

The Role of Brazil in Creation of the State of Israel in 1947

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Abstract:

The year 1947, was the beginning of the transformation of the Palestinian issue into an international. The United Nations General Assembly, at its second regular session on November 29, 1947, adopted the resolution 181, the partition of Palestine, which divided Palestine into two states: Jewish and Arab, despite the opposition of the indigenous people and their boycott of the Committee. The success of the resolution is due to two key factors, the United States of America, and the efforts of Brazilian Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, president of the second session of the UNGA at that time.

The Brazilian position, in favor of the resolution, was influenced by several factors. The most important of these were the influence of the United States and its impact on the Brazilian position, the Brazilian desire to appease the United States to gain its support to strengthening Brazil's political influence in South America, and economic advancement of Brazil economically, as well as the Zionist activity that had begun in Latin America many years before 1947.

International community contributed in accomplish one part of the resolution, ignoring the other part which call for the Arab Palestinian state. Brazil had been waited till the arrival of Workers' Party - PT to power in 2003, to correct the historical injustice that have taken place against the Palestinian people, when President Lula recognized the State of Palestine on 1967 borders.

Key words: Palestine Cause, Partition of Palestine, Brazil, Oswaldo Aranha, Zionist Movement, United States.

INTRODUCTION:

The year 1947, was the beginning of the transformation of the Palestinian issue into an international issue. The United Nations issued its unjust resolution number 181, which divided Palestine into two Arab and Jewish states, which was passed after a wave of pressure and temptations on many of the countries that were rejecting. Following the decision, the war broke out between the Palestinians and the Jews for six months in full, before the entry of the Arab armies, because of the refusal of the Arab countries to send their armies to Palestine before the withdrawal of Britain. Despite the weakness of Arab support and the lack of Palestinian resistance to weapons and resources, the Palestinian resistance managed to maintain 82% of the Palestinian territories, terrified the Zionists, and pushed the United States to seriously reconsider the idea of partition in March 1948.

The participation of the Arab armies was insignificant and did not exceed 24 thousand soldiers from seven countries, including 45 British officers within their leadership, as some Arab countries were still under British influence, compared to 70 thousand Israelis, except volunteers from Europe and America. Some Arab armies disarmed Palestinians instead of arming them, which enabled the Israelis to defeat the Arab armies, seized 77% of the Palestinian territories and declared the establishment of the State of Israel on May 14th, 1948.

This war resulted in the displacement of 58% of the Palestinian people by force from their lands, destroyed 478 Palestinian villages and towns out of 585, committed 34 massacres against civilians, most notably the Deir Yassin massacre on 9/4/1948. The most difficult outcome of the 1948

war was that it tore the Palestinian people out of their land, in which they had settled for thousands of years. They became refugees in neighboring countries, and created a new problem for the international community that adopted the partition resolution, which is the problem of Palestinian refugees.

The primary contention of the present paper is that to realize the role of Brazil in creation of the state of Israel, it is necessary to understand the role which played by the Zionist movement in passing the partition resolution, and its impact on the American administration. This movement understood the new political equation with its pre-World War II finale, and reached to a conclusion that the world's sovereignty would be for the United States of America after the war. In addition to understand the nature of the Brazilian position and its causes, where it adopted the American positions. The influential role played by Brazilian's Oswaldo Aranha should not be ignored, who appeased the US administration when he headed the UN General Assembly, which approved the partition resolution.

Our argument here is that there is a historic injustice to the Palestinian people by partition of Palestine without his consent and against his will, as a result of the western attempt to get rid of the node guilt towards the Jews and the Holocaust. Israel had been created, but till now the other state of the resolution (The Palestinian state) still waiting the international community to approve in spite of dozens of the resolutions which adopted by the UN Security Council.

