

DAMASCUS RIOTERS AFFRONT U. S. FLAG

Legation Attacked as Protest on Palestine—Communist Center Scene of Clash

DAMASCUS, Syria, Nov. 30 (AP)—Seven Syrians were killed in a student-Communist clash over the partition of Palestine today after an enraged mob stoned the United States and French legations and hauled down the American flag.

Turbulent crowds of Arabs surged through the streets of this capital shouting protests.

First, the crowds converged on the American and French legations, stoning both buildings and hauling down the flag flying in front of the United States building.

Their rage mounting, the demonstrators moved in mass on the headquarters of the Syrian Communist party with students in the lead.

As the crowd stormed the building those inside fired and three students were killed.

Roused to fury, the demonstrators set fire to the building and four Syrian Communists were burned to death.

President Shukri Bey al-Kuwatli, fearing further trouble, addressed demonstrators from a balcony of the Presidential building.

To attack foreign legations, he said, was "not the act of an Arab."

He assured the crowd: "Partition will not be accepted and will not be enforced before the last Arab is annihilated."

It was reported that hundreds of volunteers were registering at the Syrian Communist center to receive names of those willing to "defend" Palestine.

United States Charge d'Affaires Robert Memminger visited the President and Premier Jamil Mardam to discuss the attack on the legation and the affront to its flag.

Both officials expressed regret in behalf of the Government.

Lowell C. Pinkerton, American Minister to neighboring Lebanon, cabled a report to Washington on the attack and said he would await a reply before filing any formal protest with the Syrian Government.

Legation Fire Reported

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 30 (AP)—With Arab bitterness mounting in

Iraq's Government Urges People to Preserve Order

By The Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 30.—Iraqis from Baghdad, Iraq, stated that the Iraqi Government had issued this communique today after a three-hour Cabinet meeting:

"While the Government expressed deep regret and strong disapproval of the solution adopted by the United Nations regarding Palestine, it finds its obligation to urge the Iraqi people to preserve order and tranquillity and to avoid all actions leading to disorder, disturbances and chaos which would harm the Palestine issue."

"At the same time, the Government reassures the Iraqi masses that it is fulfilling all obligations and cleaving to its repeated statements to direct the Iraqi people in the right direction to support the Palestine Arabs and prevent implementation of the United Nations' unjust resolution."

The Middle East Syrian demonstrators set fire to the United States Legation in Damascus today.

In Damascus 6,000 youths, dominated by Moslem Brotherhood members, marched to Government House and asked for arms and a Jihad (holy war). Premier Jamil Mardam Bey told them:

"President (Shukri) al-Kuwatli approves your demands because partition threatens not only Syrian independence but the very being of all Arab nations."

On their way to the Presidential palace the demonstrators set fire to the legation and to a legation car, and tore the American flag from a pole. They also looted the Russian-Syrian cultural center.

The United States charge d'affaires Robert Memminger protested to Premier Mardam Bey.

The demonstrators also attacked and damaged the French Legation and clashed with members of the Syrian Communist party at a Soviet cultural center building.

Molotov Visits Grave of Marx

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Russian Foreign Minister Molotov and Russian Ambassador Georgi Zarubin placed a wreath today on the grave of Karl Marx at Highgate Cemetery. Marx, born in Germany on May 5, 1818, died in London on March 14, 1883.

U. S. OFFICIALS SPLIT ON RUHR CONTROL

Continued From Page 1

from within the United States delegation. The British always have avoided any plan that would give the Soviet Union a voice in the control of the Ruhr.

But their opposition is all the more certain in view of a United States plan to avoid the nationalization of the Ruhr industry, a project that the British have supported with varying degrees of intensity since the conquest of Germany.

This plan will be proposed at this meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers. It will suggest that any measures the British have in mind on nationalization be postponed until after the establishment of a central German government.

At that time, it will be proposed, the German people as a whole can vote on the subject. United States officials argue the socialization of industry in the Ruhr is not a question that can properly be decided by the occupying powers and is one that must be left to the German people.

Split Threatens U. S. Policy

The division within the United States delegation on the Ruhr, if not composed, will weaken the entire United States foreign policy toward Germany. It is the latest and perhaps the most striking example of the deep difference between what were originally the "French" and "German" schools of thought on the proper handling of the German question.

In Moscow last spring Mr. Dulles led a faction that believed the interests of France should get priority over the interests of a revival of the German economy. It was argued then that the Ruhr should be used for the rehabilitation of the French economy as much as the German and as a basis for a Western European economic bloc.

During that inconclusive session of the Foreign Ministers Council this faction seemed to have gained the upper hand. Secretary Marshall, in one of the most telling of the United States papers presented in the Soviet capital, emphasized the necessity of using the

industrial power not only of the Ruhr but also of Silesia for the reconstruction of Europe.

The Soviet demands on the Silesian industrial complex probably have convinced the United States since that time that little is to be expected in the way of a quick program on the industrial output. The question has now narrowed down to the Ruhr.

Mr. Dulles feels that an internationalized Ruhr can be used to reconstruct Western Europe. General Clay and Mr. Murphy feel that such a step would first weaken the United States position in Germany by giving the Soviet Union a foothold in the Ruhr, even though it might be outvoted in the board of control, and secondly, that nationalization would be used adversely by the Soviet propagandists to show how the Western powers were using Germany to build up other Western nations.

The latter group argues that if the Ruhr is kept under a German administration under Allied control it can make an equally large contribution to the general European recovery while the danger of Russian infiltration into the Ruhr is avoided.

French Urge Rigid Control

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—French officials urged Western statesmen today to keep a tight rein on the Ruhr valley as a diplomatic counterbalance to Soviet positions in eastern Germany.

The French declared that only continued control of the western Rhineland and the industrially potent resources of the Ruhr could offset for the Western Allies the Soviet hold on Germany's former arsenal in Silesia, now under Polish administration.

French Foreign Minister Bidault prepared to resubmit a triple-barrelled program for clamping international controls on the Ruhr.

This calls for the political separation of the west bank of the Rhine from the rest of Germany, an international regime for the Ruhr valley, and international economic control of the Ruhr's mines and mills to insure their contribution to the general economic reconstruction of Western Europe.

Sources in the French delegation admit privately, however, that this last point is the most important, and that France "might" sacrifice the first two points for the sake of four-power agreement.



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Rayon crepe peplum blouse, Black in sizes 10 to 16. 10.29

Right Photo: Imported chantilly lace wrap-around skirt in black. Sizes 10 to 16. 23.49

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