SECURITY COUNCIL TAKES UP INVASION
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Members Are Wary of Egypt's Atrocity Charge and Jews' Complaint of Aggression

By MALLORY BROWNE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 15—Confronted with a message from the Egyptian Government announcing bluntly to the United Nations that Egyptian troops had invaded Palestine, the Security Council met today to decide what to do about this threat to peace.

Declaring that "every hour counts," the Jewish Agency for Palestine called on the Council to take immediate action under the Charter of the United Nations, including, if necessary, the use of military measures, to check this "breach of the peace."

After having heard representatives of Egypt, Syria and the Palestine Arab Higher Committee assert that the purpose of the invasion was to restore peace and order in Palestine and to suppress "a rebellious minority," the Coun-

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cil adjourned until Monday afternoon.

Getting off to a deliberate start despite the urgent Jewish appeal for quick action, the Council discussed means of getting first-hand information about events in Palestine. One delegate after another denounced the failure of the Council's truce commission to transmit up-to-date news of developments in the Holy Land.

Foreshadowing long procedural arguments and delays, Argentina and Colombia emphasized the changed situation in Palestine since Britain laid down the mandate yesterday. They asked which articles of the United Nations Charter, if any, could be applied to this situation and insisted they would have to have time to "reflect" on this complex position and to consult their Governments.

China and Canada joined in asking for more direct information, which impelled Alexandre Parodi of France, president of the Council, to remind the delegates that in the message from the Foreign Minister of Egypt the Council already had before it undisputed and incontestable evidence of what was going on.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union spoke. None of the speakers except the Arab representatives and the spokesman for the Jewish Agency discussed the substance of the question. In a desultory debate before a half-empty chamber the Council heard Dr. T. F. Tsiang of China call for reconsideration of the composition of the Council's truce commission because of the United States' recognition of the Jewish state of Israel.

Signed by Ahmad Mohamed Khachaba Pasha, Egyptian Foreign Minister, the message from Cairo stated that "Egyptian armed forces have started to enter Palestine to establish security and order in place of chaos and disorder which prevailed and which rendered the country at the mercy of Zionist terrorist gangs."

The argument was carried still further by Mahmoud Bey Fawzi, the representative here of Egypt. When first invited by M. Parodi to comment, the Egyptian spokesman confined himself to saying that "a house contiguous to ours is burning, the fire is spreading, and Egypt has both the right and duty to put that fire out."

Later he maintained that the Egyptian forces were "entering Palestine with the unequivocal consent of the people of Palestine."

Hitler's Argument Recalled

Dr. Mordecai Eliash of the Jewish Agency noted a resemblance between these statements and those used often by Adolf Hitler to justify his aggression. Dr. Eliash denounced the charge of atrocities. He said these were "deliberately invented" and had never taken place.

Dr. Eliash's statement said that the Agency was convinced that the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations relating to threats or use of force in international relations were relevant in this case. He submitted that the facts were enough to enable the Council "to determine the existence of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace and acts of aggression," and asked the Council to decide on measures to meet the situation and to restore peace.

The Agency spokesman urged the Council to call on the guilty states "to desist immediately." He urged that, should this warning fail, the Council should decide on action under Articles 41, 42 and 106 of the Charter.

Article 41 provides for "measures not involving the use of armed force," including such steps as interruption of economic relations and communications and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42 provides that the Council may take "such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary." Article 106 provides that until the United Nations has an international force of its own Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and France should "consult with one another" with a view to joint action to maintain peace.

In opening the Council meeting M. Parodi read not only the cablegram from the Egyptian Government but a letter from the Jewish Agency protesting against the actions of the Arab Legion of Trans-Jordan, which Britain had promised to remove from Palestine before the end of her mandate. In answer, Sir Alexander Cadogan read two cables from London saying that all but two companies of the Arab Legion had returned to Trans-Jordan on Thursday and that the last two companies "were leaving" Friday.

Isa Nakleh, representative of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, told the Council that the Jews in Palestine were a "a rebellious minority" and must be treated as such. He declared that the proclamation of a Jewish state was "an act of rebellion" and that this rebellion must and would be put down by force.

Although today's meeting of the Council was precipitated by the arrival of the cablegram from Egypt, it was in fact called in response to repeated appeals by the Jewish Agency.

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