UN Resolution 181 in 1947

London conference, which was called for by the British government in 1946, failed by Arabs who rejected the Morrison project or the so-called federal system proposed by the British government, in an attempt to divide Palestine between Arabs and Jews. The Arabs stood firm against any attempt to divide Palestine. The failed of the conference pushed Britain to turn

its attention to the United Nations to refer the Palestinian cause to it. On April 2, 1947, Britain asked the General Assembly to convene a special session to discuss the issue. The Assembly decided, after its meeting, to form the so-called United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) by a resolution number 106 issued by the first special session held on May 15, 1947 which was formed from eleven states which were Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. The five permanent members were excluded from membership because of that their presence might affect their decisions. The committee was assigned a task of preparing a report that includes suitable suggestions to solve the Palestinian cause; a deadline for the committee's work has been specified which no more than the first of September.

When the Special Committee on Palestine started its work, the population of Palestine was almost two million, more than two-thirds of them were Arab Palestinians, with a population of 1.3 million, while Jews constituted less than one-third and were 600,000, despite the intensification of Jewish immigration in recent years.

At the end of the deliberations, meetings and visits, the committee came out with two different opinions, after all members agreed at the outset to end the British mandate on Palestine and grant it independence after a short period of transition supervised by the international organization. The two were two proposed projects. The first is represented by a majority of the committee members to divide Palestine into two Arab and Jewish states, and separate Jerusalem into a separate entity due to its religious importance and subject to an international supervision, and the two countries are linked with an economic unit. The second project proposal, the minority project, provided for the establishment of a federal state with Jerusalem as its capital.

The United Nations General Assembly, at its second regular session, adopted draft resolution 181, on the partition of Palestine into two states: Jewish and Arab, and the internationalization of Jerusalem city, despite the opposition of the indigenous people and their boycott of the Committee. About 55% of the land of Palestine was allocated for the establishment of the Jewish state although the Jews owned 7% of the land of Palestine. As for the original owners of the country who were the majority of the population owned 93%. 5% of the land of Palestine were allocated to Jerusalem after the expansion of its borders to be under international supervision. This decision cut off the Palestinian people linkages by annexing about half a million of its members to the Jewish state to become a minority, and the part allocated to the Jewish state included the best and the most fertile land in Palestine. So it was natural for Palestinians and Arabs to reject this decision, and in return it was welcomed by the Jews. The decision was a great success for the Zionist movement, which exploited the guilt complex of the West and the cold war that developed between the United States and the Soviet Union for its favor, while the Palestinian leadership insisted on the natural rights of the Palestinians in their country and refused to deal with the new political reality and aftermath the second World War. They were accused of the sufferings of Jews in Europe since the spread of anti-Semitism in the late nineteenth century and the crimes of Nazism in Second World War.

Voting was held on November 29, 1947 at the General Assembly in New York. The resolution included a recommendation that the two countries become fully independent on October 1, 1948. The resolution was passed by 33 countries with it, 13 against, 10 states rejected voting and 1 state abstention.

The states that supported the resolution were Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti,

Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Ukraine, South Africa, Uruguay, the Soviet Union, the United States, Venezuela, and Belarus.

Countries that rejected the resolution were: Afghanistan, Cuba, Egypt, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and Yemen. The countries that rejected voting were Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Mexico, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. While the state that absented from voting was Thailand, which was known as Siam.

The New York Times, through its correspondent who was in the lobby of the General Assembly in New York, stressed that the success of the decision to divide Palestine is due to two key factors, the United States of America, and the efforts of Brazilian Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, president of the UN General Assembly at that time ¹

The role of the Zionist movement and its impact on the US position:

The Zionist movement realized that the Second World War would change the balance of world power, and that the United States of America, which delayed in entering the war, would be the candidate for global domination. As the Second World War drew to a close, the Zionist movement moved its political and economic weight into the United States. The Jewish community in the United States became the wealthiest and largest Jewish community in the world. They built hopes on the United States for establishing a Jewish state in Palestine as David Bin

¹ Thomas J. Hamilton, "Assembly votes Palestine Partition", *New York Times*, November 29, 1947, accessed November 29, 1947, <http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/big/1129.html#article>

Gurion - the first prime minister in Israel - expected that the Second World War would achieve two results:

First: the establishment of the Jewish state, seeing that the Zionist movement had extracted the Balfour Declaration in the First World War, while the Second World War would come out with the Jewish state.

