

The Zionist Military Organizations Position of the Partition of Palestine Projects (1937-1947)

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ABSTRACT

The study dealt with the position of the Zionist military organizations towards the proposed projects of partitioning Palestine during the British Mandate over Palestine since the first British Royal Commission draft in 1937 of partitioning Palestine - proposed by the - after the outbreak of the first revolution of the Palestinians against the British mandate for their biased policies in favor of Zionism. The study also examined the recommendations of the Committee and Woodhead in 1938, and Morrison's plan to the partition of Palestine in 1946, the study ended with the position of those organizations from the U.N.S.C.O.P Commission resolution (181) issued by the United Nations in November 1947, and the outbreak of fighting between Arabs and Zionists. The study is important as it discusses the work of the Zionist military organizations and their methods to cope with those projects, and how to deal with them to serve the strategic goal of the Zionist movement; despite the differing positions of these organizations in the methods and maneuver before the outbreak of the decisive battles between Arabs and Jews, and the establishment of their state on the land of Palestine and the integration of those organizations under the name of "IDF" later.

Keywords: Etzel (Irgun), Lehi (Stern Gang), Hagana, Partition, Partition Projects, Zionist Military Organizations, Zionism, recommendations of Royal Commission 1937 (Pell Committee) .

INTRODUCTION

According to biblical allegations, the ultra-Zionist expansionism believes that the Kingdom of "the Jewish people", stretches from the Nile to Euphrates, "Lord made a covenant with Abram for offspring I will give this land, from the river of Egypt to the great river, the river Euphrates" (Genesis 15:18). When the White Paper issued in 1922, Zionists eloquent their ambitions and protests against the exception of Transjordan from the promised Jewish national home according to Balfour Declaration.

Copying the EU colonial movement, Zionists believed that just power can achieve their dream to possess

Palestine and to deter Arab people for resisting the Zionist project. As a result, they kept on bringing young Jews who are able to take up arms, and founded -during the British Mandate period in Palestine-three military organizations, The Hagana (1920-1948), the military arm of the World Zionist Organization, the Jewish Agency- the Irgun (I.Z.L), the military arm of Zionist Revisionist movement, the political roots of the Herut movement, then the Likud later. The Lehi (Stern Gang), were little, and most extreme.

The issue of partitioning Palestine (or Land of Israel-allegedly Zionists), between Arabs and Jews, raised a large argument in the Zionist movement and its military arms, those who supported the division set off from pragmatic political considerations, and they saw as a step on the road to expansion or "redeem and liberate" the historic homeland of the Jews.

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Zionist military organizations played a major role in capturing the maximum area of Palestine and the expulsion of the largest number of people and their rightful owners; Zionists has seized 78% of the area of Palestine (instead of 56%, according to Resolution 181), and expelled about (800.000) Palestinian Arabs from their homes.

The Zionist racism ideology made military organizations more inclined to the idea of the Greater Land of Israel, and thus rejected reservation of any project for the partition of Palestine.

This paper deals with the positions of the three Zionist military organizations: Haganah and Irgun (I.Z.L) and Lehi (Stern), of partition projects, starting with Peel Commission 1937, the controversy within the 20th Zionist Congress, the Woodhead Commission, the plan (Morrison-Grady), and finally position of the (U.N.S.C.O.P) and resolution 181 of partition of Palestine in 1947.

Palestine Royal Commission (Peel Commission)

The British government decided in May 1936 the formation of a royal commission to investigate the causes of the Palestinian revolution, and the grievances of Arabs or Jews, and check in how to implement the Mandate over Palestine (Leftwich: 2007, p.878). The Committee headed by Earl Peel (a former minister in the British Government of India) arrived Palestine on 11 November, of the same year (Jiryis: 1981, p.336-337), stayed there until 17 (January) 1937, and heard testimonies of Jews and Arabs (Leftwich: 2007, p.878). To signify the importance of the Commission, Zionists has appeared before the committee 38 witnesses, and submitted in 300 pages, while Arabs contented 14 testimonies, and a memorandum of only 13 pages (Naor and Giladi: 1990, p. 287).

Haganah leaders before the Commission

After the government's witnesses, Jewish witnesses were submitted. Chaim Weizmann -the Jewish Agency

chairman - claimed before the committee, that the Jews never left Palestine for 19 centuries, "The Jews will fight for their survival in Palestine" (Dinur: 1964, p. 712). Ben-Gurion said in his testimony. "the Torah is our mandate, no one can prevent Jewish immigration to Palestine" (Ben-Gurion: 1976, p. 3). Both of them pressed towards a solution based on partition. Weizmann said: "The Jews would be stupid if they do not accept it, even if the size of the proposed land like Cupboard of clothes"(Shlaim: 1988, p.58)

Both of them saw the partition is a step for further expansion and control over all of Palestine in the future. Ben-Gurion sent his son Amos with a message claiming, "No one from the Zionists can give up any inch of the land of Israel, the Jewish state in part of Palestine, not the end, it's the beginning" (Morris: 2002, p.138)

A committee member -Reginald Copeland- told Weizmann on 08/01/1937, that the partition is a reality in Palestine, bones (mountains) to the Arabs, and the meat (the coastal plain and interior plains) to the Jews, and assured him that the Jewish national home become a reality, Jews have a living language, national economy, economic and cultural institutions, university, public institutions, education and health of a high-level, other peoples need many generations to reach the level of development, that means: the Yishuv exuded to gain sovereignty in the territorial limits (Dothan: 1994, p. 129).

The Partition plan was raised -in terms of the possibility of establishing a Jewish state on part of the country- wide echoes and mixed reactions in the Zionist camp, an actual official level the "Big Three" (Weizmann -Ben Gurion- Sharett) were among supporters of partition, and those -at the end- were the political leadership of Haganah, Weizmann was firstly hinted with the possibility of the approval of the Zionists on the idea of the partition of Palestine by establishing cantons system in the country when he announced before the Peel Committee through the non-public of his testimony on December 23, 1936, that he would be ready to study

proposals for this system if they are submitted "very carefully" (Jiryis: 1981, p.343). Two weeks after that, he raised with the partition of Palestine, about half a year of formally adopted at an undisclosed meeting with members of the Commission, had been held in Jerusalem on 8 January 1937, where he agreed with the project (Melzer: 1963, p.237-240). After a month, the talks completed at a meeting between Weizmann and a member of the Committee- Copeland, with the presence of Abba Eban in the settlement of Nahalal, where Weizmann came out after the meeting to announce the settlers "We have laid on the foundations of the Jewish state". Weizmann had favored the idea of partition because he saw in the founding of the State Jewish real possibility to reach an understanding with the Arabs (Weizmann: 1966, p.241.).

