SYRIAN IS DEFIANT
By THOMAS J. HAMILTONSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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SYRIAN IS DEFIANT

El-Khouri Informs Jessup Arabs Are Prepared for 'Atomic Bombs'

THEIR FULL WORD AWAITED

Manuilsky Asks Mediator and Both Sides for Immediate Reports on Situation

Texts of Bernadotte report and documents are on Page 2.

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 8—Dr. Philip C. Jessup, United States representative on the United Nations Security Council, at an emergency meeting of the Council today warned the Arab states that if they refused to agree to an extension of the truce in Palestine, the United States would support action under Chapter VII of the Charter.

This chapter authorizes the Council to order economic and diplomatic sanctions, culminating in the use of armed force, against nations found by the Council to be guilty of a threat to the peace, a breach of the peace or an act of aggression.

Dr. Jessup's warning was defied by Faris el-Khouri, the Syrian representative, who said that the Arabs "are ready to be killed by your atomic bombs" and by the arms of the Soviet Union "if they are willing to join you in this respect."

Dr. Jessup did not introduce any resolution today to invoke Chapter VII, declaring that he assumed that "in a matter of hours" there would be a complete and final statement of the facts regarding the extension of the truce. The truce is scheduled to expire at 2 A. M., Eastern Daylight Time, tomorrow.

Dr. Jessup said, however, that if the report to the Council today from Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations Mediator for Pal-

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U. S. WARNS ARABS OF U. N. SANCTIONS

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estine, "had given us a complete text, or a flat statement on his part that the Arab states had rejected flatly the truce appeal, in the opinion of my delegation the Security Council would have no choice at this time but to find that there was a threat to the peace under Article 39 [which is contained in Chapter VII] of the Charter."

Dr. Jessup added that if the refusal of one side prevented the extention of the truce, "a situation will confront the Security Council the gravity of which cannot be overemphasized." He then pointed out that the cease-fire resolution adopted by the Council on May 29 provided that the Council would reconsider the Palestine situation under Chapter VII if the truce was not accepted, or if, after having been accepted, it was violated.

"My Government," he said, "will be prepared to carry out its obligations as a member of the Security Council and of the United Nations."

Today's emergency meeting was called by Dmitri Z. Manuilsky, the Ukranian representative, who is this month's chairman of the Council. His action came as a result of an Israeli charge this morning that Egyptian troops had invaded southern Palestine, thus violating the present truce. However, Mahmoud Bey Fawzi, the Egyptian representative, told the Council this morning at the start of the meeting that "no such violation has taken place."

At the end of the meeting Mr. Manuilsky prodded Dr. Jessup to introduce a resolution, but the United States representative said he had already explained why he was waiting until the situation was clear. The Council then agreed to Mr. Manuilsky's suggestion that he send cablegrams to Count Bernadotte, the members of the Arab League and Israel, asking them to submit immediate reports on the situation and the outlook. If these replies are received in time, the Council will meet again tomorrow afternoon, but otherwise on Saturday.

Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet representative, remained silent until the end of the meeting. He then declared that "the situation which is arising in Palestine is of a serious character," particularly "in view of the fact that military action has been resumed." He added:

"The Security Council must at the earliest moment—it would be desirable that it be tomorrow—take a decision in order to put an end to such military action and to the adventures of certain Arab circles in Palestine whose purpose it is to wreck the decisions of the United Nations at any cost—circles which are fostered, I might add, by certain states."

Mr. Gromyko did not expand his reference to "certain states," although his remarks apparently meant the United States and Great Britain. He and Mr. Manuilsky had previously accused the two nations of trying to exploit the Palestine situation.

Israeli Charge Is Accepted

Despite the lack of definite word on this point from Count Bernadotte, the Russian and Ukranian representatives both accepted as proved the Israeli charge that Egyptian forces had already invaded southern Palestine.

This charge was in a message to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, from Moshe Shertok, Foreign Minister of the Israeli Provisional Government. Mr. Manuilsky was understood to have called the meeting this afternoon at the suggestion of Mr. Lie. The Council, at the request of Count Bernadotte, adopted a resolution yesterday appealing urgently to both sides to agree to an extension of the truce.

Mr. Shertok's message said he had told Count Bernadotte yesterday that Israel would accept a thirty-day extension, or alternately a three-day extension to permit the evacuation of Count Bernadotte's staff. He added that the Mediator had informed him that the Arabs had rejected any type of extension, and would consent to the demilitarization of the walled city of Jerusalem but of no other section.

Another message from Mr. Shertok, which had been forwarded by Count Bernadotte, gave the detailed conditions under which Israel would agree to an extension of the truce, or alternately, to the three-day extension. This provided for an immediate cease-fire in Jerusalem, subject to a final agreement on demilitarization, and rejected the Mediator's proposal for the demilitarization of the oil refineries and docks of Haifa.

