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LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 26 —Following are the texts of the statements made today before the United Nations Security Council by the representatives of the Arab League and the State of Israel:

Arab League Statement

On April 17, the Security Council passed a resolution on a truce in Palestine which was accepted by the representative of Syria on the Security Council and later by all the Arab states. Since that date the Zionists did their best to avoid the implications of that resolution by creating a fait accompli which changed radically the situation to the detriment of the Arab population of Palestine.

In accordance with that policy, the Zionists attacked the unarmed Arab civilian population by taking advantage of the last days of the mandate. They dominated the Arab towns which they could take by force whether they were totally or partly Arab in population like Jaffa, Haifa, Tiberias, Safed and Acre. Massacres of unparalleled savagery followed, like the massacre of Deir Yassin and the massacre of Nasiriddin, near Tiberias. Moreover, one quarter of a million of the Arab civilian population left their homes and took refuge in the neighboring Arab countries.

Charges Cease-Fire Violation

Upon the termination of the mandate, the Zionists attacked Jerusalem ignoring the cease-fire order previously agreed upon by both sides, as well as the truce agreement presented by the mandatory power with the conourrence of the Truce Commission and the Arabs themselves on May 12. On May 14, the Zionist proclaimed their state without any attention to the Security Council's resoluion of April 17.

That resolution was observed by the Arabs of Palestine and the Arab States by not proclaiming their Palestine state. In that situation and in view of the continuous terrorist activities, the Arab states had no alternative but to take coordinated action to preserve the Arabs of Palestine, including the repatriation of the quarter-million displaced Arabs, as well as to restore peace and order.

Now, and after the Jews had taken the utmost advantage to change the political and military status before May 15 in utter disregard of the Security Council's resolution of April 17, the Arab states are now asked to stop their measures to protect themselves and restore peace and order. All the Arab people are anxious to see peace restored to Palestine and they like nothing better than to abide by the requests of the Security Council. There is, however, one fundamental consideration, namely, that the Arabs are dealing with terrorist gangs who abide by no standards. Had it not been for that and had the Arabs been convinced that the cease-fire now would not lead to other attacks and military advantages on the part of the Zionists, the position of the Arabs would have been different.

TRANSLATING ARAB REPLY TO THE UNITED NATIONS



Faris el-Khouri, Syrian delegate (left); Awni Khalidy (center) and Baha Awni, both from Iraq, and Najm Rifai (standing), Syrian adviser, preparing document read at yesterday's session at Lake Success.
The New York Times

The important questions to be asked in this respect are these: Is the cease-fire likely to stop the flow of Jewish immigrants going to Palestine to fight the Arabs as well as the importation of arms? Is the cease-fire likely to stop the terrorists from their acts of violence and guarantee the safety of the Arab civilian population?

The Arab armies themselves are not convinced that the Jewish forces will not at any sudden moment break without provocation a truce and attack them. What guarantee is there? For it must not be forgotten that the Arab forces are not fighting a regular army but terrorist gangs trained in certain parts of Europe and other regions under the expert hands of forces which for a long time had visited on the world the worst evils. It is surprising that the regular Arab armies are being treated on an equal footing with terrorist bands of a minority intending to impose their will by force on the majority.

In conclusion, I am directed to state in the name of all the Arab states that these states being anxious to restore peace to Palestine and willing to cooperate with the Security Council for such an endeavor, are of the opinion that the resolution of the Council of April 17 should be observed in order that the cease-fire should not be a lull working for more bitter fighting.

The cease-fire at the present does not guarantee, neither to the Arabs of Palestine nor to the neighboring Arab states, the safety they are seeking. And yet, and being anxious to realize the purpose of the efforts of the Security Council, namely, the arrival at a just solution and a lasting peace, I am authorized to inform you that the Political Committee of the Arab League is ready to study within a time limit of 48 hours any suggestion which the Security Council may make to them along the line of a solution of the Palestine problem.

Statement by Israel

The answers received from the representatives of the Arab States seem to us more significant for what they omit than for what they contain. They contain a remarkable array of misstatements, of which the most remarkable is the invention of an alleged truce, allegedly broken by the Jews on 14 May. But they omit any sign of willingness to stop making war. They merely define the political objectives for which those states are making war, and those objectives are defined in terms of the solution rejected by General Assembly, and they now involve the surrender by the State of Israel of the very purposes for which it has arisen, culminating, indeed, in a demand for the surrender of its integrity and independence.