Ben-Gurion showed great enthusiasm for the partition project; he did not consider it the end, but on the contrary, the starting point, "we will penetrate these borders, not necessarily by force of arms. if we can immigrate to our state, hundreds of thousands of Jews, and supporting our presence in economic and military terms, we will create the basis for a free agreement on the abolition of restrictions between us and the Arab countries "(Bar-Zohar: 1987, p. 357). Also, this state will serve as a powerful lever to push the "historic endeavor to liberate the whole country, will not be transmitted between us and settlement in all parts of Palestine that was done through an agreement of mutual understanding with our Arab neighbors or by other way" (Ben-Gurion: 1968, p. 343). From this position, Ben Gurion played the role of the large defender for the partition plan, and the proposed establishment of a Jewish state in the Zionist and international forums.

Moshe Sharett (Shertok) did not oppose the partition plan for lack of another option, as in the case of failing it, the Zionists will face a situation even worse, where mandatory system will remain in place, and Britain will tend to impose restrictions on Zionist

activities to appease the Arabs and to secure its interests in the region (Sharett: 1977, p. 179& p. 252).

Revisionists before the Committee:

As for the position of Revisionists, Jacob de Haas suggested to boycott Committee, but Jabotinsky (the supreme commander of Irgun, the leader of Betar and the chairman of Revisionist Zionist Union) considered the appearance before it a golden opportunity to show the political position of Revisionists, and to condemn the Government of the Mandate, the Jewish Agency, which does not represent the Zionist cause –according to his opinion (Schechtman: 1961, p305).

Jabotinsky asked to appear before the Committee on Palestine to cast testimony, but the Mandate government refused his visa; he was forced to give a statement before the Commission after its return to London, and that was on 11 February 1937 (Nedava: 1986, p.70). During a special session of the House of Lords, the Committee heard the testimony, was lengthy, and included a fixed political positions of Revisionists, namely: a Jewish state with a Jewish majority on both sides of the Jordan River, to open Transjordan to Zionist settlement, and the liquidation of (Jewish Diaspora) by transferring the Central and Eastern European Jews to Palestine (on both sides of the river (Tovy: 2011, p. 236

Jabotinsky called for neglecting the wishes of Arab nationalism, claiming that their economic conditions have flourished to the point that Arabs from neighboring countries are migrating to Palestine in search of livelihood (Jabotinsky: 1948, p.229). He stressed the aspirations expansion clearly, saying: "If we promised that we were able to accept a region in Palestine," Canton ", and satisfied ourselves with this, we will never appreciate, and if you swore that we confine ourselves so, that would be a lie... cantons are pipedream" (Jabotinsky:1948, p.247). He called for neglecting and lacking of consultation with the Arabs, he said: "When you issued the Balfour Declaration, you did not consulted the Arabs, why do you consult them today" (Jabotinsky: 1948, p.233).

He urged Britain to develop a plan to support the Zionist settlement in Palestine, and the formation of a Jewish protection force, said: "your nation ancient in colonialism, and know that it will not succeed without conflicts with the local population (Jabotinsky:1948, p.238); we derive legitimacy to get weapon from you, just as you did in Kenya". (Ivanov: 1970, p.71).

He often underestimates the Arabs by saying: "The Arabs will not oppose in the end of the Jewish state, say to Arabs the truth, you will see that the Arab: clever, straight, equipped to understand, that after the presence of four or five pure Arab countries, it is only fair that Britain turned Palestine to the Jewish state, if the Arabs understand that it will be to reach a peace! (Naor and Giladi: 1990, p. 288).

He declined the idea of forming a legislative council in Palestine because the Jews were a minority, and suggested accelerating the arrival of the majority of Jews in Palestine by Britain's adoption of the plan (ten years) to displace the Jews of Europe to Palestine (Jabotinsky: 1948, p.246).

Finally, he asked Britain to fulfill the obligations of the Mandate about Zionism, as stated in the Balfour Declaration, and said: "you have promised us a pound of meat, where is the pound of meat, which you promised"... and if you cannot fulfill your obligations, abandon the Mandate (Lev-Ami: p.74). When one of the members of the Committee asked him "to whom?", Jabotinsky evade the obvious answer, and said he believed in Britain and its policies for more than twenty years (Jabotinsky:1948, p.249).

The recommendations of the Peel Commission

After about half a year, the Peel Commission released report on July 7, 1937, it talked about the overall Arab-Zionist conflict issues, and called for an end to the Mandate system and replace it with the treaty system similar to what happened with Egypt and Syria in 1936 (Palestine Royal Commission: 1937, p.381.)

The Committee saw that the best solution for both

sides is partition; meaning that each side will not get what he wishes. The Commission thought it made the preferences to both sides. The Arabs will get national independence, and be freed from fear to undergo a Jewish rule. And by converting the Jewish national home into state, the Jews will not only free from the rule of the Arabs, but Zionism first goal will be achieved "A Jewish nation" will be planted in Palestine to give its citizens the same situation you gave to other nations in the world; they at least will not live as a minority. It claimed that a new situation of security and confidence instead of fear and confusion that will prevail between Jews and Arabs. (Efron: 2007, p.586.)

The report declared the impossibility of coexistence between Arabs and Jews, and therefore must be the partition of Palestine to:

–A Jewish state: the whole of Galilee, Jezreel Valley, Valley of Beit She'an and Tiberias, the coastal plain from Ras Naqoura in the north to (settlement Bir Tovia) in the south.

–Arab state: it consists of mountainous areas in the center of Palestine to the border with Jordan, in addition to the Negev, and join to the east of Jordan. (British Palestine Mandate: Text of the Peel Commission Report, July 1937, <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/peel1.html>)

–Mandate region: temporary mandate in mixed cities in the north: Acre, Haifa and Tiberias and Safed, and then delivered to the Jews. Direct British authority in Jerusalem and Bethlehem, through the corridor to Jaffa includes Ramla and Lod (airport and Camp Sarafand). a hazy talking about the British administration in Nazareth and the holy places of Christianity in the Sea of Galilee in the north, and in the Gulf of Aqaba (Eilat) in the south (Dothan: 1994, p. 136).

–Population (exchange) between Arab and Jewish States (Efron: 2007, p.586). This means, the exchange of 325,000 Arabs with 1.250 Jew, and without it, it would be in the Jewish state, the number of Arab asymptotic to

the number of Jews, the Committee believes that the exchange will be by mutual agreement with compensating those displaced, but if the Arabs refused to leave, the British will perform it by force (Palestine Royal Commission: 1937, p.389-393).

Ben-Gurion in a letter to his son said, "The Jewish acceptance of partition- acceptance less than 20% of the land that promised to the Jews justify deportation, we did not want to expel the Arabs, but where that England gave part of the promised land to Arab state, so it is only fair to deport Arabs from our state to the Arab state" (Morris: 2002, p.139)

The partition was according to the situation prevailing at the time of writing the report, which were concentrated zones where the Jewish settlements allocated to the Jewish state. In addition to the Western Galilee, which was added to complete this state, and in order to have a shared border with Christian Lebanon. The Committee's report drew that the Jews have large quantities of weapons, and certainly they refused to submit to the rule of Arabs; it must be the partition (Dinur: 1964, p. 718-719).

