

EGYPT ARABS RIOT AGAINST ZIONISTS; 10 KILLED, 350 HURT

Shops Are Stoned and Looted and Synagogue Set Afire in Cairo Outbreak

POLICE CLASH WITH MOBS

Alexandria and Other Cities Report Similar Scenes of General Strike Violence

By CLIFTON DANIEL

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 2.—Jews' shops were smashed open and looted, Jewish families were stoned and a synagogue was sacked and set afire by rioting students, workmen and street urchins in Cairo today during general strikes called in the Arab countries by anti-Zionist organizations on the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

The Declaration, viewing with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, pledged the British Government to its best endeavor to facilitate the achievement of that object.

Some two or three hundred persons were wounded here in street battles with the police, who were reinforced by armed Egyptian soldiers.

A similar demonstration occurred in Alexandria.

[At least ten persons were killed, three in Cairo and seven in Alexandria, and at least 350 were injured, according to a news service report.]

During the rioting many non-Jewish establishments in Cairo, including some Arabic shops and several foreign-owned offices and stores, were also attacked. Rocks were hurled at three United States Army trucks but the soldiers escaped serious injury. A British truck, hurtling through an excited crowd, had its windows smashed.

Two petitions protesting against the British policy on Palestine were presented at the American Legation, but neither the legation nor the British Embassy around the corner was molested.

During the day Cairo was out of bounds to both British and American troops.

Police Standing By

At nightfall the crowds on the streets were still excitable and police reserves were standing by, but rioting had subsided.

Most of the damage was done during the morning and early afternoon when battles between police and rioters armed with broken furniture, surged across one of Cairo's main squares and in and out of the crooked, narrow streets of the old city.

Blood was spattered on the pavements. Glass showered onto the sidewalks. The streets were littered with remnants of goods and furnishings stripped from the shops.

Thousands milled about the streets, with agitators among them, chanting anti-Jewish slogans and Arab Nationalist battle cries. The demonstration was described by Egyptians as the first outbreak of violence against the Jews in this country since Biblical times.

They claimed that anti-Semitism of the Hitler brand had not been known here until the agitation of Zionism began.

Nevertheless, today's demonstration was wanton and vicious. Most of what is described here was witnessed personally by this correspondent, who had to take shelter several times from a brawling mass of rioters in Melika Farida Square, a large plaza just behind the opera house and near the Musky (bazaar district).

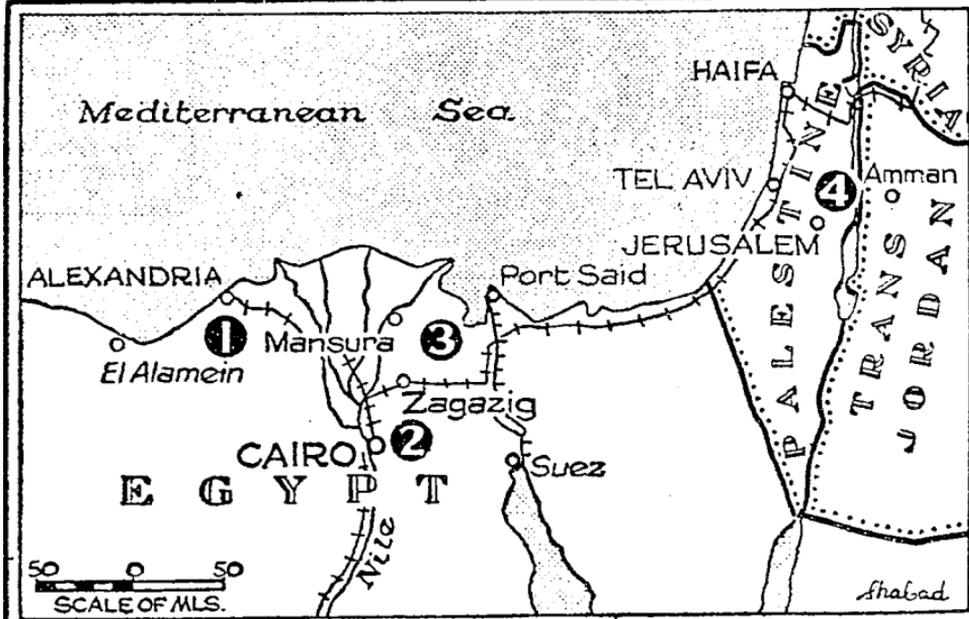
Stone-Throwing Begins

At 10 o'clock this morning steel shutters began to clang shut on Cairo's business establishments. The owners had been warned that shops would be wrecked if left open. Stones were thrown through the windows of stores where the warning had not been heeded—and sometimes where it had been.

