U.N. COUNCIL GIVES MEDIATOR BURDEN OF GETTING TRUCE
By THOMAS J. HAMILTONSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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# U.N. COUNCIL GIVES MEDIATOR BURDEN OF GETTING TRUCE

## Security Body Decides Not to Send Bernadotte Any Instructions on Holy Land

## 2 SIDES NOW FAR APART

## Lake Success Meeting Proves Fruitless as Arabs and Israel Push Differences

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

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., June 3 —The United Nations Security Council was taken aback today by the disclosure that Israel and the Palestinian Arabs still held opposite views on the way that the proposed cease-fire in Palestine would operate. None of the eleven members of the Council, however, was willing to express an opinion on the disputed interpretations, and the meeting ended up by dumping the problem in the lap of Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations Mediator in the Holy Land.

The Council asked Count Bernadotte yesterday to fix the time when the cease-fire is to become effective, in consultation with the two sides and the Council's Truce Commission. The decision today not to give him any instructions therefore transfers the responsibility to the Mediator for the time being.

[Foreign Minister Shertok of Israel said Thursday night, after talking with Count Bernadotte, that no time had yet been set for a cease-fire. Count Bernadotte visited Tel-Aviv, Israel, and Amman, Trans-Jordan.]

### Differences Revealed

The Council, with no one disagreeing, decided yesterday that the replies from Israel and the Arab League constituted an unconditional acceptance of its latest cease-fire request, adopted last Saturday. This afternoon, however, statements from Jamal el-Husseini, vice chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, and Aubrey S. Eban, who is recognized by the Council as the spokesman for the Jewish Agency for Palestine, demonstrated anew that the two sides held opposite views on the two basic points—Jewish immigration during the proposed four-week cease-fire, and the continued existence of the State of Israel.

Alexandre Parodi, French representative, commented afterward that he was "really concerned" about the two statements and wondered what good could come of them. He said that the Security Council's aim was to create an "atmosphere of better understanding" between the two parties, and he added that it was obvious that both parties were expected to demonstrate good-will.

M. Parodi termed "premature" the efforts by both sides to interpret the cease-fire resolution, and he said that Count Bernadotte should receive "the widest possible powers" to interpret the resolution "in a practical way." He added that if any of Count Bernadotte's interpretations was challenged on an important point, this could be referred back to the Security Council for a decision.

M. Parodi's proposal was endorsed by Faris el-Khouri, Syrian representative, who is President of the Council for June. Mr. el-Khouri, who was the only other member of the Council who spoke, pointed out that the cease-fire resolution asks Count Bernadotte to submit a weekly report, and suggested that the Council wait until it was submitted.

### Meeting Set for Monday

However, he proposed that the Council hold another meeting on Monday at 2:30 P.M. "to provide for all eventualities and possibilities." The nine other members maintained complete silence, which was interpreted as giving consent to the joint proposal, and the Council adjourned after a session lasting little more than an hour. Today's meeting was called by Mr. el-Khouri to discuss measures for the control and supervision of the proposed cease-fire, but this was mentioned only by Mr. el-Husseini, and no action was taken.

Most members of the Council felt that today's meeting was completely wasted. Various reasons were offered for Mr. el-Khouri's decision to call it, but the prevailing belief was that he had thought mistakenly that Sir Alexander Cadogan, British representative, would renew British efforts to prevent the immigration of men of military age during the proposed truce.

A statement by the British representative in the Council yester-

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governments and, specifically, the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Italy and the Balkan countries, to prevent the departure of Jewish immigrants and war materials for Palestine.

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day was interpreted by some delegates as hinting at such a move, and today the British Government announced that it had stopped Jews of military age from leaving Cyprus, where more than 20,000 Jews were taken by the British after being apprehended while trying to enter the Holy Land without British entry permits.

**Action Scored By Eban**

This action was attacked by Mr. Eban on the grounds that it was contrary to the cease-fire resolution, which in any case has not yet come into effect. A British spokesman here said that the British delegation had "doubts" as to the interpretation of the cease-fire resolution, which forbids the immigration of "fighting men" and says that persons of "military age," if admitted b yeither side, must not be mobilized or trained for military duty.

In any case, the British spokesman contended, the admission of "40,000 or 50,000 Jews of military age" would be "contrary to the spirit" of the cease-fire resolution. Similarly, he asserted, the resolution did not make it clear whether Great Britain was expected not to turn over war-material that she now has stored in Arab countries.

However, he continued, the British Government accepted the Israeli interpretation that such transfers were forbidden, and has, in fact, imposed an embargo on shipments under existing treaties with Trans-Jordan, Egypt and Iraq.

Excerpts of the opposing views of Mr. el-Husseini and Mr. Eban on the two key problems follow:

**IMMIGRATION**

Mr. el-Husseini: "In the maintenance of the proposed truce, immigration, in our opinion, plays the most sensitive role. Zionists in Palestine will not allow immigration of children, or of old men and women to fill their hands at a time when they are so full with the exigencies of the prevailing conditions. Nor would such personnel immigrate if they are invited to do so. It is only men who desire to engage themselves in the war effort who will come over and who will be allowed to enter Palestine."

Mr. Eban: "We have just heard the representative of the Arab Higher Committee endeavoring to interpret the resolution in the light of his own desires. The resolution entirely rules out any general ban on the immigration of men of military age. Indeed, the resolution clearly and unmistakably allows the immigration of bona fide civilians of all ages to take place freely. The fact is that there is a widespread and wholehearted urge to immigrate to Israel for those peaceful civilian purposes."

**THE STATE OF ISRAEL**

Mr. el-Husseini: "The Arabs are fighting against partition of Palestine, a recommendation that was neither accepted by the Security Council nor affirmed by the special session of the General Assembly. The present truce is being proposed and accepted on that basis. Such a position, if allowed to continue, will not help in maintaining the truce and will not advance the purpose for which it was made."

Mr. Eban: "Our attention has been drawn to statements by the Prime Minister of Lebanon and the King of Trans-Jordan in which they affirm that their purpose is not to seek peaceful relations with the state of Israel, but to secure the abolition of the state of Israel.

"It is, therefore, my duty to state that the provisional government of Israel will not, either now or at any other time, take part in any negotiations with any authority or person concerning the existence and full independence of the state of Israel."

In addition, Mr. el-Husseini rejected a stipulation by the Israeli Provisional Government that the Jewish population in Jerusalem would be allowed to receive supplies during the proposed cease-fire. He said the resolution was intended to bring a military standstill and that this would amount to abandonment of a siege.

Mr. el-Husseini appealed to all

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