Zionists made great importance to the control of Prince Abdullah on what is remained of Palestine to suppress the national aspirations of the Palestinian people (Dothan: 1994, p. 138).

In the territory of the proposed Jewish state, there were 300,000 Jews, 325,000 Arabs at least, with a land area allocated 4.5 million dunams, of which the Jews did not have 1.25 million dunams, so the Commission presented them 3.25 million dunams of cultivated land (Tarabin: 1990, p.1045-1046).

Zionists saw in the partition a way to get rid of minority status, and the potential danger of the possibility that one Arab state in all of Palestine, and out in the end without a Jewish state, which will lead to stopping the growth of the Jewish Yishuv, and Jews to escape from the country. The partition will ensure access to the rule, an official and a means to accommodate the great migration. Jews are required to waive certain parts of

Palestine that is not already in their possession, which is populated with Arabs and the Arabs required to waive the most fertile part of Palestine, as well as the approval of the establishment of a Jewish state (Naor and Giladi: 1990, p. 288).

Position of (Irgun and Betar and Hazoher)

Revisionists rejected the recommendations of the Peel Commission to partition Palestine from expansive ideological considerations, Jabotinsky said: "The partition will not be" (Niv: 1988, p.148). N.Z.O (New Zionist Organization) issued a statement in May 1937, before the issuance of the report, clarified the reasons for rejecting the partition plan claiming that the Balfour Declaration, and the Mandate covering all of Palestine, and the output portion of that promised land from the scope of (Jewish national home), is a violation of international law, the area of the proposed Jewish state could not meet the needs of millions of Jews. (Lapidot: 1997, p.184).

The proposed Jewish state cannot withstand the economic aspects. partition plan is a British pretext for the delivery of most of the territory of Palestine to the Arabs (Dothan: 1979, p.92-95).

Although Revisionists always were calling for the need of a Jewish state on both sides of the Jordan River, they did not hurry the end because that would have meant practically accepted a state with reduced borders, therefore they preferred the assignment of a pro-Zionist government mandate, sponsoring the accelerated establishment the Zionist state. (Dothan: 1994, p. 172).

Jabotinsky said that the acceptance of partition is as the death for the Zionist movement which want to (save) the Jews. He opposed the idea of population exchange; because it is (coercion) to them. He doubted the acceptance of Arabs to (transferred) from the Jewish state to the Arab country, because of better economic conditions in (the Jewish state) proposed (Jabotinsky: 1948, p.278). He stressed that the proposed state cannot protect itself, Arabs who are on the mountain can occupy it in hours, and access to the coast (Jabotinsky: 1948,

p.280). He attacked the plan, saying: "The small piece of land will not be enough (6-8) million Jews. He considered the acceptance of the plan as a prejudice to the suffering of millions of Jews in Eastern and Central Europe, (Shapira: 1987, p.33).

Jabotinsky predicted the failure of the partition plan because he believed that opponents of the plan are more of its supporters within the British government because of the fear of the uncertainty of Britain's international standing on the back of non-fulfillment of obligations of Mandatory. (Shavit: 1988, p.215.)

Revisionists advanced a protest demonstrations against the Jewish Agency policy, and their willingness to accept the partition plan (Sharett: 1977, p. 231). Begin underestimated the British offer, and said: "They proposed us a Hebrew state on the banks of the River (Yarkon) Auja instead of state on both banks of the Jordan River! (Begin: 1978, p.52).

Jabotinsky inclined to the idea of a small Jewish state can stretch and control over all of Palestine, since 1933, but when he met with the leaders of his party in Palestine, Irgun leaders in Alexandria, Egypt in 1937 underwent a rejection of the partition plan (Dothan: 1994, p. 173).

Jabotinsky showed his extremism in the stated positions, but in private meetings he showed a lot of (leniency), in a meeting with Eliyahu Golomb (of the highlights of the Haganah leaders) in London in 1938, Golomb said to him: "about the subject (partition) didn't you tell me two weeks ago that you are ready to make review (to accept the partition)... and now you're talking about a waiver of (the Land of Israel), Jabotinsky answered: that he is still at his word, but he is not ready to do propaganda for it.(Alfassi: 1990, p.446).

Despite Revisionists rejected of the Peel Committee report, they found some principles that can be built upon, notably:

-The establishment of a Jewish state, for the first time since the Balfour Declaration.

-The principle of exchanging population despite the "refusal" Jabotinsky "expulsion" of Arabs from the

proposed Jewish state, however, put forward the idea to make the Zionist leaders are thinking seriously (Nedava: 1986, p.70).

However Woodhead Commission, which visited Palestine in 1938, recommended that the partition was not realistic. The British government has accepted the recommendations (Learsi: 1951, p.273).

Haganah and partition project

A few of Haganah high leadership opposed the partition, and denied categorically realism that was within prevailing conditions in that period. However, the majority saw the need to develop a plan for the defense of the Jewish state in case of carrying out, the Jewish Agency and national leadership of the Haganah formed in October 1937, a Commission, participated consisted of Avner, Eliyahu Golomb, Yehoshua Gordo, Dov Gefen, Jacob Dory, Dov Hoz, Yohanan Ratner, Abraham Tehomy, and others. It obligated to "study and develop proposals for the defense of the Jewish state in the event of the application of the partition plan, and it composed of two subgroups: the **first** to develop plans for the police and gendarmerie, and the **second** for militia and the army, the Commission formally called "**Security Committee**" discussed the plans and put budgets to be applied. On 15 May 1938, the conclusions presented in a "**proposal for the organization of the defense forces to suit the borders of the Jewish state, as suggested in the report of the Royal Commission**". That proposal formed the basis of plans submitted in that period to the "Partition Committee" which was appointed to study the possibility of establishing a Jewish state in the divided Land of Israel. "Security Commission" proposed the establishment of the following military formations (Dinur: 1964, p. 755).

A. Border Guard: of 1,600 people guarding and protecting the country's borders, and in the Galilee area, which was mostly populated by Arabs, the border force composed of volunteers, length of service not less than 3-5 years. This force is divided into two battalions:

Northern defend the border from Rosh Hanakora to Lake Tiberias (Batiha), and have its headquarters in Rosh Pina, Eastern and South protect the border from the Sea of Galilee to Wadi Ara, and its headquarters in Afula.

B. "Army based on compulsory service" involved in border protection "in the coastal plain area, and at the same time forms the core of education and preparation in the event of war," and that the army "recruits its members to serve a mandatory one-year", and remain thereafter in service backup until the age of 45, majoring battalions of it consistently to protect the border, and have the leadership of the first battalion headquarters in Netanya, and the headquarters of the Second Battalion in Rehovot, and formed the third battalion of recruits, and stationed in the Afula area, and used when necessary as a reserve for other tasks, and the three battalions formed "enhanced brigade", comprising the units of tanks and armored cars (20 tanks -20 armored), and artillery, also proposed the establishment of a squadron of 20 aircraft.

