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By MALLORY BROWNESpecial to NEW YORK TIMES.
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Lawyers Group Headed by Crum Seeks Adoption for Use if Truce Is Violated

By MALLORY BROWNE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCESS, N. Y., June 15—The United States delegation to the United Nations was urged today to demand immediate adoption by the Security Council of economic and other non-military sanctions to be applied if and when the four-week truce in Palestine is violated or ends.

Declaring that "failure to do this now opens the door to more delay and more encouragement to aggressors," the Lawyers Committee for Justice in Palestine also called for a Congressional investigation of "the extent to which American funds have facilitated British action in arming and financing Arab aggressors."

In a letter sent to President Truman, to Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, to Secretary of State Marshall, Senator Arthur Vandenberg and others, the Lawyers Committee further demanded de jure recognition of Israel, with economic aid and an exchange of diplomatic representatives.

The letter, which was signed by Bartley Crum, national chairman of the committee, and Paul O'Dwyer, New York City chairman, asked also for action against Lebanon and Egypt to stop their interference with American shipping, and for disciplinary action against American officials "who have endeavored to frustrate" the partition resolution of the General Assembly.

The jurists' demand for the immediate adoption of non-military sanctions revealed the fact that, while an experts' committee has been at work for nearly two years trying in vain to reach agreement on the approach to military sanctions, nothing whatever has been done at the United Nations to study the problem of applying economic and other "measures not involving the use of armed force" provided for in Article 41 of the Charter.

In the case of Palestine, the Security Council adopted a resolution threatening the parties if they did not accept the cease-fire appeal, or if, having accepted it, they were to violate it. The resolution said the Council would consider taking action under Chapter VII of the Charter, which includes the crucial Articles 41 and 42. The first of these calls for such action as "complete or partial interruption of economic relations" as well as for severance of communications and of diplomatic relations. Article 42 provides for "such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security."

Secretariat officials said nothing had been done so far to prepare the way for the application of economic sanctions if these were needed. There has not even been a technical study of the economic problems involved in the imposition of sanctions.

However, the Middle Eastern Economic experts, at Lake Success have drawn up economic reports and statistics that throw some light on this problem. These reveal that while the Jewish areas and population of Palestine would be particularly vulnerable to "interruption of economic relations," neither Arab Palestine nor the neighboring Arab states would be seriously affected by any economic sanctions except oil.

As in the case of Italy's Ethiopian adventure, therefore, effective non-military measures against the Arabs would boil down to the explosive problem of petroleum.

Oil has already become an issue between Jews and Arabs. The Israeli Government is expected to protest formally tomorrow to the Security Council against alleged action by the British and United States oil interests in the Middle East. The gist of the complaint is that oil from the pipeline arriving at Haifa, where the refineries are closed, is being taken by ship to Tripoli, in Syria, refined there and made available to the Arab armed forces.

A British delegation spokesman denied any knowledge of this and emphatically repudiated the implication that the British Government was in any way attempting to deprive Israel of oil and divert it to Trans-Jordan and other Arab states.

The refineries at Haifa are Jewish-owned or controlled, but use almost exclusively Arab labor. The pipeline bringing crude oil to Haifa is under Arab control both at its source in Iraq, and in passing through Arab territory in Palestine.

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