

and Arab separate areas could have crossing points for people to cross to another area while still staying within their own jurisdictions. Their report came to the United Nations and they set up a special committee on the Palestinian question in the fall of 1947. They had various committees set up, a committee for the Jewish state and a committee for the Arab state. The committee for the Arab state didn't really do anything. They just opposed the whole thing. The real guts of the thing were handled by what they called the committee on implementation. The members on that committee were Mike (Lester) Pearson, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada (he later became Prime Minister), Herschel Johnson of the United States, the Russian, Simeon Tsarapkin who later became Ambassador, and Ambassador Garcia Granadas of Guatemala. These were the powerful committee of four. The Americans and the Russians both favored and accepted the partition plan. It was just a question of working out the boundaries and the rules. The commission had recommended that Jerusalem be a "corpus separatum," an international city. They had to deal with all these difficult questions. This was the guts of it, how you go about implementing the plan.

JK: Did you continue to discuss these issues with the committee and advise these people?

Epstein: The head of the political department was Alfonso Garcia Robles, who in 1982 won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work on