C. "Militia, its mission formation army body in time of war," the militia will be called "national defense forces," a natural continuation of the defense forces existing now "(ie, Haganah organization), and despite the fact that these forces will be built on the basis of mandatory service" would do its best to maintain the popular and voluntary character, and will be every citizen to pass the medical examination is binding under the law recruitment and service in the national defense forces ", and defined length of service as follows: During the first year of initial training for a month and a half, and in the next four years: Activity for two weeks during each year, and established training camps passes them all the members of the militia, and opens twenty recruiting center across the country all function "Implementation of recruitment when they are announcing," militia will be divided to twenty battalions, each one has its own weapon warehouse near the recruitment center, and includes militia in the single-stage almost 20,000 people. (Elam: 1979, p.80).

Furthermore, the Committee discuss the establishment

of border settlements to expand the border and to help protect them, and there was hope that it becomes possible with the development of these colonies, reducing border troops to quarter.

As in Avner plan, Haganah- based this plan, - to barbed wire fences and barbed wire barriers surrounding the whole borders of the state. This transaction-mentioned in the report of the Commission "will separate Arabs of Palestine fully for their brothers behind the border, and reduces some of them influenced by some, and to a large extent prevent the infiltration of gangs from outside the country to inside". (Dinur: 1964, p. 755).

In addition to the army, there was talk of the Committee for the establishment of a police force of 1,000 people to maintain order, and be "responsible for security in the rear lines of the military zones", and in order the final mission against him to be used to assist a paramilitary force. The power of the gendarmerie composed of 500 people. Almost, this force Camped in the base- in the north of the country where concentrated with Arab population, making the majority at the moment. "The police in the local police mission helps about two thousand extra police, and the estimated cost of maintaining security force these (including the police) in the amount of 85,000 Palestinian pounds per year (with the exception of a million and a quarter million pounds of establishment expenses.(Dothan: 1994, p. 132).

The debates showed the Haganah need to turn from alliance between local organizations to popular secret army level. Said Yisrael Galili- a Haganah leaders: "Our goal should be raising a fighter people, I suggest a comprehensive military education in the schools, sport associations, craft associations, we should see people combatant "Yohanan Ratner – one of Haganah leaders- said in a lecture delivered in Tel Aviv in August 1937, "We must move from the local regulatory framework to local forces, to an organization of a military character... and by virtue of the geographical reality, we need to establish an offensive organization, and not only a defensive organization" (Dinur: 1964, p. 756)

Haganah plan to build a military force to control and defend the Jewish state allocated areas, as recommended by the Peel Commission, was the first large-military plan for the Organization, which went through a comprehensive vision (Dothan: 1994, p. 132).

Although the recommendations of the Peel Commission did not see the light, but it turned out that the foundations of resolving the Palestinian question posed by the Committee was crucial in importance. These foundations are the same, which were adopted and then carried out in one way or another when the Palestinian issue presented to the United Nations to solve them after ten years in the year 1947.

20th Zionist Congress, 1937

Held in Zurich 3-16 August 1937, and had to face the responsibility for solving the most difficult issues faced by the Zionist movement since the severe differences on the Uganda project. Partition plan proposed by the Peel Commission in the wake of the Palestinian rebellion includes the establishment of a Jewish state in part of Palestine (Kressel: 2007, p.631-632.). Chaim Weizmann and Ben-Gurion, considered the establishment of a Jewish state, even on a part of the "Land of Israel", is a major political achievement has its advantages outweigh the disadvantages. They felt that the rejection of the partition would lead to a freeze on Jewish national home, especially in light of the Arab rebellion, and felt that limiting the Jewish state on part of Palestine does not mean that a sacred law for future generations, and claimed that the political situation of the millions of Jews in the Diaspora requires the establishment of a Jewish state immediately. (Dinur: 1964, p. 720).

Weizmann said: "The choice before us is: a Jewish minority in all the land of Israel, or rather in the Arab Palestine, or the territory of a Jewish majority in part of the country." Ben-Gurion said the same thing about "splitting the country or decision to continue minority in the land of Israel and the regulation of migration according that. Britain wanted a strong reduction of

migration and this is bad for Jews. Land of Israel without Jews is not the land of Israel, I chose a Jewish state in a sufficient part of the Land of Israel" (Ben-Gurion: 1976, p. 130, 149).

Opponents, led by Menachem Usishkin and Pearl Katznelson and Tabankin have rebelled against the idea of partition from expansive ideological considerations, many of them had wanted to join Jordan to Palestine under Jewish control, not partition of Western Palestine!

The Conference adopted a vague resolution to save the unit, where denounced the Commission's decision that the mandate is unenforceable, and forced the Jewish Agency to negotiate with the British government to clarify the exact terms for the establishment of the Jewish state (Naor and Giladi: 1990, p. 290).

The decision interpreted and was delivered indirectly to the partition plan, and provided for the "Zionist administration mandate to conduct negotiations to clarify the specific content of the proposal to the British government on the establishment of a Jewish state in the Land of Israel." Agreement may be reached, and if it is crystallized as a result of these negotiations, a project to establish a Jewish state should be presented to the Zionist Congress elected again for discussion and decision, and voted in favor of this resolution, 299 members, including most of the Mapai delegates and Zionist public, while 160 members opposed. All delegates of Hashomer Hatsair, Mizrahi, and the Jewish state Party, and six delegates abstained from voting, and 19 absent to attend the meeting (Dothan: 1979, p.288)

This decision, which ignored the problem did not lead to peace in the Zionist camp, and the movement remained a year and a half -old divided between supporters waited with emotion and joy the day when the Jewish state will appear, and between opponents considered the establishment of a state within the limits proposed by the Commission urgent matters and disappointed the hopes of the people. This division, even if did not take the form of organization, but it caused paralysis in its ability to work, also were divided views in the ranks of the

Haganah, a few of its members joined Shaul Mierv to opponents, and they looked very concerned, and lack of confidence to the British promises while others waited in awe the day which the Hebrew army will be formed in the land of Israel, among them was Eliyahu Golomb, who supported the partition proposal with some modifications, most notably: "Amendment to the border in the Jordan Valley, and to the south of Beit She'an, annexation of Jerusalem and Negev to the Jewish state", but Golomb, basically, asked for deliver Agency the responsibility of the Jewish immigration in the Jewish area, and the creation of a Hebrew force immediately after acceptance of the project, and take these two items two conditions do not waiver from them, because they guarantee the seriousness and sincerity of the project. The course of developed events during 1938-1939, had caused putting the proposal, of Jewish state in divided Palestine on the shelf, not because of the Jewish opposition, but because of the vagaries of British and international policies (Dinur: 1964, p. 720-721).

