

# U. N. Bars Jerusalem Trusteeship; Vote Follows Mandate Deadline

By MALLORY BROWNE

The United Nations General Assembly rejected yesterday the United States plan for a temporary trusteeship regime in Jerusalem.

Solidly opposed by the Arab States and the Russian bloc, the plan to set up a United Nations Commissioner authorized to protect the Holy City and its holy places failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority at the closing session at Flushing Meadow.

The vote, which came just after the bombshell of the United States recognition of the new Jewish State had burst in the Assembly, was 20 in favor, 15 against and 19 abstentions. The balance was turned by the hostility of Britain and most of the Dominions.

The United States fought hard all day, first in the Political and Security Committee of the Assembly, sitting at Lake Success, and then in the evening session of the Assembly, to get the trusteeship plan adopted before the end of the

mandate at 6:01 P. M., New York time.

An Arab filibuster, aided by the Soviet bloc, defeated this effort. It was well past the zero hour when a roll-call vote showed that the Assembly preferred to leave Harold Evans, newly appointed Jerusalem municipal Commissioner, in sole charge of the Holy City and its treasures.

As one Arab after another filed up to the tribune and took up the maximum five-minute period allowed in repeating the arguments against a trusteeship plan, 6:01 o'clock went by.

At once Awni Khalidy of Iraq, who had led the Arab fight against the trusteeship plan, rushed up to the tribune and exultantly proclaimed that the time had passed; that the mandate was at an end, and that, since, as Francis B. Sayre of the United States had said, the measure must

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be passed by 6 o'clock if it was to be passed at all, the whole thing was dead.

Dr. José Arce of Argentina, president of the Assembly, ruled that a vote would be taken, anyway.

After the result had been announced, the delegate of Colombia hastened to the tribune and asked if the report was true that the United States had recognized the Jewish State. Mr. Sayre said he had no official confirmation, but that news agency reports said this was the case.

This was the grand climax of the session. Thereafter, even the debate and voting on the resolution for a United Nations mediator in Palestine went on in an atmosphere of excitement that was centered on the United States recognition of Israel.

## Vote on Jerusalem Trusteeship

The vote on the United States plan for a Jerusalem trusteeship, which required a two-thirds poll for acceptance, follows:

**For (20)**—Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Sweden, South Africa, Uruguay, United States.

**Against (15)**—Afghanistan, Byelorussia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Soviet Union, Yemen.

**Abstaining (19)**—Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, Haiti, India, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Siam, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

**Absent (4)**—Burma, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Paraguay.

In what may have been his swan song speech in a United Nations General Assembly, Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, who time after time in the past few days had accused the United States of trying to rush through the trusteeship resolution remarked apropos of American recognition of the Jewish state that, "with one hand, in the Political Committee and in the General Assembly, the United States is dragging through certain proposals, while with the other hand it is endorsing other plans."

Even more than in the relatively brief Assembly session, the all-day meeting of the Political and Security Committee was the scene of a hard-fought battle over the Jerusalem issue.

The United States and France struggled against the filibustering tactics of the Arabs aided by the Russian bloc, and against the partition advocates in the committee, as well as against the hostility of Britain, which wanted to leave the field in Jerusalem clear for her own appointee, the new Jerusalem Municipal Commissioner.

When a vote was finally taken on the mediator resolution it was 1:45, long past luncheon time, and many delegates wanted to adjourn. Dr. T. F. Tsiang of China, the chairman, backed up the suggestion of Mr. Sayre that sandwiches be served in the conference room and the debate went on.

When it appeared that there was no chance of getting a vote in the Political Committee on time, Mr. Sayre asked to have the trusteeship plan sent to the General As-

sembly without a recommendation from the committee, and on this tactical move the United States won by 15 votes to 0, with 26 abstentions.

The failure of the trusteeship plan to obtain Assembly approval means that Jerusalem will be administered, not by a United Nations Commissioner appointed by the Trusteeship Council, but by Harold Evans, the Quaker "neutral" mayor or Jerusalem Municipal Commission appointed by the British High Commissioner of Palestine before the mandate ended.

Mr. Evans is expected to be in Jerusalem in about ten days. His powers will be extensive under the Palestine Government order authorizing his appointment. He will have power to maintain law and order, contrary to the intention of the General Assembly when it recommended the British Government to go ahead with his appointment. He will also be able, although he is not required to do so, to call upon the United Nations for help if necessary.

In fact, it looks as if Mr. Evans' rule in Jerusalem is likely to be sweeping, for the General Assembly defeated an amendment to the mediator plan to instruct the mediator to cooperate with the municipal commissioner. The mediator resolution contains no direct reference to Jerusalem; neither does it contain anything that would exclude cooperation.

There is nothing in the mediator resolution to prevent the five great powers that are to nominate the mediator from naming Mr. Evans to this post.