

**Middle East - Suez story No
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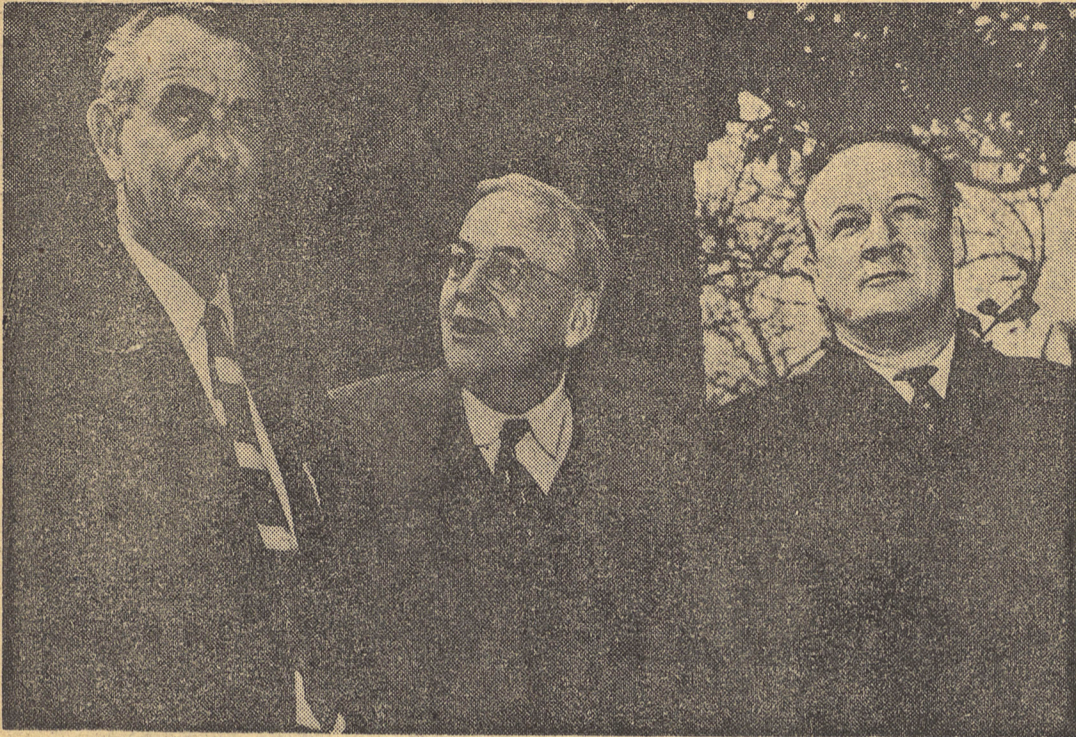
Dag Hammarskjöld's saml.

Middle East / Suez story - 27

Feb. - March 57

Press clippings

Eban Meeting With Dag Raises Hope For Quick Solution to Israeli Crisis



Associated Press Wirephoto

Secretary of State Dulles emerges from his Washington home with Senate Democratic leader white section. Later her husband and three others were arrested for trying to burn cross.

By JOSEPH P. LASH

The U. S. and Israel appeared close to agreement on a formula for Israeli troop withdrawals as the scene shifted back to the UN today.

Secretary of State Dulles and Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban agreed after their 3¼-hour meeting yesterday that the next order of business were talks between Eban and Secretary General Hammarskjold.

An informed diplomat described the Dulles-Eban conversations as "positive and constructive." There was confirmation of this in the fact that directly after the conversations ended U. S. Ambassador Lodge journeyed over to UN headquarters to request cancellation of this morning's meeting of the Assembly.

An afternoon session is still scheduled, however. The Assembly has before it a Moslem six-power resolution calling for economic and military sanctions against Israel.

Over the week-end, Canadian Foreign Secretary Lester Pearson said he was opposed to a sanctions approach to the withdrawal deadlock. The Soviet Party newspaper Pravda said Russia would support sanctions, but left ambiguous whether it would go along with Assembly-recommended penalties in contrast to any imposed by the Security Council.

Israel Suspicious

The subject of the Eban-Hammarskjold talks has not been dis-

See Doris Fleeson on Page 29 and Eleanor Roosevelt, Page 32.

closed. A reasonable speculation would be a) the meaning of Hammarskjold's statement Friday that Egypt was willing to have the UN rule in Gaza during "a period of transition," and b) the role of the UN Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip and Gulf of Aqaba areas.