Report Is Key Document

The key document of the situation, however, was Count Bernadotte's report confirming the refusal of the Arab League to agree to an extension of the truce.

Dr. Jessup stated there were a number of contradictions and ambiguities in the report, and emphasized that it was not clear whether the Arab Governments' rejection of the truce extension had been sent before they had received the text of the final appeal issued yesterday afternoon by the Council.

"It is my fervent hope," he said, "that the further news which may be communicated to the Security Council will make it clear that the anticipated threat to the peace, which might be implied from some of the passages in the Mediator's telegram, is based on a misunderstanding, or that the action declining to accept the prolongation of the truce—if such be the case—will have been reconsidered."

The United States representative appealed to the Arab delegates at the Council table to give assurances that either of these two possible courses of action would be followed, and in any event to "convey to their Governments the grave concern of the Security Council in confronting the situation which is now before us."

El-Khouri Spurns Requests

These requests were spurned by Mr. el-Khouri in his bitter reply. He accused the five great powers of playing power politics in Palestine, China, Germany and everywhere. He said that "only the business of Palestine is attracting the attention of the whole world, because of this pressure which exists in New York and which makes everybody in the United States ready to help, ready to stand up, ready to jump, in order to take part in that affair."

"The Arabs feel," he added, "that if there is no justice in the world, there will be no other way except to defend themselves and their rights by their own means * * * If they are going to perish at the hands of the United Nations and the great powers, then they shall perish. They do not care for life after the present situation.

"One Colonel who was killed while leading Jewish forces in Palestine was a United States citizen. [This apparently was a reference to the late Col. David Marcus, former Commissioner of Correction in New York City.] How many United States citizens are there now fighting with the Jews? If the United States wishes to continue this policy in the way it began, joining with the Soviet Union in a race to gain the favor of the Zionists, that is a matter for them.

"It is simply the politicians who are doing this. Even the people of the United States are not all on their side; the great majority live in New York, but go into the interior and you will find that many people are against the politicians of Washington and New York. All because of the election, they are exposing to danger even the interests of the United States in the East."

Other Members Are Silent

Other members of the Council remained silent. The only other speaker today was Aubrey S. Eban, who for the first time had been admitted to the Council table yesterday as representative of Israel instead of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Mr. Eban called on the Council to take immediate action, and insisted that Count Bernadotte's report had made it clear that Israel had accepted and the Arab League had rejected the extension of the truce.

Mr. Eban said that the language of the Charter "is the only language which Israel can speak in international councils." He added:

"But how different is that language from the terms of this Arab refusal and of the Syrian speech this afternoon, with their sinister arrogation of justified responsibility for setting fire to the Charter and to the hopes of peace-loving men throughout the world?

"I have said that in the event that hostilities are resumed, Israel's duty will shine clearly before it. I cannot express that duty otherwise than by repeating what was said on behalf of the State of Israel when it first became the victim of this aggression. If the Arab states want peace with Israel, they can have it. If they want war they can have that too. But whether they have peace or war, they will have it only with the State of Israel."

U. S. Said to Bring Pressure

After the Council adjourned, United States circles expressed cautious hope that Dr. Jessup's warning, following the Council's appeal yesterday, would induce the Arab leaders to agree to at least a limited extension of the truce. It was supposed that the United States was bringing pressure to bear on the Arab leaders.

King Abdullah of Transjordan, whose Arab Legion constitutes the only effective fighting force put into the field by the Arab states, is thought to favor an extension. Apparently the Syrian Government and King Farouk of Egypt—whose own interests would be threatened by King Abdullah's ambitions to become the dominant force in the Levant—are leading the movement to reject the extension.

Dr. Jessup's statement today essentially was a reaffirmation of the United States stand of last May in favor of invoking Chapter VII of the Charter if either side rejected the truce. The United States was supported by the Soviet Union, the Ukraine, Columbia and France, but their five votes were two short of the needed majority and the Council at that time adopted instead a milder resolution based largely on a British proposal.

Indications tonight were that Great Britain would support the United States proposal in the event fighting was resumed. It was believed that in that event the United States would not present a resolution calling for immediate penalties but would propose instead a resolution fixing a deadline of twenty-four to forty-eight hours for the Arabs to stop the fighting.

Ultimately, it was believed, the United States would raise its embargo on the shipment of arms to Israel while retaining the embargo on arms to the Arab states. However, it was not clear whether this would be done before or after the Security Council decides whether to impose sanctions. In any event, little possibility is seen that the Security Council would go beyond economic sanctions as the United States apparently is still opposed to having Soviet troops sent to Palestine no matter what happens.

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