

# Palestine Truce Plan

## Bernadotte Sets Friday Deadline for Cease-Fire, Demands Decision Today

### Mediator Warns He'll Step Out If Plan Is Rejected; Both Sides Expected to Reply This Morning

By the Associated Press

LAKE SUCCESS, June 8—The United Nations announced today that the Jews and Arabs had been given until 7 a. m. EST (5 a. m. PDT) tomorrow to accept or reject a cease-fire in Palestine.

Count Folke Bernadotte, the U. N. mediator, notified Secretary General Trigve Lie that if accepted, the truce would go into effect at 1 a. m. Friday, EST (11 p. m. Thursday, PDT).

Bernadotte told the Jewish and Arab leaders that if the plan was rejected or if acceptance was conditional, he would hold no further consultations.

Instead, he said the whole matter would be referred back to the Security Council.

#### IMMIGRATION ISSUE

United Nations officials said tonight the immigration issue was the one big obstacle in the cease-fire terms disclosed by Bernadotte.

While no one would attempt to anticipate whether the Jews and Arabs would accept the terms, it was generally agreed here that neither of the warring parties would be entirely nappy with them.

There was no official comment here from either Jewish or Arab representatives, pending receipt of word from their people as to the final decision.

(United Press reported, however, that an Israeli spokesman at the U. N. said he expected his government to assent to the Friday morning deadline.)

Informed quarters said the government of Israel probably would protest against Bernadotte's proposal that the mediator use his own discretion regarding admission of Jewish immigrants of military age to Israel during the four-weeks' truce period.

Israeli representatives previously had argued here they would agree to no immigration restrictions. On the other hand, Arab representatives have argued that all Jewish immigration should be stopped during the armistice period.

Dispatches from Amman, Trans-Jordan, quoted Foreign Minister Fawzi Mulki Pasha as saying all the Arab states were holding to their original conditions for a truce. This was taken by some observers to mean the Arabs would not agree to continuing immigration into the Holy Land.

The Israeli Cabinet conferred in Tel Aviv.

#### ARAB REPLY

(The Arabs have promised to give Bernadotte their reply by Wednesday morning.)

An Israeli communique issued in Tel Aviv said Jewish leaders had discussed the truce terms tonight and would consider them further tomorrow before making a reply.

(United Press reported from Tel Aviv that Israel is expected to meet Bernadotte's 7 a. m. deadline.)

The U. S. State Department announced 21 American officers are leaving immediately for service in Palestine as truce observers and this suggested temporary peace might be near.

The time proposed is 8 a. m. Friday in Arab nations warring upon Israel and 10 a. m. in Israel, which is on double daylight time.

(Bernadotte said, according to United Press, that if his plan was accepted, he would send final confirmation of the zero hour for the truce by 1 p. m. EST [11 a. m., PDT], Wednesday, so that commanding officers at the front could be notified promptly.)

(Egyptians fighting out of trap below Tel Aviv; Bernadotte's terms listed, see Page 5.)

## Showdown Is Due in France

### Schuman, Bidault Face Stiff Protest On Six-Power Pact

By the United Press

PARIS, June 8—The government today challenged a hostile National Assembly to a showdown fight on the London six-power agreement on Germany, risking possible defeat which would bring about its own downfall.

Foreign Minister Bidault, chief target for mounting nation-wide criticism of the pact, won his first round today by getting the Cabinet of Premier Schuman to pledge him full support in his policy on Germany.

Tomorrow Bidault will face the assembly's foreign affairs committee which only last week castigated his entire handling of foreign policy.

#### SHOWDOWN FRIDAY

The showdown will come in a full dress assembly debate on foreign affairs Friday and Saturday. It will almost certainly be followed by a vote of confidence—or non-confidence—in Bidault's handling of foreign policy. The fate of the Schuman government will depend on the outcome of the vote.

Bidault won the Cabinet's support only after a stormy four and one-half hour closed session this morning. By its decision, the Cabinet squelched rumors Schuman would dismiss Bidault because of opposition to the London pact. During the meeting, however, both Socialists and Bidault's own Popular Republicans reportedly protested strongly against the six-power agreements.

The Socialists were said to have objected in particular to the agreement for international control of the Ruhr coal mines, fearing a strong German industrial area will breed another war.

#### 'SECURITY GUARANTEE'

Pierre Henri Tietgen, minister of armed forces, reportedly charged the agreements gave no proper guarantee for future security in France. The French, fearing a resurgent Germany, object to the establishment of a Western German state with home rule.

Bidault is said to have stressed the pledges by the United States and Britain to keep their troops in Germany "until the peace of Europe is secured." He also probably pointed out the U. S., Britain, France and the Benelux states will supervise all distribution of Ruhr coal, coke and steel and all trade agreements involving the Ruhr investments.

Bidault was said to have admitted the London agreements fell far short of what France wanted.

But he is said to have pleaded he was driven into accepting the agreements through fear of breaking up the conference by his single opposition. He was said to have added the Cabinet gave him no authority to block the conference.