

QUICK HELP ASKED

Zionists Report Arab Legion Is Free of British Command

KING ABDULLAH ACCUSES

Proposals for a Mediator in Palestine and Trusteeship in Jerusalem Advance in U. N.

*Texts of resolutions offered
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Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 13
—The Jewish Agency for Palestine appealed to the United Nations Security Council tonight to take immediate action to prevent an attack on the Jewish area of Palestine by King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan after the termination of the British mandate.

Alexandre Parodi, French representative, who is chairman of the Security Council, cabled the Council's Truce Commission in Jerusalem tonight to ask for verification of the report. He will decide tomorrow whether to agree to the Agency's request for immediate action.

Subcommittees of the General Assembly's Political and Security Committee completed action this afternoon on proposals for interim regimes in Jerusalem and the whole of Palestine, and the General Assembly is scheduled to meet at Flushing Meadow, Queens, at 3 P. M. tomorrow to take final action.

This, however, is dependent upon the committee's completing action tomorrow morning on the two proposals. It adjourned shortly after 10:30 tonight after Andrei A. Gromyko and Dr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy, representatives of the Soviet Union and Poland, had attacked demands by the United States for speed.

Dr. Katz-Suchy said afterward that he might demand a vote by the committee on the nine amend-

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PLEA TO U. N. MADE BY JEWISH AGENCY

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ments that he submitted to the subcommittee this afternoon, and other delegates expressed the belief that the two Slav delegates might filibuster to prevent the Assembly from taking action before the termination of the mandate.

Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, tonight received the following cablegram from King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan:

"We protest against the Jewish armed organizations attacking Arab territories in the vicinities of Tulkarm and the horrible aggression inflicted upon Seisan town. Pointing out that this actual provocation, if continued, will render the situation more complicated."

Beisan is a town in Palestine near the Jordan River, which is the boundary between Palestine and Trans-Jordan, and Tulkarm is north of Jerusalem.

The Jewish Agency's charges, which were submitted to M. Parodi by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, its representative at Lake Success, were based on a telegram from the Agency's headquarters stating that the senior British staff officer in Jerusalem had informed the Agency's liaison officer that King Abdullah's Arab Legion was "no longer under British command." A unit of the Arab Legion, which is British trained and equipped, and maintained with an \$8,000,000 British subsidy, has been used by the British administration in Palestine to maintain order.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British representative, was not immediately available for comment, but a spokesman said he would ask British authorities in London and Jerusalem whether the Agency's report was correct. On April 16 the British representative told the Security Council that "we have already announced that the unit of the Arab Legion in Palestine will be withdrawn before the mandate comes to an end."

A paraphrase of the telegram from the Agency's headquarters in Jerusalem follows:

"Senior British staff officer in Jerusalem informed our liaison officer that the Arab Legion was no longer under British command. This position is in glaring contradiction with assurances given by Cadogan to Security Council. Not only has the Arab Legion not withdrawn, but it is at this moment engaged in attacking Kvar Etzion and neighboring settlements."

According to a Jewish Agency spokesman, King Abdullah plans in Palestine an "onslaught" as the head of 1,500 to 3,000 Iraqi troops, as well as an undisclosed force from the Arab Legion. For several weeks King Abdullah had been threatening to invade Palestine, but Zionist supporters had continued to hope that he would not do so or that, if he did, he would take over merely the part of the Holy Land assigned to the Arabs under the partition resolution.

British influence, it is believed, had been used to prevent King Abdullah from taking action before the end of the mandate. Both the Syrian Government and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia are on bad terms with King Abdullah, and these dynastic rivalries also have played a part in his failure thus far to take action.

The Arab Legion is commanded by Brigadier John Bagot Glubb Pasha, previously a British Army officer, who apparently is at his headquarters in Trans-Jordan. A British spokesman said tonight that Glubb Pasha still had some "links" with the British Colonial Office, but indicated that most of the remaining British officers who form the top command of the

legion had accepted service in a private capacity. There was no immediate explanation as to whether the reported termination of the "British command" referred to Glubb Pasha or to all links with the British Government.

In any event, the reported plans for an invasion would destroy any hope of preventing the establishment of a Jewish state after the termination of the British mandate. As reported by this correspondent yesterday, some sources believed this would take place at 12:01 A. M. on Friday, which was 6:01 P. M. today, but this prediction was erroneous.

The new United States interim proposal for the Holy Land, which was announced last night, was approved by a subcommittee of the Assembly's Political and Security Committee, with three principal changes:

(1) The United Nations representative is to have the title of "Mediator" instead of "Governor General," as first proposed. As it was submitted to the subcommittee today, the name had been altered to "Governor," but it was felt that even this was out of line with the fact that the representative would be able to do nothing without the consent of both Jews and Arabs. Norway's proposal to substitute the word "Mediator" was accepted by a vote of 4 to 3, with the United States and four other countries abstaining.

(2) An order that the Mediator should "promote agreement on the future government of Palestine" was eliminated, and the subcommittee substituted "promote peaceful adjustment of the situation in Palestine," which was proposed by Norway and accepted by the United States. The vote was 7 to 0, with Argentina, France, Cuba, Poland and the Soviet Union abstaining.

(3) The subcommittee, by a vote of 6 to 5, amended the United States resolution to "suspend" instead of "discharge" (abolish) the Palestine Commission. The Soviet Union, which abstained on most of the votes, voted with the majority.

Meanwhile, another subcommittee was completing action on the United States proposal for a United Nations trusteeship for Jerusalem. Whereas the United States had proposed merely that the United Nations in effect appoint a representative in Palestine, with no governmental powers, it has fought hard for an elaborate trusteeship regime in Jerusalem.

The Political Committee, which was scheduled to meet at 5 P. M. to receive reports from the two subcommittees, did not convene until 5:30, barely twenty-four hours before the termination of the British mandate.

After brief consideration of the subcommittee draft of the interim regime for Jerusalem, the committee took up the other subcommittee's draft of the United States proposal for the appointment of a "mediator" for all of Palestine.

Dr. Philip C. Jessup, the United States representative, told the committee that "we anticipate developments of the most disturbing

character in Palestine within the next few hours," but that information was not available to determine whether a threat to peace requiring the use of force would be necessary after the termination of the British mandate.

The subcommittee draft was supported by Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton of Canada and by Sir Alexander Cadogan. The British representative said that Great Britain had refrained from expressing an opinion until now, but gave his warm endorsement.

Alexis Kyrrou, Greek representative, then submitted an amendment under which the General Assembly would relieve—in other words, abolish—the existing Palestine Commission, instead of merely suspending it as of June 1. This drew an energetic protest from Dr. Katz-Suchy, who had led the fight in the subcommittee against abolishing the commission, and he said he might find it necessary to resubmit the amendments he had submitted to the subcommittee.

Mr. Gromyko then said that he was not ready to speak on the proposal tonight, but would do so tomorrow, and that he saw no reason why the committee should accept Dr. Jessup's demand for action by "a certain hour." He remarked ironically that, although he had no objection to Dr. Jessup's speaking for all the other delegations, he did not believe the United States representative had the necessary credentials. In addition to Mr. Gromyko, Dr. Joza Vilfan of Yugoslavia is scheduled to speak when the committee meets tomorrow at 10:30 A. M.