Partition project raised a storm in the Zionist arena, and Zionists split between supporters and opponents, and new alliances have emerged, resulting in crystallization of the Zionist opposition Front rejected gathered in its ranks parties and personalities, different in their views and attitudes. In organizational level, was the Zionist left-wing, labor movement led by Hashomer Hatsair pro bi-national state senior partition opponents, joined by some prominent leadership in the labor movement of the Mapai party leaders such as Golda Meir and Pearl Katznelson. (Dothan: 1979, p.275). Religious parties led by Mizrahi Party also opposed the partition, and the majority of public Zionist party, led by Oseshkin (Jiryis: 1981, p.345).

Palestine Partition Commission (Woodhead Commission)

In April 1938, Palestine partition Committee arrived at Palestine to explore and study ways to implement the proposals of the Peel Committee, and issued its proposal

"limits the areas proposed for the Jews and the Arabs, and the areas that will remain under the authority of Britain, temporary and permanent borders allow the final incorporation of the Arab nation and the state Jewish defense forces sufficient and independent economy on condition that the Jewish state include a minimum of Arabs and economic sites and Arabic sources of living, as well as the Arab country that include a minimum of economic Jews and Jewish sites and sources of living" (Efron: 2007, p.586.). The Committee began its work through a narrow political horizon, and without taking into account the large dynamic potential of the associated with wide Jewish migration, and its members had applied to their pre-proposals "It is not fair to suggest that immigrants from around the world come to Palestine, and take away from the hands of the country's population sovereignty over it. Also, this had never characterized any political wisdom because it will lead to disagreement and bloodshed and disaster by all those associated with, " and probably, members could have received instructions from the British government that the tasks of the Commission were not exceeded and paved the way for the government to shirk the honor of the promises made in the summer of 1937. The Commission had examined the situation of Jews and Arabs in Palestine, and concluded that it is impossible in the light of this situation depicting the partition to achieve any of the conditions mentioned, the Jewish state, according to the proposal of the Peel Committee included Arabs 50% of the population, and have possessed 80% from its territory. In contrast, there were no Jews in the region allocated in Arab state, and therefore it is possible to make the exchange of populations between the two countries, the Commission concluded therefore that the partition recommended by the Royal Commission unacceptable. (Dothan: 1994, p.162-163)

Two members of the Committee developed a project for partition (plan c): Jewish state, an area of 1,250,000 acres in the coastal plain between Zichron Jacob and Rehovot, including the Tel Aviv and its environs. Arab

state stretch to 7,400,000 acres in the mountains of Samaria and the mountains of Hebron, and in the plain of Gaza, and also it includes Jaffa and the Galilee and the Jezreel Valley, and the Carmel (including Haifa). Jerusalem pocket (with a narrow corridor traversing the Jewish state and up to the south of Jaffa Sea) and the entire Negev with area more than 15,600,000 acres remain under British Mandate.

In this area remains most of the land purchased by Jews, and about 160,000 Jews, but the settlement of other Jews in British Mandate area be restricted by strict limits, and with the consent of the Arabs living there, and with the capabilities of the economy of the whole country, and also the customs administration affairs in the hands of the Mandatory. By the declaration of the partition report, On November 9 1938, the government issued a white paper, which announced the abandonment of partition and the establishment of the Jewish state, and that "the strong basis to establish the foundations of peace and progress in Palestine is to reach an understanding between Jews and Arabs," and therefore announced that it intends to invite representatives of the Arabs of Palestine and its neighboring countries on the one hand, and representatives of the Jewish Agency, on the other hand, to London for consultations on the "round table" regarding the future of Palestine with the express particular attention to the problem of immigration, and if these talks did not result in reaching an agreement through a reasonable period of time, the government intends to announce the policy followed and implement even if they did not cooperate with the Arabs or Jews (Dinur: 1964, p. 786).

Morrison- Grady Scheme

Britain and the United States developed the plan in June 1946 by the British expert Herbert Morrison, and the US (v. Grady)- A U S State workers and proposed partitioning Palestine into four provinces, the Arab region, 40%, 17% of the Jewish area, and two British area, Jerusalem and the Negev which include 43% of

Palestine (Preschel: 1971, p.937).

Jewish sector includes the eastern Galilee, most of the lower Galilee and Marj bin Amer (Jezreel valley), Bisan valley, coastal plain of Haifa until Bir Tovia except Jaffa, in this sector lived about 470,000 Jews in 1946 and about 300,000 Arabs, as well as the hundred thousand Jews living in the Jerusalem area, and the same number of Arabs. In the Arab sector live 700,000 Arabs and 15,000 Jews, the Arab sector including Western Galilee to Acre, and part of the Lower Galilee and the Jezreel Valley, and the mountains of Samaria, Hebron, south of the coastal plain as well as the Gaza Strip. High Commissioner by central government will oversee the foreign affairs, security and border defense, police, customs, transportation, and can intervene in the affairs of national sectors if turned aside all their powers, the sectors powers are only of education and interior. (Dothan: 1994, p.321-322).

The plan had left the way open for the partition or the federal unity. The US government refused the plan as the basis for resolution. The 22 nd Zionist Congress refused it too. (Efron: 2007, p.587-588.)

Zionist attitudes of the plan

The Zionist leadership: Arabs and Jews rejected the British project. The Zionist rejection came on the back of hopes that the United States would be an alternative ally to Britain and can achieve all of the colonial ambitions in Palestine (Tarabin: 1990, p.1075). The Zionist leadership met in Paris 04.08.1946 to approve the decisions on the display of Nahum Goldman on negotiations with Britain about the Jewish state, which means approval of the partition of Palestine, "a Jewish state capable of life in the appropriate part of the country", and can expand the Jewish state borders to include Bissan and the Negev. (Naor and Giladi: 1990, p. 353)

Irgun: Revisionist movement and the Irgun rejected Morrison project because it gave the Jews, 17% of the area of Palestine, in self-administered area, and under the central government, which will be assessed by Britain

and administer the Arab region also (Begin: 1978, p.242), and because the central government will keep the doors of Palestine closed to Jewish immigration, and the partition of the country into provinces and (cantons), contrary to Irgun vision of one Zionist State on either side of the Jordan River. (Begin: 1978, p.145).

Irgun explained its rejection in the Conference of London; it means giving the Arabs the right to decide the future of Palestine, and that was rejected by the organization, so going to conference after the announcement of Morrison plan is the approval of that plan. Irgun described Morrison plan as a "Ghetto plan" in reference to the proposed area of the Jewish Autonomous Region as being narrow. (Begin: 1978, p.222, 254)

Lehi: The British government announced Morrison plan on 31/07/1946, during the British Mandate forces campaign (operation Shark) against the Zionist terrorists in Tel Aviv and arrested Yitzhak Shamir, a leading figure in Lehi. Lehi confirmed that if the plan was applied, the conditions of the "Jewish region" will be like Tel Aviv during (Operation Shark (i.e. in a tight blockade), and considered the plan as part of the British conspiracy against the aspirations of the Jewish people. A against Morrison plan, Lehi proposed "A plan for neutralizing the Middle East, its goal keeping Britain from the East and the projecting the systems that supported it, and replacing them with neutral systems tend to Soviets, and called for an independent Jewish state, and the removal of Britain from the Middle East (Heller: 1989, p.317-318).

