U.S. Bids U.N. Order Truce In Holy Land
Asks Enforcement Under the Charter

Britain Supports Move, Jews, Arabs Oppose
Reds Silent; Vote Today

By Fitzhugh Turner

LAKE SUCCESS, July 13.—The United States asked the United Nations Security Council this afternoon to order an immediate and indefinite truce between Arabs and Jews in Palestine, and sought to do so under the provisions of the U.N. Charter leading to economic sanctions and force to end a threat to peace.

In a resolution which had been drafted in the morning, the United States also asked the Security Council to order a special meeting called to examine Jerusalem as a matter of “urgent necessity” to prevent further destruction of the Holy City’s shrines. The council would give Arab states and the government of Israel three days from the hour of adoption to end fighting in Palestine as a whole, and twenty-four hours in Jerusalem.

Both Sides Denounce It

The resolution was introduced late in the afternoon. Arabs denounced it before the Council reconvened at 11 a.m. tomorrow. Britain and Russia and other members were yet to be heard. But the United States and Great Britain immediately adopted it to a vote after the Council reconvened at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The resolution is strong over the resolution’s clause that the new truce must remain in force “to avert destruction of the Holy City’s shrines.” It also adds that the old one—which forbade armed forces of men of military force to reoccupy positions in the area—be preserved.

A representative of Israel was in favor of an unconditional cease-fire, but the Arabs said the cease-fire was past history. Israel, he said, could not accept its revival since its armies had been driven out.

Bernadotte Urges Action

Philip C. Jessup, American delegate to the Security Council, presented the resolution as the climax of a day of emotionally charged debates. He said it was time the council ordered an end to dispute, if fighting continues.

Referring to the cease-fire of 1939-40, he said the Council of the League of Nations had approved an end to fighting in order to put an end to fighting.

In 1940, he said, the Arabs and Jews had agreed to a cease-fire.

Count Bernadotte said Jerusalem and its holy places face a threat of destruction if fighting continues.

“If you still have confidence,” he said, “I must say that I have none.”

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me," he said, "I am willing to continue my work as mediator, and I am very pleased to know that out in the field both Arabs and Jews have told me that they want me to continue.

In introducing the resolution, commented that the mediator's report speaks for itself.

"It is the time for action," the American delegate said. "Fighting is now going on in Palestine..." he added. "I do not want to say anything for any suggestion or appeal to avoid fighting, although the other powers...accepted the demand of Israel declared its readiness to accept each and every...appeal. The Security Council must face the responsibility."

His resolution, however, did not mention the United States, nor did it call for immediate imposition of penalties. It merely called attention to Arab rejection of a proposal for a cease-fire in Palestine, and addressed its cease-fire order to both sides.

The required resolution added that failure by either side to comply with the truce would demonstrate the existence of a breach of the truce and the possibility of Article 39 of the U.N. Charter. In this turn would require immediate intervention of the Secretary-General of the Charter's Council of action under other provisions of the Charter's Article 14. An armed intervention by nation under Article 41, or armed intervention by member nations under Article 42.

Arab rejection was announced by Paris el Khouri of Syria in a long speech in which he repeated Arab pleas for "simple justice" in Palestine, deplored power politics, rejected the Security Council's attempt to familiarize Jerusalem and asked again to submit the Palestine issue to the International Court of Justice.

"I say if the proposal of the United States is achieved, you may suppose that the whole world will not fight the great powers," he added. "But if you do, you suppose your forces are going to be at the mercy of all the Jews, as soon as you leave, the disturbances will break out anew. You can only fight the Jews permanently without justice."

For Israel,franck Eban delivered a long and eloquent presentation in which he agreed it is for the Security Council to forbid armed forces in settlement areas of Jerusalem. He repeated Israel's dislike for Count Bernadotte's mediation proposal, and said nothing. "We insist that immateriality to Israel to the business of the Arab people."

For the United Kingdom, Sir Alexander Cadogan expressed general agreement with the American proposal, but called for additional measures. One was substitution of "the party" for the "other party" to the truce, "a phrase abhorrent to Britain. The other was provision for investigations into the events leading to the cessation of hostilities."

Cautiously, Israeli charges of Arab breaches of the truce, the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine submitted to the U.N. today a six-page listing of alleged Jewish violations between June 11 and July 9.