

# Bernadotte's Remarks to U.N.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

**LAKE SUCCESS, July 13.**—The following is a partial text of the remarks of Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations mediator for Palestine before today's meeting of the Security Council:

First of all, I would take this opportunity to thank the members for the confidence that the Security Council has shown in me 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 parties not to resume hostilities has been exhausted, unless the Arab attitude changes. The hostilities which resumed July 9 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 and the holy places in the neighborhood of Jerusalem face utter destruction if fighting goes on.

I think that mediation, unless one side finds itself in military distress, can make little headway during hostilities, since negotiations are influenced by the daily fortunes of battle and by the war communiques. My firm opinion is that the United Nations should not permit the Palestine problem to be worked out on the field of battle. My opinion is also that firm and quick intervention by the Security Council at this time, and the unmistakable intention of the Council to take every necessary step to stop the conflict, will be decisive in the situation.

## Is Up to the Council

According to my opinion, the question is now in the hands of the Security Council. For the moment, I have done by utmost, and for the moment I cannot do more. It is now up to you, gentlemen, to decide what you want to do. It is necessary that quick decisions—I should like to say "immediate" decisions—be taken, because for every hour we discuss, for every day we discuss, hundreds or perhaps thousands of lives are spilled in Palestine, both Jews and Arabs.

If you still have confidence in me, 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, and if I may say so I think that in a way the parties might have confidence in me.

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

It is not within my province as mediator to recommend or to suggest any course of action to the Security Council, and I do not propose to do so. The Security Council, however, will understand I feel sure 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, could be more helpful to the solution of the Palestine problem than a clear understanding by both parties in Palestine that the use of force in achieving one solution or another is not to be tolerated.

## Would Issue an Order

My second thought: Towards this end, a firm and unequivocal order—I repeat order—for an immediate cease-fire in Palestine along the lines of the May 29 resolution would be an indispensable first step.

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

Such demilitarization would necessitate the deployment in Jerusalem of a fair-sized United Nations police or guard force.

Four. It would seem that any such organ, to be effective, would need to be backed by firmly expressed and fully understood determination to have prompt recourse to the provisions of Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter in the event that the orders are not complied with by one or both of the parties. These articles provide, as is known, for the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions and, should these prove inadequate, appropriate actions by air, sea or land forces.

Five. One might hope that the cease-fire in Palestine and the demilitarization of Jerusalem would eventually lead to an armistice, thus insuring an extended period of peace during which mediation could be most effectively employed and, if found feasible, a plebiscite of the two peoples might be held.

Six. Special attention ought also to be given to insuring the right to return to their homes of the substantial number of Arab refugees who fled from the Jewish-occupied areas because of war conditions.

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

## Isacson, Back, Demands Lifting of Arms Embargo

Representative Leo Isacson, American Laborite, of the Bronx, arrived at La Guardia Field at 5:05 p. m. yesterday on a Trans World Airline plane after a three-week trip to Palestine and other parts of the Middle East.

"The people of Israel will fight," Mr. Isacson told reporters. "There is no question of that. The only 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 embargo. Every other gesture is meaningless."