Second: a change in the balance of world powers that is the rise of the United States to lead the world, the decline of Britain and hand it over to the United States ².

The Zionist influence in American policy is evident early before the end of the Second World War in favor of the Jewish state in Palestine, specifically during the US presidential elections in late 1944. This was clear in a letter written by President Roosevelt in autumn 1944 in which he requested opening Palestine gates to unlimited Jewish immigration to Palestine and to a settlement leading to the establishment of a free democratic Jewish state in Palestine. In the same period, a number of members of the US Senates and House of Representatives submitted a draft resolution to the Congress calling for unlimited immigration to Palestine, and the project calls for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine ³.

As for the Zionist activity, the Zionist movement began the process of mobilizing Jews in Latin American countries in favor of Zionism and its goals in the early 1940s of the previous century, according to the Zionist program, which was approved by the first Zionist Congress held in Basel, Switzerland in 1897. The Zionist movement expanded its activity in the process of mobilization during the Second World War after the realization of the Jewish Agency that a new organization will be

² Issa Khalil Mohsin, *Palestine Mother and her righteous son Abdul Qader Al-Husseini* (Amman: Dar Al-Jaleel for Palestinian Studies and Research, 1986), 123.

³ *Ibid*, 124

established to succeed the League of Nations, namely the establishment of the United Nations, and that the question of Palestine will be presented to it, and that the twenty Latin American countries at that time which was expected to join the United will play a decisive role in it. In this sense, the Latin American continent Zionists began their efforts to influence on non-Jewish personalities in their country of residence.

During that period, Brazil witnessed the beginning of an Arab move, initiated by demonstrations by Arabs, which was met by other demonstrations by the Jews to push the Brazilian government to adopt a position in favor of one party at the expense of the other. In 1947, the League of Arab States (LAS) continued to work with the Brazilian Embassy in the United States to open an office for the Arab League in Rio de Janeiro through a contact by Anwar Al Nashashibi from the Arab League office with the Brazilian Embassy in Washington ⁴. However, unlike the Arabs, the Zionist movement was known and active in Brazil for its ability to organize and freedom to express its aspirations for Jewish causes, except in the period between 1938 - 1945, when the Brazilian government banned the work of international organizations in Brazil in 1938. The Zionism Movement in Brazil presented a letter to the government requesting to allow the Jewish Community to continue helping the World Zionism Movement to achieve its goals of creating a state in Palestine and help survivors from the Holocaust. The Brazilian government responded positively and lifted the ban on the Zionist organization ⁵.

The US delegation to the United Nations played a major role during the United Nations General Assembly debate on the draft resolution on the partition of Palestine to obtain a quorum for passage of the draft and its adoption by the UN General

⁴Tullo Vigevani and Alberto Kleinas, *Brasil – Israel: Da Partilha da Palestina ao reconhecimento diplomático (1947 – 1949) Caderno cedec no 68* (Sao Paulo, Centro de Estudos de Cultura Contemporanea - Cedec, 1999) 10.

⁵ André Luís Gonzaga, *A política externa brasileira e a questão Palestina: análise da imprensa e da diplomacia no período de 1945-1951* (S a o P a u l o : Assis, 2008), 40.

Assembly which was pointed out by New York Times Reporter correspondent that the American delegation did its best efforts to get the approval of the General Assembly on partitioning and practice great pressures on the delegations of the Member States of the Assembly which was criticized by the heads of Arab delegations, who pointed out to the pressures exerted on delegations, in reference to the United States and Zionism pressures ⁶ . These pressures were represented in practicing terrorism against delegations, methods of bribery, disinformation, as expressed by Professor Miller Powers, when he said that the responsibility for the adoption of the division occurred on the US government responsibility, which imposed the decision, after resorting shamelessly or shy to the methods of threat and pressure which lack morals ⁷.

