

## **PRESSURE NEEDED FOR TRUCE, U.N. TOLD**

**Complete Occupation of Arab  
Zone by Moslems Expected  
by International Group**

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LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 20  
—The only way to stop the bloodshed in Palestine would be to "bring strong pressure to bear on all the parties concerned," the United Nations Truce Commission reported to the Security Council today.

After talking to King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, Jean Nieuwenhuys, Belgian chairman of the three-power consular commission in the Holy Land, summed up the military outlook there by the statement:

"With regard to the whole of Palestine, we consider it impossible to prevent the complete occupation of the Arab zone by the Arab states."

In a cablegram read to the Security Council this morning by Alexandre Parodi, its French president, the Truce Commission's chairman said that "the only practical means of preventing or limiting attacks on the Jewish zone would be strong diplomatic or military pressure on the Arab states."

Meanwhile Trans-Jordan rejected the Security Council's questionnaire on its military intentions. The message, received after the Council had adjourned for the day, said the Arab Kingdom would not reply because the United States, "author" of the questionnaire, had failed to recognize Trans-Jordan and the Security Council had denied its bid for membership in the United Nations.

### **The Message from Trans-Jordan**

The message, sent to M. Parodi by Fawzi al-Mulki, Foreign Minister of Trans-Jordan, read as follows:

"I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the Government of the United States of America, the author of the proposition of addressing the questions about which you informed me, has not as yet recognized the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Trans-Jordan, despite the fact that for two years it has been in a position to meet all the required conditions for such recognition, yet the Government of the United States of America recognized the so-called Jewish Government within a few hours, although the factors for this recognition were lacking.

"I also would like to point out that the Security Council refused more than once to recommend to the General Assembly the admis-

sion of the Trans-Jordan Government to the United Nations.

"Therefore, my Government does not feel that there is room for reply to the questions addressed to her."

The questionnaire, sent to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Yemen, Syria and Lebanon, asked if they had troops in Palestine or in areas where the Jews are a majority. It also asked how they regarded their troops as entitled to such action, who ruled the areas where the Arabs are a majority in Palestine and whether these leaders were negotiating a political settlement with the Jewish authorities. It also asked if Jewish forces had violated the Arab states' frontier.

Other questionnaires were sent to the Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish authorities in Palestine.

The cable message from the Truce Commission to the Security Council related that, accompanied by Dr. Pable Azcarate, acting Jerusalem Municipal Commissioner pending the arrival of Harold Evans, Mr. Nieuwenhuys went to Amman to see King Abdullah last Monday.

When he emphasized to the King the "anxiety caused to the Security Council" by the advance of the Arab Legion troops into Palestine, King Abdullah, according to the cable, "replied with a fierce tirade against the Jews without giving any guarantee to cease military operations."

Regarding Jerusalem, the King of Trans-Jordan said he was "prepared to refrain from intervention if the Jews cease all attacks against the Arabs." The cabled report of the Truce Commission, however, went on to say that "unless very strong diplomatic pressure is exercised or military action is taken" participation of the Arab Legion in the battle of Jerusalem was "absolutely inevitable." This participation has, of course, since been confirmed.

A cable message from the French consul, who is also a member of the Truce Commission, was read to the Security Council saying that the heavy artillery of the Arab Legion was shelling the Holy City.

With the Security Council deadlocked over the issue of what to do about the war in Palestine, there was no sign at Lake Success of the "strong diplomatic or military pressure" called for by the Truce Commission. Neither the United States resolution that would order a cease-fire under threat of sanctions nor the British amendment watering this proposal down to another truce appeal appeared tonight to have any prospect of obtaining the necessary seven votes.

In this absence of any indication that the Security Council would apply the pressure necessary to stop the war in the Holy Land, a movement headed by Canada and France began to take shape in the Council to strengthen and enlarge the Truce Commission.

A cable message received today

of a suggestion submitted to the Truce Commission by Moshe Shertok, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new state of Israel. He proposed that Col. A. Roscher Lund of Norway, who is in Palestine, where he was a member of the advance party of the Palestine Commission, come to Tel Aviv and serve as liaison officer between the provisional Jewish Government and the Security Council.

In the message, dated May 19, making this proposal, Mr. Shertok in describing the military position in Palestine referred officially to the air raids "several times daily" on Tel Aviv by Egyptian planes; the presence of "several mechanized columns of Egyptian regular forces operating in south Palestine; unidentified, probably Iraqi, planes" bombing settlements east and south of Lake Tiberias; a mechanized Iraqi column that had invaded the territory of Israel east of Jordan and Lake Tiberias, and of the operations of three Arab Legion columns, one of which, he said, had "occupied the Palestine Electric Corporation power house at the confluence of the Jordan and Yarmuk Rivers."

In the cable from the Truce Commission read to the Security Council this morning, it was stated that Dr. Azcarate raised with King Abdullah the question of water for the holy city, which comes from springs outside the city in Arab control. But this effort, the cable stated, "met with categorical refusal."

The cable described the situation of the Jews in Jerusalem "who are deprived of water, electricity and provisions" as "extremely difficult and precarious."

from the United States member of the Truce Commission declared that if the Council wanted the Commission to provide adequate reports on the situation in the Holy Land, "it will be necessary for the Security Council to provide the Truce Commission with a staff of competent military observers."

This comment was made apropos