DEADLINE IS PASSED
By THOMAS J. HAMILTONSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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DEADLINE IS PASSED

Lebanese Gives Reply of Moslems—Egypt to Send Formal Views

ISRAEL ASSUMES PARITY

Stipulates Free Access to Jerusalem, 'Normal Transport of Goods' by Sea

Israeli reply accepting truce in Palestine, Page 3.

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., June 1—The Provisional Government of the State of Israel and the seven member nations of the Arab League announced this afternoon that that they had accepted a request by the United Nations Security Council for a four-week cease-fire order in Palestine.

The Israeli representative, Aubrey S. Eban, informed Secretary General Trygve Lie that Israeli forces on all fronts had been ordered to cease fire at 3 A. M. Wednesday, Israeli time, corresponding to 7 o'clock tonight, New York Daylight time, "if the other side acts likewise."

[Israeli military headquarters said Egyptian troops and artillery attacked at two places on Wednesday morning in violation of a cease-fire order. The announcement said the Egyptians attacked the Jewish settlement of Negba in the south and that planes bombed the village of Hulda on the central front.]

Seven o'clock tonight was the deadline fixed by the Security Council Saturday when it made its latest cease-fire proposal, but that hour passed without a reply from the Arab League. However, Dr. Charles Malik, Lebanese representative, announced at 5:20 this afternoon that the Arab League had accepted and that its detailed reply would be sent to Mr. Lie and to Faris el-Khouri, Syrian representative on the Security Council, who took office today as chairman of the Council during June.

Egyptian to Send Arab Reply

Later it was disclosed that the reply of the Arab League would be given in a cable message from the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The text of Dr. Malik's announcement follows:

"The Political Committee of the Arab League, which has met in Amman [the capital of Trans-Jordan] has accepted the Security Council's request for a cease-fire for the indicated period.

"The Political Committee will communicate its detailed reply to the Secretary General and to the President of the Security Council.

"The acceptance by the Arab Governments of these proposals proves once more their genuine desire to see peace restored in the Holy Land and a just solution of the Palestine problem arrived at."

Dr. Malik told correspondents that this statement was cabled to him for fear that the formal reply would not be received in time, and he gave Mr. Lie a similar communication.

Most delegates, pending clarification of these points, maintained a wait-and-see attitude. The Security Council will take up the two replies at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon, and some usually well-informed sources expressed the belief that no final decision could be reached until then as to whether the Council's sixth attempt to bring about a cease fire in Palestine would be successful.

Like its predecessors, the resolution adopted Saturday was based on Chapter VI of the Charter and is not binding upon either side. However, the resolution, which in its main lines was adopted as proposed by Great Britain, states that if either party rejects the cease-fire or afterward violates it, the Council will reconsider the Palestine question "with a view to action under Chapter VII." This provides for enforcement measures, ranging from economic sanctions to a collective declaration of war by the fifty-eight members of the United Nations, but the Council has twice rejected proposals to in-

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BOTH SIDES ACCEPT PALESTINE TRUCE

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voke Chapter VII as a basis for a cease-fire order.

There is, in fact, little possibility that the Council will order enforcement measures, whatever happens to the cease-fire order, unless the United States strongly supports such action. Full compliance with the Council resolution, moreover, is thought to depend upon each side's appraisal of the military situation.

As long as the cease-fire remains in force, the United States in effect is barred from raising the embargo on shipment of arms to the Near East, as demanded by Zionist supporters. The cease-fire order would also stop Great Britain from supplying arms to Trans-Jordan, Egypt and Iraq under existing treaty commitments.

Israeli spokesmen attacked the original British resolution as proving an alliance between the British and Arabs, and it was believed that both sides took into account world reaction to a refusal.

Despite the capture of the Old City of erusalem by the Arabs, Israeli forces remained confident, and a spokesman said today that Israeli forces had kept the Arabs out of the territory assigned to Israel by the partition resolution (Jerusalem was to be established as an international enclave) and had occupied 400 square miles of territory outside.

Israeli Stipulation on Truce

Although the Israeli reply made the cease-fire conditional solely upon compliance with it by the Arabs, it attached the following stipulations:

The ban on import of arms into the territory of seven members of the Arab League (Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trans-Jordan and Yemen, as well as Palestine) should apply to stocks now in those countries but owned or controlled by Great Britain;

Both sides will maintain the lines existing at the time the cease-fire went into effect, and the Arabs, who have cut the road from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, shall maintain freedom of access to Jerusalem for food and other essentials;

Egypt and Syria have imposed a blockade on shipments to Israel, but the Israeli reply stipulated that any attempt to "stop or impede the normal transport of goods" would be regarded as an act of armed force;

Interpreting one point of the Council resolution, which forbids both sides to import "fighting men" during the cease-fire period but apparently permits the immigration of men of military age as long as they do not receive military training, Israel gave a pledge that there would be no such training but asserted the right to continue admitting men of military age.

A spokesman for the British delegation said he could not comment pending the reaction of the Foreign Office but said he did not believe that the Israeli stipulations would create difficulties with the possible exception of the interpretation of the provision regarding immigration and military training. Arab circles indicated that, in view of the Israeli stipulations, they might enter some on their account.

U. S. Maintains Silence

Complete silence was maintained by the United State delegation, whose lack of expressed opposition to the British cease-fire resolution was one of the key factors in the approval of it by the Security Council last Saturday.

In the event that the tentative hopes produced by the Arab and Israeli replies are not deceived by subsequent developments, Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator in Palestine, will have the task of attempting to obtain the consent of both sides to a lasting settlement. The Security Council's Truce Commission, composed of the consuls in Jerusalem of Belgium, France and the United States, reported tonight that it has decided not to send further reports on the situation pending contact with Count Bernadotte.

The cable message said that William C. Burdett, who was appointed as the United States representative after the United States Consul General, Thomas C. Wasson, was killed by a sniper, disagreed with the decision of the two other representatives but gave no details.

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