

Security Council Voices Sympathy

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lem, the only effective measure which can be taken to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities in the Holy City is the employment of a neutral force sufficiently large and powerful to enforce its will on either or both * * *. The connection that the cease-fire which was maintained in Jerusalem from Saturday, May 8, to the morning of Friday, May 14, was brought about only by the presence of a large British military force capable of using weapons of a caliber heavier than those available to both contending parties.

On several occasions, it was necessary to use those weapons against both the Arabs and the Jews. Failing the presence of such neutral force in Jerusalem the only alternatives are victory by one of the two sides or a stalemate.

Both the Arabs and the Jews have expressed a desire for a cease-fire and truce in Jerusalem on their own terms, which are unacceptable to the other side. At great personal risk members of the Commission have passed through their battle lines in an effort to bring about a truce; the chairman of the Commission hav-

ing lost both of his personally owned automobiles in this endeavor.

In view of the extreme gravity of the situation the Commission is of the opinion that the Security Council should explore all those remedies provided for in Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter which are capable of immediate and effective application. From the very beginning, the Commission has been handicapped by the lack of a well-staffed secretariat, Col. Roscher Lund having had to serve for a fortnight as a military adviser, secretary and typist. The position has been somewhat relieved by the arrival of Dr. Azcarate's party. It would, however, be most helpful if the Security Council would send a small body of competent military observers to assist the Commission chairman.

Commission for Palestine feels that, taking a realistic view of the present situation in Jerusa-

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LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 22 —The United Nations Security Council paused in its debate on the Palestine crisis today to express deep sympathy for Thomas C. Wasson, United States Consul General in Jerusalem, who was wounded while carrying out his duties as American representative on the Council's Truce Commission.

The Security Council decided, at the suggestion of Alexandre Parodi, its President, to send a cable to Mr. Wasson voicing this sympathy and extending thanks for his services as well as best wishes for his speedy recovery.

The withdrawal of the Council's Truce Commission from Jerusalem to some other headquarters elsewhere in Palestine was proposed by M. Parodi as a result of the attack, and also in consideration of a telegram he had received from Jean Neuville, the French Consul General, charging that the French Consulate General was a "particular target" for shelling.

M. Parodi also placed before the Security Council the recommendation contained in the cable received yesterday from the Truce Commission, and signed by Mr. Wasson. This recommendation stated that it would "be most helpful if the Security Council would send a small body of competent military observers to assist the Commission chairman."

Referring to the shortage of the secretariat staff alluded to in the Commission's cable, Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, sent a message to the Security Council this morning explaining that by the end of next week there would be "more than fifteen" members of the secretariat in Palestine, all of whom would be available to the Truce Commission.

There was no reference today to the recommendation in the same message from the Truce Commission that the Council should apply Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter to the Palestine case. These articles call for economic sanctions and, if necessary, military action.

At yesterday's meeting of the Council, Mahmoud Bey Fawzi, the representative of Egypt, protested that in this message, which was signed by Mr. Wasson, the Truce Commission was "going beyond its terms of reference by not limiting itself to matters concerning the truce and conciliation." He complained that he had noticed "that the Truce 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."

This interpretation, that the Commission was asking for a force to be sent to Jerusalem, was put on the message by several members of the Council. The full text of the cable was as follows:

The Security Council Truce