

U. N. GETS NO REPLY ON MIDEAST QUERIES

Mix-Up on Questionnaires on Palestine Finds the Deadline for the Answers Past

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LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 21 —Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet representative, again urged the United Nations Security Council today to accept a United States resolution terming the situation in Palestine a threat to the peace and ordering both sides to stop fighting in Palestine.

He dismissed as "sheer casuistries" the British contention that no threat to the peace existed, and said this attitude recalled statements by British representatives in the League of Nations.

With the deadlock between the United States and British proposal unbroken, the Council again adjourned without taking action. Although it had fixed noon today as the deadline for replies to questionnaires it addressed Wednesday to the "Jewish authorities in Palestine," The Arab Higher Committee and the seven states that constitute the Arab League, none was submitted today.

Israeli Reply Is Ready

Maj. Aubrey Eban, who was named yesterday as United Nations representative of the State of Israel, announced this morning that the reply of the Provisional Government of Israel was available when it was required. However, Jamel el-Husseini, representing the Arab Higher Committee, said he had been under the impression that the United Nations Secretariat would cable the inquiries and that the committee's reply had been delayed because of this misunderstanding.

Trans-Jordan notified the Council yesterday that she would refuse to answer, and Alexandre Parodi, the chairman of the Council, said today that the replies of Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria would be delivered by their representatives at Lake Success. There was no announcement as to whether the two other members of the Arab League, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, would reply to the questionnaire.

The Council's afternoon session had already been scheduled to take up the Czechoslovak question, but it will meet again on the Palestine question tomorrow morning. Discussion of replies to the questionnaire, however, may prevent a vote on the United States resolution and on a British counterproposal. The latter would merely repeat the Council's previous recommendation that Arab and Israeli forces issues a cease-fire order, and would eliminate the reference to Chapter VII.

However, the Security Council's Truce Commission, composed of United States, Belgian and French Consuls in Jerusalem, asked the Council today to explore the possibility of ordering both economic sanctions and armed force, which are authorized under Articles 41 and 42 of Chapter VII.

This recommendation was qualified by the provision that such remedies should be those "capable of immediate and effective application," which was understood by most delegates as referring to economic sanctions.

Nevertheless, the commission's recommendation brought a protest today from Mahmoud Bey Fawzi, Egyptian representative, who said that he had had a mental reservation about the Truce Commission since yesterday, and now wished to note that the commission "has gone to the point of advising the Security Council whether or not to send an international force, and even in regard to what articles of the Charter to apply."

Later, replying to Mr. Gromyko, Syrian Representative Faris el-Khouri contended that the United States resolution amounted to an attempt to enforce partition. Protesting against "the widespread propaganda of the Zionists," he said that "we have full confidence that even if the people of New York are impressed by the pressure of such propaganda, the members of the Security Council and the representatives of the different states will not be so impressed."

Mr. el-Khouri said that "if the Security Council wishes its recommendations to be obeyed, it should make them achievable, acceptable and just," and declared that he would have been delighted to see the Soviet Union and the United States in agreement "on some just matter."

"It is deplorable," he said, "to see them agree only in one case, the only case brought before the Security Council and the United Nations, which is unjust and immoral."

Gromyko Reproves Three

The only extensive speech at the meeting, however, was delivered by Mr. Gromyko. Speaking in moderate terms, the Soviet representative proposed that the United Nations charter an airplane to fly the British and Belgian representatives (Belgium also had opposed invoking Chapter VII) to Palestine so that they could see the fighting for themselves.

He suggested the inclusion of the Chinese representative, who, he said, showed a "patent under-evaluation" of the seriousness of the situation, in view of the precedent of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, and said that "even those who consider the Palestine situation to be an insignificant incident might well ponder the lessons of history."

Much of his speech, however, was devoted to an attack on Great Britain, whom he accused of blocking a finding against the Arab states while announcing that she would continue to supply them with arms until such a finding was made by the Security Council.

He dismissed King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, whose Arab Legion is the most effective fighting force possessed by the Arabs, as "some sort of a present-day Near Eastern Caesar" who "could not act in such a cavalier fashion if the United Kingdom did not render to him overt help."