Brazil's role and its Bias to the US position:

The Brazilian position was influenced by several factors. The most important of these were the influence of the United States and its influence on the Brazilian position, the Brazilian desire to appease the United States to support it in strengthening Brazil's political influence in South America, and economic advancement of Brazil economically, as well as the Zionist activity that had begun in Latin America years before the presentation of the Palestinian cause to the United Nations in 1947, in addition to the active role played by Brazilian Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, President of the second session of General Assembly of the United Nations, that session was to discuss and vote on the partition resolution.

The rise of the United States as a dominant power after the Second World War was accompanied by a Brazilian bias for the American policies and Brazil's adoption of American positions. Between 1945 and 1946, Brazil entered a new era of

⁶ Hamilton, "Assembly votes Palestine Partition," 29 Nov. 1947

⁷ Mohsin, Palestine, 130.

special relations with the United States of America immediately after the end of the war. Alongside the United States, the Brazilian government has developed the perception that after the war, Brazil will be a privileged ally of the United States. The Brazilian government believed that it emerged naturally as a privileged partner of the United States in the construction of a new international order which was formed under the political, economic and military domination of America. Brazilian Foreign Minister, that time, Oswaldo Aranha advised Brazilian President Vargas in 1943 when he met Roosevelt in the northeastern city of Bahia, advising him that Brazil should support US positions in the world and in return receives US support for Brazil for its positions in South America ⁸. President Eurico Dutra 1946 - 1950, saw that Brazil was worthy of special attention by the United States, it has become a loyal ally ⁹.

Despite the disappointment of the Brazilian government represented in ignoring the United States and its role since 1944, which saw a decline in US interest in Brazil. Brazil was not invited in 1944 to discuss the establishment of a new international organization, the United Nations, and was not invited to Yalta Conference in 1945 ¹⁰, and was exempted to be a permanent member of the new Security Council, because of the opposition of the Soviet Union and France's determination to maintain its status as a superpower. The Brazilian leadership has maintained its conviction that it must strengthen its alliance with the United States to expand its international engagement and achieve the full development of its economy ¹¹.

⁸ José Vicente de Sá Pimentel, ed. *Brazilian diplomatic thought: policymakers and agents of foreign policy (1750- 1964)*, Rodrigo Sardenberg, trans. (Brasília: FUNAG, 2017), 721.

⁹ Gonzaga, *A política externa brasileira*, 34,39.

¹⁰ De Sá Pimentel, *Brazilian diplomatic thought*, 721.

¹¹ Luiz Felipe de Seixas Correa, org. *Brazil in the United Nations:1946-2011* (Brasília : FUNAG, 2013), 40.

In 1947, the year in which the Palestinian issue was presented to the UN General Assembly marked the beginning of the Cold War, which was accompanied by a full Brazilian bias towards the United States in the hope that this would create the necessary conditions for the development of the country as occurred with Europe and Japan through Marshal project launched by United States of America to refresh Europe. Therefore; the Brazilian government used the incident of the Brazilian diplomat in Moscow to freeze relations with the Soviet Union, and its mission in the United Nations to vote alongside with the United States on issues related to the polarization between the East and the West¹². Brazil supported US policies in Bogota Conference in 1948 and worked on the adoption of the OAS Charter of the Organization of American States OAS, which underwent US control.¹³

Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, a Brazilian politician and diplomat who served as minister of foreign relations in the government of President João Figueiredo 1979-1985, claimed that Brazil would have preferred one country in which Arabs and Jews lived in harmony, but the intransigence of the two parties prevented this possibility¹⁴. Another opinion said that Brazil supported the request of a number of members of the General Assembly for advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice before the vote, but the vote on the decision was made without waiting for the opinion of the Court, because of its concern for the stability of the region¹⁵.

