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Their Resentment Is Turned Against U. S. but Fighting Is Unlikely to Be Resumed

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Egypt, July 24—The United Nations Security Council truce for Palestine was imposed on the Arabs in a form suggesting that the Arabs were guilty of aggression and threatening sanctions if they did not comply. Nothing was done at Lake Success to soften the blow to the Arab states.

In a sense, sanctions had already been imposed. The British had ceased supplying the Arabs with arms.

The battles that had been fought had not been on a great scale by European standards, but they had been costly by Middle Eastern standards to the principal combatants, the Arab Legion and the Egyptian Army and Air Force. Other considerations aside, it would have been militarily unreasonable for the Arabs to try to go on fighting at this time.

But in accepting the truce the Arab League Political Committee laid down three conditions: the return of 300,000 Arab refugees to their homes in Jewish-held parts of Palestine, the cessation of all Jewish immigration during the period of the truce and limitation of the truce to a definite period.

On the first of these points the Arabs will undoubtedly get agreement in principle. On the other two they are unlikely to get any agreement at all. These two points will remain on the books to serve them as justification should the Arabs ever decide to denounce the truce and resume hostilities.

The Arab leaders have been at pains to point up British, and more particularly, United States responsibility for what has happened. In the first instance, Britain got the blame. Britain remains the greatest power in the Middle East but her prestige has suffered severely.

The United States, once the most trusted of the great powers in the Arab world, has now become enemy No. 1. A wave of disillusionment and cynicism about the democracies has seized Arabs of all classes.

Count Bernadotte, meanwhile, has returned to the Middle E to resume negotiations. There not been sufficient change in situation in Palestine to justify hope that he will be more succe ful in reaching a negotiated agr ment now than he was before. T Arab states as a group will ne agree to a sovereign Israeli st in their midst and the Zionists w agree to nothing less.

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