Jewish concern 'The Rutenberg Palestine Electric Corporation', uniting whole country.

"This plan would undoubtedly constitute a fresh blow to Jerusalem's international character independent of Jewish State and hasten move bring Holy City within latter's boundaries."

Here again, there is no indication who the anonymous "Jews" are who are alleged to have plotted the "illegal seizure" of the power station. There is not a vestige of evidence offered for this alleged conspiracy, or for the alleged scheme to incorporate the power station in "a network of a powerful Jewish concern." It is not stated who is supposed to be responsible for the move to bring Jerusalem into the boundaries of the Jewish State.

4. In the third message (S/900, 15 July), the Chairman of the Truce Commission again gives an account of the military situation in Jerusalem, and states inter alia:

"They have therefore made up their minds to attempt to seize the rest of town before truce period comes into force in order to appear at peace negotiations with major trump card in hand.

"This confirms the end of my message of Monday last stressing that unless Security Council acted immediately and vigorously, the international character of Jerusalem appeared to my colleagues and I to be dangerously threatened."

Some of the comments made above apply equally to this passage.

5. The Provisional Government of Israel wishes to make the following observations on these messages:-

a) The messages in question were dispatched on dates when no truce was in operation in Jerusalem, and when the Truce Commission could not be regarded as having any official concern with the conduct or objectives of military operations. Hostilities had been resumed on Arab initiative; and the Jewish forces, as a belligerent, were fully entitled to take all normal defensive measures, including the denial of strategic buildings to enemy occupation.

- b) Whether a truce is in operation or not, it cannot be the function of the Truce Commission to transmit to the Security Council vague insinuations unsupported by any facts; rumors concerning plots by unspecified "Jews", and tendentious speculations about the future political or military policy of any party.
- c) Anxiety over the international regime for Jerusalem would more appropriately have been expressed when the armies of foreign Arab states launched a brutal and destructive attack upon the Holy City with the object of annexing it for themselves; or when the United Nations Mediator made a tentative suggestion to place Jerusalem under the rule of King Abdullah of Transjordan. It is somewhat incongruous to charge the Jewish community of Jerusalem with a lack of concern for Jerusalem's international status, when they alone have defended it against the Arab attempt to annex the City and when there has been a complete international failure to provide for its security or its administration.
- d) It is most regrettable that such allegations and charges should not be referred to the Provisional Government of Israel, or to the Jewish authorities in Jerusalem, for proper discussion and investigation, before they are given the status of United Nations documents, and awarded world-wide publicity. It is noteworthy that a passing dispute about the occupation of the King David Hotel had been amicably settled before the Truce Commission's complaint about it had even reached the Security Council.
- e) Jewish public opinion in Israel and in Jerusalem has reacted strongly to these messages, which have seriously jeopardized that public confidence in the Commission which is essential to its successful functioning.

The Provisional Government of Israel would be grateful if this letter could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) Aubrey S. Eban
Representative of the
Provisional Government of Israel

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PROVISIONAL COUNCILS OF GOVERNMENT.

Under Part I B. 4 the Commission is presumed to select and establish in each State, as rapidly as possible, a provisional council.

During the transitional period / I B. 5 / these provisional councils, acting under the Commission, shall have full authority in the areas of their control.

Under I B. 6 the councils shall progressively receive from the Commission full responsibility for the administration of their state and under I B. 7 the Commission shall instruct the councils after their formation to proceed to the establishment of administrative central and local organs.

Further / I B. 8 / the Provisional Council of Government should create the will to and Under I B. 9 make the necessary arrangements for elections.

I B. 4., second paragraph, orders the Commission to communicate to the Security Council its failure to select or put into function the Provisional Council for either State "for such action with respect to that state as the Security Council may deem proper", and to the Secretary General for communication to the Members of the U.N.

This fact has been reported to the Security Council and to the Secretary General who has properly communicated the fact to the Member States. The question is now whether the Commission in these circumstances can comply with the wish of the Jewish Agency to appoint a Provisional Council of Government for the Jewish State with a view to this Provisional Council of Government starting its functions on May 15th.

The request is entirely proper. Nothing has yet changed legally the Assembly Resolution which at least morally confers certain rights on the organized political community of each of the proposed States. The failure of the U.N. to carry out its intentions should not in any way detract from these rights. Consequently, the present situation in the Security Council and the chaotic conditions in Palestine do not entitle the Commission to discontinue its efforts to carry out the functions assigned to it.

I B. 4, par. 2, definitely makes the distinction between the selection of the Councils and their coming into function. It will, therefore, seem justified - not least in view of the information received from the advanced party, that partition is actually being carried out - to make all preparatory steps towards the formation of the Provisional Council for the Jewish State.

Nevertheless it must be quite clear that these steps can go no further than approving, in conjunction with the representatives of the Jewish community, the principles on which this Provisional Council of Government should be established and the selection of the persons to be appointed. This, however, has nothing to do with the appointment of the Provisional Councils. The Resolution presumes that these Councils must act under the Commission. As long as the Commission cannot go to Palestine, or even effectively exercise any functions from outside Palestine, it could not take any responsibility for establishing a Provisional Council of Government. Moreover, the fact that the Commission has already reported its failure to establish by April 1st Provisional Councils of Government has taken the matter out of the Commission's hands, so the Commission would not be even legally entitled to proceed with the establishment of the Councils until the Security Council has taken action. In fact at the present stage the Commission would be acting contrary to the Resolution if it now established the Provisional Council for the Jewish State.

My conclusion is, therefore, that the Commission should take every preparatory step with the Jewish Agency short of a formal appointment of the Provisional Council.