However; the lack of seriousness of the Brazilian position and its bias towards the American position is evident through the advice of the Brazilian Foreign Minister Raul Fernandes to the Brazilian government to maintain an equal

¹² Vigevani and Kleinas, *Brasil – Israel*, 14.

¹³ Correa, *Brazil in the United Nations*, 74.

¹⁴ Gonzaga, *A política externa brasileira*, 40.

¹⁵ André Luiz Reis da Silva and Bruno Pillar. “O Oriente Médio na política externa brasileira (1947-2011): aproximação, distanciamento e engajamento,” *Ciências & Letras, Porto Alegre*, 51 (jan./jun. 201), 113 <http://seer1.fapa.com.br/index.php/arquivos>

distance from both parties, especially in the presence of a prominent Syrian and Lebanese community in Brazil. But he gave the Brazilian delegation in the United Nations the freedom to act indicating that his view with abstention of voting, but if felt that Brazil must vote, the Brazilian delegation should vote in line and in harmony with the decision of the major powers¹⁶. Later, he said that the Brazilian delegation should find a compromise between the conflicting parties, and if a decision is taken to vote, the Brazilian delegation must vote alongside the United States of America¹⁷.

The two researchers Vigevani and Kleinas found that Brazil's foreign policy did not have sufficient autonomy to shape the international debate. Its political positions at that time were conditioned on relations with the United States and the issue of balance in South America, particularly with Peruvian Argentina¹⁸.

So, the Brazilian-American rapprochement reflected on Brazil's position on the Palestinian cause, resulted in Brazil's vote in favor of the 1947 partition resolution in line with the American desire. Brazil's Oswaldo Aranha emerged in adoption and approval of the partition plan during his presidency to the UN General Assembly.

The role of Oswaldo Aranha:

Oswaldo Euclides de Souza Aranha was born in the state of Rio Grande do Sul in southern Brazil. On 15 February 1894, studied at a military school and earned a degree in law and social sciences in the capital that time, Rio de Janeiro, in 1916. He returned to his homeland and worked as a lawyer for eight years, then entered politics, became mayor of his hometown of Allegrete, and then a federal representative of the Liberal Alliance. Aranha was active in the armed movement that

¹⁶ Vigevani and Kleinas, *Brasil – Israel*, 16.

¹⁷ Gonzaga, *A política externa brasileira*, 40.

¹⁸ Vigevani and Kleinas, *Brasil – Israel*, 18.

overthrew the old republic in 1930 and brought his friend and mentor Giulio Vargas to the presidency. President Vargas appointed him justice minister in 1930 and then minister of finance in 1931. In 1934, President Vargas appointed him an ambassador to the United States, in Washington Aranha built special relations with Roosevelt administration. Those friendships later became relevant to the military alliance during the Second World War with the United States. But he resigned after the coup of “Estado Novo” in 1937 and returned to Brazil as the opposition's proposed leader, but he quickly agreed with President Vargas and agreed to assume him Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1938-1944) to return to work in the private sector in trade and law for a few years. In 1947, he returned to government service when he was nominated by President Eurico Dutra to represent Brazil at the United Nations, during which he presided over the meeting that agreed to partition Palestine and shortly thereafter the establishment of the State of Israel. Then, as a minister of Finance from (1953-54) in the second government of Vargas. After the suicide of Giulio Vargas, in August 1954, moved away from political life completely, and practiced business and consulting career. He died in Rio de Janeiro on January 27, 1960¹⁹.

