URGHTRO SEEK DEAL TO PALESTINE AMITY

Soviet Delegate Says 'Foreign Monopolies' Might 'Trample on Defenseless States'

BRITISH PROPOSAL SCORED

Delaying of U. N. Agency Held Uncooperative Here at Dinner of Jewish Writers

In a brief summing up of past, present and future Soviet policy on Palestine, Andrei A. Gromyko issued a warning last night against any effort by "foreign monopolies" to dictate the future economies of the newly created Arab and Jewish states. The occasion was a "U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Palestine friendship dinner."

Mr. Gromyko, chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations, also defended the decision on partition as equally just to Arabs and Jews. He criticized Great Britain for saying that the United Nations commission should not enter Palestine until shortly before the termination of the mandate.

The delegate's views were presented at a dinner in the Hotel Commodore attended by 1,000 members and guests of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists.

Herschel V. Johnson, permanent United States representative to the United Nations, had been invited to be a speaker with Mr. Gromyko, but illness prevented the former from attending.

The dinner guests adopted a resolution praising Mr. Johnson for his role in the successful partition fight. At Lenox Hill Hospital he was said last night to be "doing nicely" in recovering from a recent heart attack.

tween his country and the United States on the subject of Palestine. This was echoed in an address by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Zionist Organization of America, and in a statement read in behalf of Moshe Shertok, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency. All expressed hope that the agreement was not an idle precedent.

The Soviet delegate said the United Nations Commission on Palestine faced serious difficulties, but he felt that it had the powers to contend with them.

"It has the necessary authority," he said, "in case complicated problems requiring the interference of the United Nations confront it. This authority is insured by the fact that the commission must work under the instructions of the Security Council, which is already occupied with the Palestinian question and which in case of necessity is ready to deal with this question in order to assist the speediest and most effective execution of the decision on the partition of Palestine.

"There is no need for me to explain at length that not only the decision taken on Palestine, but its fulfillment, has been facilitated by the fact that it has become possible for such powers as the U.S.S.R. and the U. S. A. to agree on this question. As is known, the agreement between these two countries on important questions of international significance is rather an infrequent phenomenon at present.

Incidents in Palestine

"It is only to be regretted that after the adoption by the General Assembly of the decision on Palestine the number of incidents as a result of the clashes between separate groups of Arabs and Jews has increased there.

"These incidents are the consequence of the actions of some irresponsible elements attempting to hamper the realization of the plan of its partition. Such actions cannot present the final fulfillment of this decision.

"We cannot agree with the assertions which imply that the decision on the partition of Palestine is aimed against the Arabs and Arab countries. It is our deep conviction that this decision corresponds to fundamental national interests of both the Jews and Arabs.

"The possibilities for good-neighborly and friendly relations between both of the states are insured by the decision itself. In this connection, suffice it to point out, for instance, the decision on economic cooperation between them. This cooperation will enable both of the states to utilize their economic resources with the utmost mutual benefit.

"Naturally, this can be achieved when such a cooperation is based upon taking into consideration the interests of both of the peoples but not when it constitutes the means of adaptation of the economy of these new states to the economic needs of foreign monopolies, which as it is known are always ready to trample on the independence of any small and defenseless state, especially when such a state itself does not value sufficiently its sovereignty and its independence if this is accompanied by the increase of their profit."

people of the Arab East [illegible] had had the sympathy of the Soviet Union in their fight to throw off "the last shackles of colonial dependence."

His country, he said, supported the principles of equality of rights and self-determination of peoples, was itself a multi-national state without racial or national discrimination and had a constitution that gave all its people equal rights.

"The Soviet Union," the envoy declared, "supports and cannot but support the aspirations of any state and any people, no matter how small its weight in international affairs is, in the struggle against foreign dependence and remnants of colonial oppression. This is in accordance with the basic principles of the United Nations which provide protection of sovereignty and independence of [illegible]

Successful realization of United Nations decisions, Mr. Gromyko commented, "requires the cooperation of Great Britain with the United Nations and first of all with the above-mentioned commission not in words but in deeds. Formal cooperation is absolutely insufficient."

The speaker added that it would be an "abnormal" situation if the United Nations commission spent too much of its time at Lake Success instead of going to Palestine "and getting acquainted with the state of affairs existing there and carrying out on the spot the tasks entrusted to it."

British Procedure Assayed

"It is said," Mr. Gromyko observed, "that the British authorities in Palestine intend to hinder the work of the commission in this respect, that they are not going to admit it into Palestine until the British troops are withdrawn from considerable areas; in other words, they will not permit it to enter Palestine until May 1 or June 1, 1948.

"I do not know whether this information corresponds to reality, but if it appeared that it did, then such a situation cannot be considered as normal. The commission has been created precisely for the purpose of carrying out its work in Palestine, i. e., where it is obliged to assist in the fulfillment of the decision of the Assembly.

"Let us hope that Great Britain will yet cooperate with the commission in the solution of this question not in words but in deeds and at any rate that it will not place any obstacles on the way to the fulfillment of this decision."

Greetings from Dr. Albert Einstein, honorary president of the sponsoring committee, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt were read at the dinner.

Pierre van Paassen, author, said the Palestine issue was linked to the liberation of the entire Near East, Middle East and Asia. Joseph Brainin, chairman of the committee, was toastmaster.

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