Bernadotte's Remarks to U.N.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LAKE SACESS, July 13.—The following statement is from the diary of Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations mediator for Palestine before today's meeting of the Security Council:

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members for the confidence that the Security Council has placed in me. I would like to thank all of you by appointing me mediator in Palestine. Yesterday, I had the honor to send a report to the Security Council of my activities so far.

I think that every possibility for voluntary agreement between the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine has been exhausted, unless the Arab attitude changes. The Jews are willing to continue to exist in the country. I cannot, in my opinion, be stopped by voluntary agreement. I also think that if hostilities are permitted to continue, they may assume more serious proportions than before the truce. The city of Jerusalem is in the line of fire, and it is evident that the Arab militia in the Arab villages near Jerusalem face utter destruction if fighting goes on.

The goal of our intervention, unless one side finds itself in military distress, can make little headway during hostilities, since negotiations are impossible in the present situation. The daily fortunes of battle and by the war communiques. My only hope is that some of the Arab nations will not permit the Palestine problem to be worked out on the field of battle. My opinion is that the Security Council can do a quick intervention by the Security Council at this time, and I believe it is the intention of the Council to take the necessary step to stop the conflict, will be decisive in the situation.

Is It Up to the Council

According to my opinion, the question is not whether it is up to the Security Council. For the moment, I have done by utmost, and for the moment I cannot do more. I feel that if it is up to the Security Council, to decide what you want to do. It is necessary that the Security Council take a decision to try to stop the fighting, because for every hour we discuss, for every day we discuss, we shall understand that I feel that it is the lives of all the people in Palestine, both Jews and Arabs.

If you still have confidence in me, you will not have me to work as mediator, and I am very pleased to know that you see in the situation, to continue this work. I have told you that they want to continue, and if I may say so in a way that the parties may continue the work.

Now it is up to you; you and I together have to Co-operate. I cannot get a result without your Co-operation. This is between us and a firm decision on the part of the Security Council is necessary in my opinion.

It is not within my province as mediator to recommend or to require the Co-operation of the Security Council, and I do not propose to do so. The Security Council, however, will understand that I feel that it is only natural that I should have some thoughts as to the kind of action which, if taken, would be most helpful to the process of mediation in which I am engaged. I hope the Security Council will excuse me and will allow me to think aloud for a moment: If I may be permitted to do so, my thoughts would take the following direction.

First thought: Nothing, of course, would be more to the solution of the Palestine problem than a clear understanding by both parties in the conflict. It is the only way in achieving one solution or another is not to be tolerated.

Would Issue an Order

My second thought: Towards the UN, a firm and unequivocal- order— I repeat unequivocal order—immediate cease-fire in Palestine along the lines of the May 24 cease-fire order would be an indispensable first step.

My third thought: A second and very important step, particularly in view of the virtual destruction of this historic city which belongs to all the peoples of the world, is for the demilitarization of the city of Jerusalem as a whole.

Such demilitarization would neutralize the political slogan of the Jews in a fair-share of United Nations police or guard force. Four. It would seem that any suggestion of occupation by the United States or any of the Western Nations, which needed to be backed by firmly impressed and fully understood determination to have prompt re- sults, is ruled out. Paragraphs 4 Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter in the event that the orders are not complied with by one or more of the states, I understand, the Security Council has power to punish, as is known, for the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions, and would these prove inadequate, appropriate actions by air, sea or land forces.

One might hope that the cease-fire in Palestine and the demilitarization of Jerusalem would eventually lead to an armistice. Armistice is an extended period of peace during which mediation could be most helpful, and I believe that if found feasible, a plebiscite of the two peoples might be held.

Six. Special attention ought alike to be given to the rights of refugees from the Jewish and the Arab areas because of war conditions.

Lastly, I should like to say that there should be but one aim, the maintenance of permanent peace to the Holy Land.

Isacson, Back, Demands

Lifting of Arms Embargo

Representative Leo Isacson, American Zionist Organization, arrived at La Guardia Field at 8:00 p. m. yesterday on a Trans World Airline plane after a three-week stay in London and other parts of the Middle East.

"The people of Israel will fight," Mr. Isacson repeated. There is no question of that. The real question is whether victory will come after the needless sacrifice of Jewish lives. We in America can give the answer to that. The answer is lifting the arms embargoes. Every other gesture is meaningless."