Oswaldo Aranha greatly contributed to ensuring that Brazil adopted Resolution 181 and contributed significantly to the establishment of an international regional system for Jerusalem based on the spiritual and global dimension of the city. He succeeded in postponing the vote for two full days so that the Zionist movement and its American allies get enough votes to ensure passage of the partition resolution²⁰. On 25 November 1947, the Special Committee approved the plan of

¹⁹ De Sá Pimentel, *Brazilian diplomatic thought*, 685-686

²⁰ [Câmara dos Deputados](http://www2.camara.leg.br/camaranoticias/noticias/RELACOES-EXTERIORES/488593-CAMARA-LEMBRA-PAPEL-DE-OSWALDO-ARANHA-EM-SESSAO-DE-HOMENAGEM-A-ISRAEL.html), Câmara lembra papel de Oswaldo Aranha em sessão de homenagem a Israel, access may 21,2015, <http://www2.camara.leg.br/camaranoticias/noticias/RELACOES-EXTERIORES/488593-CAMARA-LEMBRA-PAPEL-DE-OSWALDO-ARANHA-EM-SESSAO-DE-HOMENAGEM-A-ISRAEL.html>

partitioning with an economic unit between the Arab and Jewish countries by a majority votes 25 to 13 votes and 17 abstentions. The decision was taken to the General Assembly to take the appropriate decision. If the Assembly wishes to vote on the resolution, it needs a majority of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly present and voting in order to pass the resolution. Since the majority approved by the Special Committee's partition plan was not sufficient for approval in the General Assembly, the United States and its international ally, the World Zionist Organization, have stepped up their campaigns to gain more votes in the General Assembly using all means of encouragement, intimidation with Member States or their representatives.

When Arab delegations felt that the time factor is not working in favor of the Palestinian cause, it has focused its efforts on the speed of voting on the draft of the partition resolution in the hope of dismissing the resolution. On the evening of 26 November, the vote in the General Assembly almost happened, if it happened on that day, the collapse of the partition project would surely happen. However; Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, President of the General Assembly, and the representative of Brazil for the meeting under the pretext of lack of time and the large number of applicants who would like to speak. The Arab delegates expressed their willingness to withdraw their requests to speak in order to speed up the voting process, but the President of the General Assembly insisted on the adjournment of the meeting at 6:30 pm, while it was common for the Assembly to continue late into the night. The President of the Assembly, as recorded by representative of the Philippines, performs its role in the game to postpone the vote to gain the necessary majority to approve the division just as planned by the White House and the World Zionist movement²¹.

²¹ Encyclopedia Palestina, "The partition of Palestine, access Sep. 28, 2013. <http://www.palestinapedia.net/تقسيم فلسطين/>

After the Aranha perceived that the decision will receive the required majority, he called for a vote on the resolution session as it is without any change in any of its provisions. He rejected the demand of Arab delegations to implement the Wilson principle of self-determination, adopting the view of the majority in the UNSCOP committee²². Camille Chamoun, Lebanon's representative to the United Nations, asked Aranha to vote first on the eleven principles agreed by the Special Committee on Palestine in summer on the Palestine future government noting to Aranha that the decision presented to the General Assembly to vote did not include those principles. However; Arana refused to discuss this subject and rejected any talk about the postponement, saying that the principles that Chamoun is talking about are included in the decision. He rejected the Arab attempt and called for a Decisive Vote²³.

Aranha believed that passing the resolution was a service to US policy, which worked so hard to ensure passage of the partition resolution in the General Assembly, which would strengthen US relations with Brazil, to strengthen its regional and international standing and lead to its economic revival²⁴. He considered it was inappropriate for Brazil to disagree with US to vote in the United Nations with the Americans for gains to Brazil in an implicit recognition of US hegemony, in addition that Aranha himself was impressed with the United States and its regime, and was convinced that Brazil should remain alongside with the United States²⁵. The reason for Aranha convictions that the period during which he served as Ambassador to Brazil in Washington, that period enabled him to break through the network of alliances across the American political scene and decision-makers, began with the US President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and with the same level Foreign Minister, Cordell Hull, and his friendship with

²² GONZAGA, A política externa brasileira e a questão Palestin, p 44.

²³ Hamilton, New York Times, 29 Nov. 1947

²⁴ De Sá Pimentel, *Brazilian diplomatic thought*, 723.