U.N.S.C.O.P committee and the decision of the partition, 1947:

International Committee for Palestine

United Nations held special sessions on Palestine on 28 May, 1947, the formation of "the International Committee of Palestine" UNSCOP, and granted investigative powers to write a report on the question of Palestine on the first period of a maximum of September, and the proposed solutions to be submitted on the nearby meeting of the General Assembly. To prevent the involvement of the

Soviet Union in the Committee, the committee decided not to involve the great powers. The Committee consisted of representatives of 11 countries, the Swede Emil Sandstorm- as its head. (Efron: 2007, p.585)

The Committee reached Palestine on 16.06.1947, and cooperated with Jews dramatically, and met with more than 20 figures representing Jewish and Zionist trends and parties from political institutions, including: Weizmann and Ben-Gurion, and the rabbi key, and representatives of the Agudat Yisrael parties, and Brit Shalom, and the Communists; however, the leaders of the Haganah and the Irgun, received memoranda from the three military organizations. (Lev-Ami: p.370-371).

The Arabs of Palestine refused to meet with the Committee, and met some Arabs in Beirut, and provided a common requirement, which was "the independence of Palestine", and not to establish a Jewish state.

UNSCOP spent five weeks listening to the testimonies of the Jews and the Arabs and the leaders of the British Mandate in Palestine. Ben-Gurion in his testimony before the committee called for a Jewish state in all of Palestine, and then agreed to the partition, and the Weizmann spoke about the partition from the outset. The Zionists planted listening devices in the room, members of the Committee, and were able to know everything that went among them.(Black & Morris: 1991, p.48)

Irgun memorandum

Irgun submitted a detailed memorandum to the Commission on 25 June 1947, initiated a historical introduction about the Jewish alleged rights in Palestine on both sides of the river, and also reviewed the objectives of the British policy in the Middle East since the French campaign, cooperation with the Hashemite in Hejaz, Iraq, Jordan, the Cairo Conference in 1921, and denying Britain's obligations to the (Jewish national home). Moreover, they denounced the British crimes against Zionism, such as: deduction of Transjordan from the (National Home), and restricting Jewish immigration,

and obstruction of the economy, and inciting the Arabs to kill Jews, and participating in the (genocide) crime of the Jews by closing the doors of Palestine in front of immigrants since Hitler's taking power in Germany (**not** correct: Britain allowed 62,000 immigrant Jews to enter Palestine), and restricted associations' activities, and restricted freedom of the press and movement, the memorandum also highlighted Britain's role in strained relations between Arabs and Jews through the sale of weapons to the Arabs at discounted prices. (Begin: 1978, p.153-178).

The memorandum stressed its rejection of the partition where the proposed area of the Jewish state, "a strip of coastal plain, and some areas of the Galilee, according to the statistics of the Government of the Mandate 498,330 Jews were living, whereas there were 430,480 Arabs. This did not alter the status of the Jewish state, but even it allowed migration of 100-200 Jews; it is a small country (Ghetto) Arabs representing about 40% of the population. If the British's claim of partitioning of Palestine came to the impossibility of co-existence between Jews and Arabs then aroused the question of how coexistence can be achieved- in a small country. And if it is not allowed for the Jews to take over 40% of the Arab population, how this proposal can be passed!?" (Begin: 1978, p.183-184).

Irgun's memorandum presented (the only solution) of the Jewish question according to its point of view, which is:

The abolition of the British Mandate over Palestine, and the departure of the British from (the land of Israel) east and west, handing over power to (Hebrew) temporary Government, and forming international institutions to assist the government in restoring the Jews to the (home) during a period of time. The duty of temporary government is holding democratic elections, and establishing state institutions, which will be handed over to authorities. And recruitment of international efforts for the development of (the country) to absorb as much as possible of the population. (Begin: 1978, p.153-178).

A secret meeting between Irgun and UNSCOP

UNSCOP met the leadership of the Irgun in the summer of 1947 to discuss the question of Palestine; United Nations representatives were: Ralph Bunche Assistant United Nations secretary, supported Sandstorm the head of UNSCOP. The representatives of the Irgun were: Menachem Begin, and Haim Landau, and Shmuel Katz (Begin: 1983, p.365-368). UNSCOP asked Begin: What will you do if the Arabs attacked you after the withdrawal of the British from Palestine? He said: The Arabs will not attack us unless they were encouraged and assisted by a third party (Britain), and if we were attacked by Arabs, we will defeat them! ". Begin explained in front of UNSCOP the political objective for resisting the British, which were the evacuation of the British, the removal of their rule from Palestine, the establishment of temporary government, and the establishment of the Zionist State (Begin: 1978, p.135-136, 143). He refused the partition saying: "The home is something that is not allowed for anyone to trade it." adding "We cannot cede any part of (our home)." The partition is not possible from principled and practical considerations", and demanded the UN delegation to prevent it. (Doron: 1988, p. 228).

Begin ignored the national aspirations of the Palestinian people; he showed the Arabs as if they obey the orders of British intelligence; "The revolutions carried out by the Arabs against the British Mandate, and attacking Zionist settlements were caused by incitement of British intelligence agents" (Begin: 1978, p.135). It seems that Begin forgotten the Cooperation of Irgun leadership (Razaial, Mirdor, Helwiz, Pritzker, and others) with British intelligence, serving thousands of Revisionists within the British army!, as he forgot British severe repression against the Palestinian people rebellions throughout the Mandate period on Palestine (Begin: 1978, p.134-149).

There was another meeting between the Irgun leaders (Begin Katz- Meir Kahan) and UNSCOP members "Garcia Grundos" from Guatemala, and Enrico Fibregat

from Uruguay. They said to the leaders of the Irgun that the partition was the best solution to Jewish problem, and if didn't not happen, the fear of solutions would be very bad for the Jews, and one of them said: We cannot be more extreme than the Jewish Agency; there was no prospect for the decision of giving the Jews more than they asked the agency representatives. (Alfassi: 1996, p.275-277).

Other meetings

After meeting with UNSCOP, Begin and Katz met with the main editor of the Yugoslav Communist Party, who showed great understanding of the spirit of "the Hebrew rebellion." In Geneva, Katz met again with the editor of the newspaper Yugoslav crew, and asked them to intervene to dissuade the "federal state" which supported by of Yugoslavia, India, Iran (Alfassi: 1990, p.153-154). Any implication that the Irgun helps to pass the partition, that means the opposition was a formality, and only for local consumption.

Lehi's memorandum: Lehi's English memorandum to UNSCOP was about 40.000 words, entitled "for justice, for freedom, for peace", and included an idea about historical rights of the Jews in Palestine, detailed description of the thirty years from British rule in Palestine, and about Organization Lehi, and proposed a solution to the Jewish problem, "the Land of Israel in the historic borders as an independent free nation and to have a place for all the sJews who wish to live as a sovereign nation in their home country in alliance with the peoples of democratic and independent Middle East, free from all political and military pointing to foreign entities" (Bentor: 2010, p.151).

