

to agree that talks under Article 11 could replace Article 12 meeting or to acquiesce in Jordan violation of AA by refusal to abide by Article 12. Considered this would undermine whole structure of Armistice Agreements with other Arab States as well as with Jordan and could even have repercussions in other areas by weakening respect for international engagements. Pointed out US has recently been emphasizing importance of maintaining Armistice Agreements in connection with Qibya and Banat Ya'qub and should not take different attitude this case.

Agreeing it probably unwise for Israel to take precipitate action, Shiloah promised to convey our tentative thoughts to Jerusalem. (It was made clear our suggestions did not represent firm US position.) He thought however proper course for Israel would be to continue efforts to bring about Article 12 meeting. One possible means he mentioned would be for Secretary General to convoke such meeting under his authority conferred by Armistice Agreement without regard to Jordanian response to his initial inquiry.

In course conversation, Shiloah expressed strong hope we would not inform Arabs that we had made any suggestion to Israel re possible acquiescence in Jordanian position.

He raised again question of Egyptian blockade of shipments to Israel through Suez contrary to terms Security Council resolution and argued it inconsistent for US to ignore this while censuring Israel for violations of Armistice Agreements. Insisted Israel would sooner or later have to bring this question to a head, either through new Security Council appeal or possibly by requesting direct talks with Egypt under provisions of Armistice Agreement. He was told we saw no advantage in forcing this issue.

DULLES

---

No. 761

*Editorial Note*

On January 4, 1954, the Palestine Conciliation Commission submitted its thirteenth progress report to the General Assembly, covering the period from November 28, 1952 to December 31, 1953. The Commission stated that since the General Assembly had not taken any new decisions with regard to its work, the Commission considered that it was still guided by Resolution 512 (VI) adopted by the General Assembly on January 26, 1952. The Commission stated that because it had failed to obtain results by the procedures available to it, and because of the unchanged attitude of the parties, it had for the present decided to continue meeting at United