²⁵ Gonzaga, *A política externa brasileira*, 38.

undersecretary Mr. Sumner Welles, which had the greatest impact in consolidating the US military alliance with Brazil during the years of the Second World War²⁶.

Some studies, a few, saw otherwise, that Aranha's insistence on passing the partition resolution had special interests, and aimed at creating a Jewish state to prevent immigration of Jews to Brazil and to immigrate to Palestine after establishment of a new Israeli state in Palestine. Maria Luisa Carneiro points out that President Vargas and his foreign policy officials, Oswaldo Aranha and João Carlos Muniz, declined to accept Jewish immigrants to Brazil, and immigration was unofficially restricted in 1935. On June 7, 1937, visas were banned for all persons of Sami origin and seen as undesirable. Maria concluded that Aranha had played a major role in creating a secret circular preventing the entry of Jewish immigrants from Nazi persecution to Brazil²⁷.

After creation of Israel till the arrival of Workers' Party – PT to power, the Brazilian governments followed its interests without attention to correct the historical injustice that have taken place against the Palestinian people as a result of the role of Aranha. First, Brazil tried to stand up to neutrality in the Arab-Israeli conflict until 1973. Then, at the end of 1973, it adopted a pragmatic approach towards the Arab countries, accompanied by a shift in the Brazilian position towards the Palestinian cause. The reason for this change was due to the policy of national interests adopted by Brazil following the 1973-1974 oil crisis that accompanied the October 1973 war. Finally, the period prior to the arrival of Lula presidency in Brazil, the 1990 – 2002, the post-communist era, the end of the Cold War and the rise of the one-pole system, which represented the United States of America as a dominant power, influenced Brazilian external action, especially in the Middle East, which negatively affected Brazil's foreign policy. The

²⁶ De Sá Pimentel, *Brazilian diplomatic thought*, 691.

²⁷ Gonzaga, *A política externa brasileira*, 45.

Brazilian government preferred to distance themselves from its problems and to intervene in Middle East affairs.

CONCLUSION:

The role of Brazil was clear through Oswaldo Aranha, who greatly contributed to ensuring that Brazil adopted Resolution 181 and contributed significantly to the establishment of an international regional system for Jerusalem based on the spiritual and global dimension of the city. He succeeded in postponing the vote for two full days so that the Zionist movement and its American allies could get enough votes to ensure that the partition resolution will pass.

During the decades that followed the creation of the State of Israel, there has been a growing sense of sympathy in Brazil at the grassroots and official levels. At the grassroots level, Brazil has witnessed two major events which took place in 1982, helped to strengthen relations and open future horizons for cooperation and coordination between the two sides, the Brazilian and the Arab – Palestinian. The representatives and parliamentary elections that took place on 15 November, and the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in the summer. In addition to the awareness of the social, trade union and party movements of the nature of the conflict in the Middle East and the justice of the Palestinian cause, because of the return of many Brazilian politicians who lived in exile to escape military rule, and returned to Brazil after issuance of pardon in 1979. Many of them lived in North Africa, specifically in Algeria. They contributed in the adoption of labor, trade unions and party movements for the Palestinian cause, which they considered a humanitarian and just cause, resulted from the injustice of capitalism and imperialism led by the United States of America which protects Israel.

With the arrival of Workers' Party - PT to power in Brazil in 2003, the time has come to correct the historical

injustice that have taken place against the Palestinian people as a result of the partition decision. The atmosphere was ready for change the policies toward Palestine and adopt the Palestinian cause within the Brazilian foreign policy, as a result of the position of the party itself, and the personality of its leader the president Lula, and the position of his allies in power in favor of the Palestinian rights, such as the Communist Party of Brazil - PCdoB, Brazilian Communist Party - PCB, and Brazilian Socialist Party - PSB. Furthermore, the most important supportive and supporters of the PT were the Unified Workers' Central - CUT and the Landless Workers Movement, "Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra" - MST, which led to recognize the independent Palestinian state on the pre - 1967 borders.

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