

that Council should specifically direct this restoration but merely make clear that Bennike had authority to order it if he saw fit.

Re (4) we said Department would prefer assume both parties would observe Council decision and treat any failure comply as separate question to be examined if and when it arose. Ambassador commented he thought some warning justified by past history Palestine case and said he intended take this point up in Council.

There was no discussion re possible elimination demilitarized zones. We made clear to Ambassador any discussion of phraseology of resolution would have to be with USUN and that we were continuing to work on this question jointly with British and French. He commented he had had some discussion of his ideas with British and French delegations and believed any objections more likely to come from US than from them.

DULLES

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Memorandum of Conversation, by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs (Jernegan)

CONFIDENTIAL

[WASHINGTON,] November 20, 1953.

Subject: Syrian Attitude Toward Palestine Question

Participants: Dr. Farid Zeineddine, Ambassador of Syria
 NEA—Mr. Jernegan
 NE—Mr. Hart
 NEA—Mr. Gardiner

The Ambassador called at his request to discuss the Banat Yacov dispute. Most of the substance of the conversation was reported in the Department's telegram No. 249 of November 20, 1953 to the USUN, repeated to the Arab Capitals and Tel Aviv.¹ The following additional points were made:

1. Ambassador Zeineddine said that Syria was anxious to achieve a *modus vivendi* with Israel so that it could devote its attention to other matters. Syria was, he said, "fed up" with the frontier quarrels. The Syrian Government was the only Arab regime which would dare to attempt an arrangement with Israel, because it was the only one fully trusted by its own people. The Jordanian Gov-

¹ *Supra*.