

and they decided to help out in any way they could. The Arabs were ambivalent. In fact, the Grand Mufti spent a lot of time in Germany during the war putting out propaganda for the Nazis. They felt that they had been cheated by the British just as the Jews had felt. There had been a lot of royal commissions and other commissions of inquiry. I went through all of those things in the paper I did and I came to the conclusion that you couldn't give it all to the Arabs, which was what they wanted, and you couldn't give it all to the Jews because it was a difficult question. The Jews were a minority in the population. They had 600,000 and the Arabs had 1,200,000 at that time in the whole of the area of Palestine. So, I came up with the conclusion which was not new. It had been put forward by the royal commission at one time. They had a royal commission during the very late twenties or the early thirties. They had recommended partition, dividing it into an Arab state and a Jewish state. And I came to the conclusion that this was the only way out. If you have two claims to the whole of the land and you can't give it to both, then you can only divide it. It was a difficult task to divide it to make sure that the Jews would be a majority in their part of the country. I wrote that paper and I know that both Sobolev, the head of the department, and Trygve Lie liked the paper. I had a copy of my Arab colleague's paper, Saleh Mahmoud, which emphasized