It seems to us that the resolution passed by the Security Council has had a salutory effect in defining the exact merits of this problem. All ambiguity now falls away. Both sides are asked, "Will you unconditionally stop fighting, both in Jerusalem and in other parts of the territory of Palestine?"

The State of Israel answers, "Yes." This is the fifth offer of an unconditional cease-fire, from the Jewish side, before, during and after the establishment of the Jewish State.

The Arab States answer, "No." This is a flat and defiant rejection of the cease-fire resolution, and its substitution by an irrelevant proposal for satisfying certain Arab ambitions at the expense of the State of Israel.

Refuses to Commit Suicide

The lesson of our two telegrams appears to us to be clear. If the Arab states want peace with the State of Israel, then they can have it. If they want war, they can have that too. But the Arab states misunderstand their own position most profoundly if they imagine that, having failed to defeat Israel in war, they can persuade it to commit suicide for the sake of peace. It is sufficient for any peace-loving state, represented around this table, to envisage what his reply would be if, invaded by aggressors from every side, it were asked to surrender its sovereignty or its interests to those aggressors. That is exactly what the State of Israel will now undoubtedly reply.

The Arab states were asked to stop war. They replied with a demand for the fruits of victory, the fruits of a victory which they have not even achieved. It seems to us that the aggressive character of these invasions, so eloquently emphasized by the representatives of the United States the other day, have now been further exposed.

The forty-eight hours respite, so leniently granted by the Security Council, was not used exclusively for purposes of consultation. It was used for the further prosecution by the Egyptian forces and the forces of the Arab Legion of a violent attack around and upon the old and the new city of Jerusalem.

That holy city for which the United Nations accepted a direct and intimate responsibility is now threatened with destruction, and the situation is so chaotic that the emissaries of mediation dispatched by organs of the United Nations may hardly find a means of entry or of orderly work there.

The State of Israel does not shrink from its own defense, and now that its offer of cease-fire has been rejected, its sees its duty shining clearly before it. But it did yield Jerusalem to the international community, upon which the responsibility for protecting that city now devolves. However, until the United Nations takes control of Jerusalem, the Jewish citizens of that city will see to it that no rights in Jerusalem are acknowledged for King Abdullah.

Declares History Won't Forget

History never forgets anything which happens to Jerusalem, and it will have an unenviable place in its gallery for this modern destroyer of Jerusalem's buildings and shrines, and for all who are associated with him in any way in that sacreligious adventure.

We cannot forbear to ask ourselves again whether the United Nations, even at this late hour, will not take cognizance of the effects on its own authority and prestige if within the next forty-eight hours, or thereafter, the Arab Legion manages to complete the devastation which it hoped to achic in the last forty-eight hours.

The Provisional Government of Israel has twice within the past four days demonstrated in the most solemn and formal way its willingness to pass immediately and without condition from war to peace. There has been no response. The opportunity has been willfully cast away, and we have instead a proposal to continue the war and to discuss Arab terms for surrender.

As regards those terms, and with respect to immigration, immigration into Israel is no business of Egypt, or Iraq, or the Arab League, and can form no part of any discussions with them, just as Israel claims no right to influence the immigration laws and policies of Egypt or Iraq or the countries of the Arab League.

As for armed forces which ought to be controlled or reduced, we would invite the Security Council to devote its main attention rather to those regular and mercenary armies carrying on aggression beyond their frontiers against those who have not attacked them. Our only concern for armies of defense should be to make them stronger.

We believe that no room any longer exists for escaping the conclusion that a breach of the peace and an act of aggression is proved within the terms of the Charter. In Jerusalem at this moment the civilization of the city is being trampled down by invading armies whose monarch cares nothing for Jerusalem and everything for his ambition. Corpses are piled up unburied in the Old City, historic synagogues lie in ruins, centers of education and culture have been laid waste. Neither militarily nor legally does any doubt remain that these attacks on the State of Israel and these efforts to reduce Jerusalem constitute a breach of international peace and an act of clear aggression.

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