UNSCOP recommendations and responses:

The Committee was split into two groups and submitted two different proposals

I: the minority project: Iran, India, Yugoslavia which called for a federal state in Palestine composed of two states: Arab and Jewish.

II: Majority Project: supported by seven countries except Australia, and called for the partition of the country for two single states: Jewish and Arab, and the internationalization of the Jerusalem area (guardianship) system, and to link the three regions with economic unit tax, currency, railways, roads, ports, postal, telephone and telegraph. (Pappe': 1992, p.31.)

It seems that the Irgun was able to penetrate UNSCOP, and get most of the proposals and recommendations to be submitted to the General Assembly, it was stated that Begin, "depending on the material available in our hands can predict these things. He said that waste most important recommendations" (Begin: 1978, p.114-115).

The Commission sent its report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1/9, to submit it to the General Assembly, the report recommended that Britain operates Palestine during the transitional period, and allows the entry of a hundred thousand Jews, and if the transition period more than two years, it must continue entering every year 60 thousand Jews and it recommended abolition of land laws that were imposed in 1939 White Paper. (Cohen: 1964, p.353-354).

The Palestinians and the Arabs rejected UNSCOP recommendations, and they said they will fight it. The Jewish Agency welcomed partition, as well as the Zionist Executive Committee, but reserve from output of some areas of the Jewish state, said "We accept the partition if the land given to us is enough for the vital needs of our growth" (Lev-Ami: p.380).

Irgun rejected the partition absolutely, and considered the exception of Jordan out of the Jewish national home range. This proposed partition of the "western land of Israel" is illegal, and necessitated the "Jewish people" will annul it and the reunification of the parts and integration of history under sovereign Hebrew authority, and also considered that all the Jewish that hand agree on partition is illegal. (Begin: 1978, p.271-273)

Lehi supported the minority project, which provides for a single federal state in Palestine in the belief that it

exposes the oppressive British policy in the Middle East (Lehi: 1959, p.603-604). Lehi believed that the proposed Jewish state would be a tool of the Anglo- American Axle such as Pakistan and its alliance with British imperialism, and thought that the proposed Jewish state will fight the Jews or the elimination of dissidents (Irgun and Lehi) service to the colonial axis (Yalin-Mor: 1974, p.457-458)

Lehi commended UNSCOP recommendation to end the British mandate, and criticized the lack of mandatory liquidation immediately, and called on the Zionist society to unite in order to battle for freedom, and disposal from risk fragmented state. Lehi's statement condemned the partition "the Committee recommended by a majority of votes on the fragmentation of the country, a Jewish state, an Arab state, the Kingdom of Transjordan. This recommendation is contrary to the interest of the country and its people. Land of Israel is one and complete of historical, geographical, political and economic terms. It's our home and indivisible, the partition will turn it to eternal hatred land. And will switch states to Tools play, by, the British imperialism, and will go bankrupt financially these countries, and will shift their workers to parts of foreign interests, and will provide the ground for the growth of chauvinism and armed conflicts that threaten the Middle East security, but in the whole world. Implementation of the partition will lead to shedding much blood. Hebrew People longs for freedom would not accept the fragmentation of his homeland and with the refusal right to focus national on the land, will not be allowed prohibiting him from entering the eternal capital. Lehi called the Hebrew people to unite and rejected the partition plan and worked strongly against the British Mandate, and the search for peace-lover in the international community (Ben-tor: 2010, p.228-229).

Decision (181) for the partition of Palestine

Formed other UN Committee (ad hoc committee), to listen to the pleadings of the Zionist leaders and the Arabs, the Zionists emphasized their support for the

partition, and demanded the annexation of the western Galilee to Jewish state, and refused to internationalize Jerusalem, and demanded free Jewish emigration during the transitional period. The Arab Higher Committee rejected the minority and the majority draft, and called for an independent Arab state over all of Palestine, and threatened armed resistance (Lev-Ami: p.380-381).

Arabs and Zionists worked hard, each according to his ability and energy among countries to vote for or against the partition resolution, accompanied by political and financial promises and others! (Dothan: 1994, p.369). Americans and the Soviets worked hard to pass the resolution. United Nations General Assembly met on 29.nov.1947, to vote on the partition plan, endorsed the decision by 33 countries, and opposed by 13, while declined 10 countries from the vote. The decision called for the formation of an international committee be based in Jerusalem to assist in the implementation of the resolution, also called for the establishment of a special port for Jewish immigration (Markovitzky: 2005, p.102). And the establishment of two states in Palestine, Jewish, and Arab, with the survival of the sacred areas under international administration. The Jewish state will represent 56% of Palestine, and includes the most fertile land, water sources, and most of the Islamic sanctities and the Arab antiquities. (Tarabin: 1990, p.1083).

Jewish Agency: the political leadership of the Haganah welcomed partition and called for the establishment of the Jewish state, but expressed its opposition to three points: the Western Galilee output share of the Jewish state. Internationalized Jerusalem. And restrict immigration in the transitional period. Ben-Gurion said in a statement on behalf of the Jewish Agency the day after Resolution 181, said: "United Nations resolution calling for the establishment of a renewed sovereign state for the Jewish people in a part of their ancient homeland is a project of historical justice, which atone at least partially atrocities unprecedented carried out against Jews since 1800 years. This is a moral victory for the idea -the idea of a large UN partnership to

strengthen peace, justice and equality in the world". In conjunction with the celebrations and joy, preparations began for the battle, a few days after the decision Haganah declared a state of alert in its ranks. And on 30.Nov.1947 announced a general mobilization. (Dinur: 1964, p. 989-993).

Labor movement welcomed partition decision, Ben-Gurion, tacitly leave "restoration" of land for future generations. (Shindler: 1997, p.79).

Between the in 1937, and partition in 1947 the official Zionist leadership (the Haganah leadership) realized that the Zionist battle to decide the future of Palestine will be with the Arabs, not the British, and therefore prepared a sufficient force, and has grown significantly in personnel, equipment and armament, and bought large quantities of arms, since in 1945, it began to produce mortars 2.3 inches, and bullets, rifles, and grenades in large quantities, and put Plan B, Plan C preparation for the control of Palestine, Ben-Gurion and devoted himself since the spring of 1947 for defense "and to preparing the Yishuv in order to War", and spent long hours in meetings and discussions with the leaders of the Haganah and Palmach (Morris: 2002, p.188).

Irgun position: Irgun considered that its terrorism, led to the bankruptcy of the Mandate government, and forced the British government to transfer the issue of Palestine to United Nations, and declared an end to its mandate, and to withdraw their armies from Palestine. But it stressed that the "state of partition" will not solve the problem of the Jewish people, and millions of Jews who want to migrate to Palestine. It also expressed its expansionist ambitions and the need for the Jewish state over the historic homeland of the Jews (Jordan and Palestine). And considered all forms of partition as illegal (Alfassi: 1996, p.156). Irgun characterized between the joy of the Jewish public, and the resolution, arguing that the jubilation back to the preaching of the State, not to the partition which attacked it violently (Badr: 1985, p.97), and regretted the manifestations of joy shown by the Yishuv, where "(homeland) fragmented, and (the country

was partitioned), not liberated complete (the historic homeland of the Jews" (Lev-Ami: p.366-367).

