

WORLD EVENTS

Free Palestine or Put It Under UN Trusteeship, Soviets Urge

By Helen Simon

The Soviet Union demanded yesterday that Palestine receive its independence from Britain or be placed under a United Nations trusteeship.

Soviet ambassador Nikolai V. Novikov told the UN trusteeship council that Anglo-American attempts to solve the Palestine question outside the UN violates the charter.

Novikov charged draft trusteeship agreements so far submitted tend to turn the trusteeship territories into colonies. He voiced vehement opposition to South Africa's bid to annex Southwest Africa and suggested the people of Transjordan would benefit from an impartial study of the British-Transjordan treaty establishing their "independence."

He took sharp issue with American delegate John Foster Dulles, who was attempting to limit those "states directly concerned" in trusteeship to the mandatory power alone.

AGAINST PRINCIPLES

1. **On Palestine:** "One thing is clear: The attempts of the British Government to solve the question of Palestine by negotiation with the United States Government, as well as with Arab and Jewish representatives, apart from the United Nations organization, does not correspond to the principles of the United Nations charter which establishes a trusteeship system over non-self-governing territories, including former mandates."

2. **On Draft Trusteeship Agreements:** "The draft before us instead of creating conditions of trusteeship which would further 'the progressive development toward self-government or independence' . . . represents an attempt to transform the territories . . . on a basis of colonial possession."

Novikov said agreements submitted for Togoland, Cameroon, Tanganyika and Ruanda Urundi are worse than the Class B mandates under which they were administered under the League of Nations.

CRITICIZES LACK

Novikov criticized absence of any draft agreement for Nauru (Australia) as well as for Palestine.

3. **On South Africa:** The government of the Union of South Africa attempted to camouflage the proposal of a direct annexation of a territory formerly held under mandate, and actually represents a flagrant violation of the principles of the charter."

4. **On Transjordan:** "Impartial study of the treaty between Great Britain and Transjordan would not only assist the General Assembly from the point of view of en-

forcing the general principles of the United Nations charter but would render a valuable service to the people of Transjordan in achieving actual and full independence."

5. **On Dulles' interpretation:** Novikov noted partly that the United States delegation had squelched discussion earlier in the Assembly on definitions of "states directly concerned" with trusteeship drafts.

"Mr. Dulles," he added, "also stated he is not in favor of such an interpretation of the terms 'states directly concerned' that it would introduce a system of veto into the work of the Assembly. However, we do not know of anyone proposing to introduce a veto system into the work of the Assembly."

TAKES ISSUE

Novikov took issue also with Britain's Ivor Thomas who had blamed the Soviet Union for delay in considering draft agreements and informing the Trusteeship Council.

"In the period between the two parts of the sessions of the Assembly," Novikov explained, "there did not and could not exist anybody with authority to deal with the draft."

Dulles gathered the press together during the first translation of Novikov's speech to dictate a statement accusing the Soviet Union of preventing earlier establishment of a provisional trusteeship council and complaining that the Soviet Union is "apparently unwilling to join with the United States and others in a practical procedure . . . by waiving . . . possible claims to be formal parties to the draft agreement."

Ivor Thomas also rushed to the defensive, quoting Foreign Secretary Bevin's exclamation that nothing could be done about Palestine until conclusion of the Anglo-American inquiry and resulting talks with the Arabs and Jews.

South African premier Smuts hastened to say Novikov's charges were "crude propaganda" and "insulting." Smuts clung to his interpretation of the charter that powers need not submit their mandates to the trusteeship system.

Australian delegate K. H. Bailey amended his prepared speech to say Australia was preparing to submit draft trusteeship terms for "tiny" Nauru.



MAURICE THOREZ
Communist Party Secretary



PREMIER BIDAULT
Leader of MRP

French Communists Ready to Form New Unity Gov't

PARIS, Nov. 11.—In a statement hailing the victory of the Communist Party in the French national elections Party Secretary Jacques Duclos declared today: "We are ready to assume all responsibilities of our vic-

tory." The statement was interpreted to mean the Communists will insist on leading positions in the government including the Premiership for Party General Secretary Maurice Thorez. However as the first party

of the fact that France has voted four times this year. The outcome of attempts to form a government in January is held to depend on whether the MRP and Socialists will remain in the bloc of all democratic forces.

Voicing his party's position, Duclos declared:

"Our victory shows the French people accurately judged the anti-Communist campaign which has been very powerful during the electoral campaign. Victory shows moreover an increasing number of people who consider the Communist Party as a great Party of French renaissance and French independence. Victory is an answer to those who pretended it was possible to govern our country without the great party of the working class and the French people.

"Now that universal suffrage has spoken, the Communist Party in agreement with its permanent policy of unity and union of all democratic forces, is ready to assume all responsibilities which are a consequence of yesterday's victory."

Special

of France the Communists will seek to maintain unity of all democratic forces.

The interim period before formation of the new government in January is expected to witness new attacks by international imperialism against the franc and extensive sabotage by the trusts notwithstanding the voters repudiation of DeGaulle and the Rightist parties.

Significant was the loss of 24 seats by Leon Blum's Socialist Party, which was counting on his negotiations for the Washington loan to help his campaign. With the outcome of the 44 colonial seats