TIGHT PLAN SOUGHT

Bernadotte for Controls That Will Make Truce in Holy Land Work

ARAB REPLY IS RECEIVED

Seems to Set as Conditions Curb on Immigration and Supervision of Cease-Fire

Text of Arab reply to cease-fire move, Page 6.

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Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., June 2—The United Nations Security Council decided today that both the Provisional Government of Israel and the seven members of the Arab League had accepted unconditionally its resolution requesting a four-week cease-fire order in Palestine.

Disregarding the opposing views of the two sides as to the meaning of the resolution it adopted last Saturday, the Council asked Count Folke Bernadotte, in the Holy Land as United Nations Mediator, to fix the time when the cease-fire order will become effective.

Both proposals were made by Faris el-Khouri, Syrian representative, who took office yesterday as chairman of the Security Council for June, and since no objections were made, they were adopted without a vote. However, Andrei A. Gromyko and Vassily A. Tarasenko, representatives of the Soviet Union and the Ukraine, said they wished to abstain from approving Count Bernadotte's request for power to fix the effective date for the cease-fire in consultation with Jews and Arabs and the Security Council's Truce Commission.

Bernadotte Warns on Date

Count Bernadotte cabled today that he had been in communication with both the Arab League and the Israeli Government, and added: "For practical reasons hope Security Council, in event acceptance by both parties, would not set effective date so early that the controls would not be operative, thus inducing immediate charges of violation."

The Security Council will meet again at 2:30 P. M. tomorrow to discuss the control and supervision of the proposed cease-fire. In view of the differences in interpretation there is little prospect that the cease-fire will remain in effect for the scheduled four weeks, and some delegates are still doubtful whether it will become effective at all unless the Council terms the situation a threat to peace and security and invokes Chapter VII of the Charter.

The Arab League reply, which was received this morning from Ahmed Mohammed Khashaba Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, seemed to impose two principal conditions:

(1) Immigration of Jews of military age must be stopped;

(2) The members of the Arab League — Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trans-Jordan and Yemen—as a "regional organization responsible for maintaining security in their zone," wished to "supervise the carrying out of the aforesaid provisions and conditions."

"Explanations" Condition Plan

"In the light of the above explanations the Arab States, which are anxious to see peace re-established in Palestine and the way prepared for a just and fair solution of the Palestine problem, accept the Security Council's invitation to cease fire for a period of four weeks from the date to be determined for this purpose," the Arab League reply said.

The reply asserted also that "any solution which does not insure political unity for Palestine nor respect the will of the majority of the country will not have the least chance of success," and this was generally interpreted as meaning that the Arabs would not agree to any kind of permanent settlement that recognized Israel. However, this did not appear to be laid

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U. N. DECIDES TRUCE IS FULLY ACCEPTED

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down as a condition for the cease-fire.

The Provisional State of Israel, in a reply received yesterday, gave five stipulations regarding its interpretation of the Council's request for a cease-fire. However, it announced that it had ordered a cease-fire on all fronts, effective at 7 P. M. last night, New York Daylight time, subject to a similar order by the Arabs.

Israeli forces resumed fighting a few hours later, and Maj. Aubrey S. Eban, who is recognized by the Council as the spokesman for Palestine, not the Israeli Government, said bitterly that this was the third cease-fire order issued to Israeli forces within a week. He added that no additional order would be issued until the Security Council notified Israel of Arab agreement.

Meanwhile, the Security Council Truce Commission reported Arab bombardments of the Israeli-held portion of Jerusalem this morning after the Israeli cease-fire order took effect. The commission added that the bombardments "caused all the more casualties in that the Jewish people, who had been confined for weeks, and who believed in the reality of the cease-fire announced in the newspapers, had flocked into the streets with their children."

In its reply yesterday to the cease-fire request, the Israeli Provisional Government said it interpreted the Security Council's resolution as meaning that while no fighting men or war material could be brought into Palestine by either side, Israel reserved the right to admit immigrants of military age provided they were not mobilized or subject to military training.

This contention was repeated today by Major Eban, who challenged also the Arab League's demand to participate in enforcing the proposed cease-fire.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British representative, said his Government accepted another Israeli stipulation, which holds that under the Security Council resolution the British Government would be requested not to turn over to Trans-Jordan, Egypt and Iraq arms that Britain now has stored in those countries. However, Sir Alexander expressed no opinion on the stipulation regarding the admission of Jews of military age during the four weeks, and some delegates interpreted his short statement as a hint that Great Britain might revive her earlier proposal to forbid both the Israeli Government and the Arab League to admit men of military age during the cease-fire period.

Whereas the preceding paragraph calls on both sides to undertake not to introduce fighting men during the truce period, this paragraph of the Council resolution is as follows:

"[The Security Council] calls upon all Governments and authorities concerned should men of military age be introduced into countries or territories under their control to undertake not to mobilize or submit them to military training during the cease-fire."

"It is important," said Sir Alexander, "to have as good a system as we can get of safeguards, of supervision, that the Mediator alone can devise and evolve and apply. Such a safeguard should operate, if that is possible, before men of military age are admitted, save, perhaps, in cases where men may be already embarked and on the high seas. * * *

"I would, therefore, suggest that we might ask the Mediator to report within the shortest possible period on the system which he proposes to establish for the supervision of the observance of the condition in paragraph 4. If he can quickly suggest some effective method of checking and control, that would, I think, give added confidence."

As introduced by Great Britain, the Council's latest cease-fire resolution would have requested both sides not to bring in either fighting personnel or men of military age during the period of the cease-fire. The distinction between fighting men, who should not be admitted, and men of military age was made under a French amendment adopted by the Council Saturday.

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