AZZAM SAYS ARABS WILL NOT EXTEND PALESTINE TRUCE
By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDTSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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Israel's Acceptance Is Linked to Solution on Immigration and Jerusalem's Status

FINAL REPLIES DUE TODAY

Bernadotte Says Mediation Effort Will Continue Even if Fighting Is Resumed

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Egypt, July 7—Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, announced after a meeting of the full Political Committee of the Arab League late tonight that "there will be no extension of the truce in Palestine."

He said that part of the Arab reply would be sent to Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations Mediator, tonight and the remainder after a further meeting of the committee tomorrow morning.

In what was apparently a last-minute British attempt to persuade the Arabs to prolong the truce, the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, asked to see the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Ahmed Khashaba Pasha, during the meeting. Khashaba Pasha left the meeting briefly to speak to the Ambassador.

The Arab League Political Committee held up the last part of its reply to Count Bernadotte to await news of what the United Nations Security Council would do about Palestine, according to well-informed sources.

U. N. Circles Still Hope

Although United Nations circles had not yet entirely given up hope that peace would somehow be prolonged, authoritative Arab sources and the entire Arab press predicted that fighting would resume Friday.

The remainder of the Arab League's decision will be handed to Pablo Azcarate, representing Count Bernadotte, in time to be transmitted to Rhodes by noon tomorrow.

No conclusion was reached at Count Bernadotte's conversations, lasting an hour and twenty minutes, this morning with the Arab League subcommittee.

According to reliable sources, Count Bernadotte told the Arabs that their counter-proposals for a Palestine settlement could be taken into consideration in part although they differed basically from his own suggestions.

In general, he said, they failed to take into consideration the existing state of affairs in Palestine and could be imposed only by force. He asked them to agree to the principle of the extension of the truce, which would facilitate further negotiation.

In their replies, the Arabs raised particular objection to Count Bernadotte's proposal to link the truce with the demilitarization of Jerusalem and Haifa, the same sources said. The Arabs believe that they are in a position to determine the fate of Jewish Jerusalem by force of arms and that the demilitarization of Haifa, which is entirely held by Israel, would merely release Israeli forces for action elsewhere.

Azzam Pasha later told the press, and Count Bernadotte confirmed, that mediation efforts would continue even if fighting broke out again.

British diplomats, it is understood, have recently argued that partition, with a clearly defined frontier, would offer the Arabs the best guarantee against Israeli expansion.

Even more calculated to make the Arab leaders pause was the fear that the United States, acting under cover of the United Nations, would lift the arms embargo or, on the other hand, that the Soviet Union would offer Israel some form of military aid.

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