The sidewalks were crowded but calm. A few street-corner orators held forth. Street cars and buses were commandeered and brought to a standstill. Taxis were stopped and ordered to discharge their passengers.

Then, underneath a banner reading "Protect Arab Palestine," a procession started to form in one of the main business streets. Student leaders, riding on the shoulders of their followers, called out slogans that the crowds chanted:

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In Alexandria (1) and Cairo (2) the toll was put as high as ten killed and 350 injured as Jews and their shops and homes were attacked in an Arab general strike protesting immigration into Palestine. Port Said, Mansura and Zagazig (3) also were scenes of disorder. Palestine itself (4) was tense but quiet after terrorist attacks had brought the country's railroads to a standstill.

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"Palestine for the Arabs" and "Egypt will help."

It was peaceable, even gay. The demonstrators exchanged jokes with truckloads of police reserves as the procession wound through the streets, herded along by three mounted officers.

Nothing happened until the procession reached a dingy street of shops and apartments near the Abdin police station. The demonstrators saw what they thought were Jewish faces on some of the balconies overlooking the street. One family of three was driven indoors by a spattering of stones. Another group stood its ground and laughingly shouted back at the crowd.

Looting Becomes Wholesale

The stoning started again when the procession moved into Malika Farida Square where several thousand had congregated. Most persons only stood and watched. The attackers were mainly young, poorly dressed students, workers, newsboys and street peddlers.

Around the square and in the side streets gangs began to break into shops and to stone buildings. Whenever they became menacing at one point, police on horseback or with clubs, shields and steel helmets, would charge into the crowds, but the youths would only turn to another store. They smashed chairs against the ground and used the pieces for clubs.

The police tried to cordon off the Musky where the majority of the bazaar merchants are Jews, but the rioters broke through and systematically sacked the shops, it was reported tonight. They threw sacred books out of a synagogue and attempted to burn them and set fire to the building itself. The Greek Orthodox and Armenian churches were stoned.

Near el-Azhar University, David Ide's store, which is Jewish owned, was besieged by rioters. Before the police reserves could arrive, boys ran off down the streets with bolts of cloth, sweaters and stockings.

Department Store Raided

Youths also broke into the Ben-zion department store, another establishment owned by Jews.

Reports from the Musky said that sulphuric and nitric acid were poured from housetops into the streets but this correspondent could not confirm the report. Soldiers fired their rifles in the air to disperse the crowds in several places but there were no reports of anyone wounded by gunfire.

One crowd, estimated at 10,000 to 20,000, converged on the Abdin Palace and called for the King, but he was not there. One bystander reported that he heard anti-American cries there.

A petition asking President Truman to renounce his demand for the admission of Jews to Palestine was delivered to the American Legation by a delegation of women headed by Mrs. Hoda Shaarawi, president of the Egyptian Feminist Union and a leader in the emancipation of Moslem women. Ceci Lyon, chargé d'affaires, received Mrs. Shaarawi and promised to forward the petition to Washington.

Another petition protesting against the British policy in Palestine was delivered to the legation by Maj. Gen. Mohamed Saleh Harb Pasha a former Minister of Defense, on behalf of the Union of Arab and Islamic anti-Zionist organizations, which sponsored today's protest against the Balfour Declaration.

Other Cities Affected

CAIRO, Nov. 2. (AP)—Riots flared in Port Said, Mansura and Zagazig, Egypt, while planned "Balfour Day" strikes and demonstrations, protesting against making Palestine a Jewish national home, were staged by Arabs in Palestine, Syria and Lebanon.

Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, appealing to the people to be calm, said, "There are no signs that more events will occur" and "the people will resume business tomorrow."

Maj. Gen. T. W. Fitzpatrick, acting commandant in Cairo, said the situation was regarded as "well in hand" tonight.

He said that 230 civilians and 90 policemen were injured in the Cairo disorders, but that there were no reported deaths. Some 150 were arrested, mostly for looting.

Declaring that the rioters had "fought themselves out and are now licking their wounds," General Fitzpatrick said he did not anticipate renewed outbreaks tomorrow.

U. S. Refinery Deal Threatened

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Nov. 2. (AP)—Deputy Saab Slam, President of the Parliamentary Foreign Committee, declared today that unless President Truman's reported "pro-Zionist attitude" changed, a proposed agreement with Lebanon for an American oil refinery could not be approved.