Irgun confirmed again its position of the partition proposed by UNSCOP, included the following:

-(Land of Israel) is the homeland of (the Jewish people), with its (biblical and historical) borders from the Great Sea (Mediterranean) to the parties to the desert east of the Jordan, and Dan (north of Palestine), even Beersheba.

- Jerusalem will be the eternal capital of the State.

- (The people of Israel) does not and will never agree to cut off any part of his homeland.

- Each partition of the Land of Israel separates Transjordan, and the currently proposed partition is illegal.

- Every Jewish institution agree with the partition does not represent (the Jewish people).

- Solution of partition which cut 85 percent of (our homeland) unacceptable by (the Jewish people). (Begin: 1983, p.412).

Irgun called Zionists to stand together and to prevent the (partition disaster), and ended the statement by saying: "Zion is all for us, and millions of Jews would return to, and (Hebrew) flag of freedom will raise up Jerusalem, and over Amman. (Begin: 1978, p.273).

In Revisionist party and in the leadership of the Irgun and part of their respective institutions have been identified on accepting with the partition plan as "a reality", and willing to work in the construction of the Jewish state through the intention to build a solid political force working to recruit public opinion in favor of positive policies (use of force) "All forces" focus to the occupation of Palestine if any Arab attack widely.

Many politicians saw in the formation of Irgun political party –Herut- in the spring of 1948, the implicit recognition of the partition and its willingness to resolve itself, and work in private legal and political framework after the organization found it difficult- if not impossible- to bear arms in the Jewish state, preferring disassemble itself and integration into the Israeli army framework.

(Dothan: 1994, p.386).

Lehi's Position: Lehi denounced partition resolution, and condemned the Jewish Agency leaders, in a statement came, "The (Hebrew people) will not agree to divide the" homeland ", and the looting of their right to absorb its crowd in the land. The Palestine does not assume dismembered. The institutions and leaders who impressed their eyes in alleged fragmented state power do not represent the interests of the people. (Badr: 1985, p.98)

Lehi saw in the decision a crushing defeat to the British Mandate, which resulted from the blows of the Zionist military organizations, though Lehi had seen that the partition of Palestine, "a crime against the historical, geographical and economic reality of the country, and the violation of the Hebrew people's rights.. It is a political rape, national, economic, it prevents focus Hebrew people in his homeland, and prevents the development of natural resources, and reclamation of its desert, and will increase the hatred and bloodshed, and felt that the partition will increase the risk of the Jewish-Arab conflict (Ben-tor: 2010, p.309-310).

Conclusion

Through the above, it can be said that the Zionist military organizations took strategies and tactics in line with their goals, and the most prominent of these goals are: to protect the Zionist settlement in Palestine based on the false historical claims, the founding of the Zionist project and to defend it.

This Zionist military organizations have ended united within the Israeli army and with the Jewish state on the land of Palestine.

Despite the variation of relationships between the three organizations from time to time, and reached sometimes to the point of physical liquidation, the positions were united to some extent with the British politics in Palestine, especially in 1946, when Morrison announced a plan for peaceful settlement, as well as united again after the issuance of the partition resolution in 29 November 1947 to face the Arabs.

Results

- Peel commission recommended the partition of Palestine to three areas: a Jewish state, an Arab state, and mandate region.
- Peel Commission recommended to exchange of population and territories between the Arab country and the Jewish state, which is given by the Zionists great attention.
- The official Zionist leadership, (Weizmann Ben-Gurion-Sharett), the political leadership of the Haganah, agreed with the partition based on pragmatic political considerations.
- Irgun rejected Peel recommendations from expansive ideological considerations calling for a Jewish state on both sides of the Jordan River, not in Palestine "Western" only!
- Those who showed rejection expressed their willingness to accept the partition in closed rooms, and hoping to get the largest of the land area, and who supported considered it the first step to expand the Greater Israel.
- Haganah military has prepared a comprehensive plan to control the proposed areas of the Jewish state, according to the recommendations of the Royal Commission (the Peel Commission), which included the first proposal adopted the principle of partition of Palestine into a Jewish state and an Arab state.
- Peel recommendations founded the solution to the Palestinian issue ten years later, in Resolution 181, issued in 1947.
- The Zionist organizations rejected Morrison-Grady plan with US clear support.
- Haganah agreed on partition resolution issued in 1947, and called for the expansion of the borders of the Jewish state, while Irgun and Lehi rejected it, and demanded a Jewish state on both sides of the Jordan River.
- Zionist organizations Served to expand the boundaries of the proposed Jewish State through. The Haganah occupied the western Galilee (dedicated to the Arabs),

and the Irgun and Lehi with the help of the Haganah occupation of Deir Yassin, and areas west of Jerusalem (areas under the tutelage of the United

Nations), and the occupation of the Irgun and Haganah the city of Jaffa (within Arab state by resolution 181).

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موقف المنظمات العسكرية الصهيونية من مشاريع تقسيم فلسطين (1937-1947)

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ملخص

تناولت الدراسة موقف المنظمات العسكرية الصهيونية من المشاريع المقترحة لتقسيم فلسطين إبان الانتداب البريطاني على فلسطين، منذ أن طرحت بريطانيا أول مشروع لتقسيم فلسطين - المقترح من قبل اللجنة الملكية البريطانية عام 1937م - بعد اندلاع أول ثورة للفلسطينيين ضد الانتداب البريطاني لسياساتهم المنحازة لصالح الصهيونية، وتناولت الدراسة توصيات لجنة وودهيد عام 1938م، وخطة موريسون لتقسيم فلسطين عام 1946، وتنتهي فترة الدراسة بموقف تلك المنظمات من لجنة الأونسكوب وقرار (181) الصادر عن هيئة الأمم المتحدة في نوفمبر 1947، واندلاع المعارك بين العرب واليهود.

تأتي أهمية الدراسة للتعرف إلى أساليب عمل المنظمات العسكرية الصهيونية لمواجهة تلك المشاريع، وكيفية التعامل معها لخدمة الهدف الاستراتيجي العام للحركة الصهيونية؛ رغم تباين مواقف تلك التنظيمات في الأساليب والمناورة قبل اندلاع المعارك الحاسمة بين العرب واليهود، وتأسيس دولتهم على أرض فلسطين ودمج تلك المنظمات تحت مسمى "جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي" فيما بعد.

الكلمات الدالة: ايتسل (الارغون)، ليجي (شنتيرن)، الهاغانا، لتقسيم، مشاريع التقسيم، المنظمات العسكرية الصهيونية، الصهيونية، توصيات اللجنة الملكية 1937 (لجنة بيل).

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