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By GENE CURRIVANSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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TEL AVIV, Israel, July 25—The plight of thousands of Palestine Arabs who fled before the Israeli Army and the strain on Arab towns caused by their influx have been indicated by two broadcasts heard here.

Not only are many Arab towns in Palestine affected by the refugees but also towns in neighboring countries, especially Lebanon, Trans-Jordan and Egypt. The mass pressure being exerted by spokesmen for the refugees on Arab political leaders may constitute a decisive factor in the ultimate outcome of negotiations for peace in the Holy Land, it is believed here.

Some idea of the conditions outside Palestine can be gleaned from a Baghdad radio commentator who told of 300,000 Arabs "who are forced to flee from the Jews as the French were forced to flee from the Nazis." He said they were now living in danger of serious epidemics and without proper shelter, and he concluded that "the Arabs will lose the war unless these people are helped immediately."

An indication of conditions within Arab Palestine came from a London broadcast in Arabic. This said that prices in Nablus had soared to fantastic heights as a result of the increasing number of Arab refugees in the town. It too directed attention to the possibility of epidemics, and said that United Nations medical observers had advised the inoculation of the entire Arab population in Palestine.

The commentator added that Trans-Jordan and Egypt had set aside credits for relief and that Syria and Lebanon had offered to supply flour, tents and blankets to the refugees.

The Israelis have set no barriers against those refugees who wish to return to their homes, but the problem of supporting them is one that will have to be solved by the Arabs themselves, by International Red Cross groups or by the beneficence of the United Nations.

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