Israeli suspicious of Hammarskjold's declaration on behalf of Egypt were indicated by Foreign Minister Golda Meir yesterday.

Mrs. Meir said she did not "think it's proper or useful for anyone else to speak for Egypt," adding:

"They speak for themselves." Cites Cairo Statement

Mrs. Meir was reacting to the statement of an Egyptian spokesman in Cairo who said over the week-end that President Nasser had not agreed to a longtime role

Continued on Page 45

Moviegoer



Associated Press Photo

Princess Margaret appears excited as she arrived for London premiers of "Anastasia."

Study Plan of GOP To Lift \$150 Rent Lid

Rent Administrator Weaver said today he was trying to determine how many families would be affected by a Republican proposal to decontrol all vacancies renting for more than \$150 a month.

Assembly Majority Leader Carlino (R-Long Beach), chairman of the Temporary State Commission On Rents, also said in a TV broadcast that Gov. Harriman's original proposal to permit rent increases for small landlords and

See Editorial on Page 31.

apartment owners in Queens, Brooklyn and The Bronx was being given careful consideration by the GOP. Harriman has since limited that proposal to 10,000 one and two family dwellings in the city and 5,000 outside.

Weaver denied Carlino's charges that his agency was unfair to the landlords. Weaver cited figures that during the last year his agency had received 400,000 applications for rent increases. Of these 7 per cent were for hardships. Weaver said that 75 per cent of the applications were granted.

Public Hearing Wednesday

Proposals to change the rent control law will be made at a public hearing in Albany Wednesday. The law expires June 30.

Carlino's disclosures were considered highly significant since they were the first by any responsible Republican spokesman.

Carlino said that his party had a responsibility to modify the rent laws. He indicated that a broader application of Harriman's original proposal which would include the use of 1954 equalization rates for rent fixing purposes instead of the 1953 figures would be more acceptable to the Republicans. He said he thought this would affect 350,000 families.

He said he did not believe a landlord proposal for an across-the-board 15 per cent increase for all tenants who hadn't paid more

than one such boost since 1943 would get very far. He said there was "little consideration" for the passalong of increased taxes and services on the monthly rent bill.

Sees 2 More Years of Controls

Carlino said there was still a housing shortage in the city and predicted continuance of rent controls for at least two and possibly five years. He made it clear that the Republicans would attempt to extend decontrols, as they did two years ago, outside the city.

Carlino's suggestion for decontrol of apartments renting for more than \$150 a month was a modification of a proposal by the Industry and Commerce Assn. for decontrol of flats renting in excess of \$50 a month.

Weaver said he did not know how many apartments would be affected by the Carlino proposal. He said such decontrol would have its greatest impact in the city, since there are few dwellings renting for more than that outside the metropolitan area.

Defense Collapses in Patino Suit



JOANNE CONNELLEY PATHINO

Special to the New York Post

London, Feb. 25—The former Joanne Connelley refused today to take the witness stand against her husband, Bolivian tin heir Jaime Ortiz Patino.

As a result, the London Sunday Graphic's defense against a libel suit brought by Patino collapsed.

An attorney for the newspaper, A. P. Marshall, publicly apologized to Patino for the newspaper because of its accusations, based on statements by Mrs. Patino that were denied under oath by her husband, that he was a sadist who bit, slapped, and kicked her.

On the witness stand Patino had testified that New York's "most beautiful debutante" of 1948 was a drug addict who lived with him as man and wife for four months before their marriage, ran off with another man just before the wedding, and disappeared from their hotel during the honeymoon.

Mrs. Patino, who lived with her husband for only five weeks, listened to his testimony during the trial, and the newspaper had

planned to call her as its principal witness.

But Marshall told the court that "Mrs. Patino is not prepared to give evidence," so he withdrew the defense claim that the statements about Patino in the published article were justified.

Disclosing Mrs. Patino's sudden unwillingness to take the witness stand, Marshall said:

"She had come from America and we had complete proof of her evidence."

But he added that in view of her refusal to testify, "I desire to withdraw completely and without any qualifications the defense of justification and to say with sincerity which carries, I hope, conviction that my clients now wish it to be known that the allegations raised against Mr. Patino are completely withdrawn."

On the witness stand, Patino, heir to a \$60,000,000 fortune, admitted that he had committed adultery. But he has accused his wife of spending three weeks in a hotel room with San Francisco attorney Earl Carroll and said he has a tape recording of their con-

1 March 1957

NOTES ON BRIEFING BY ISRAELI PRESS OFFICER AT 5 P.M.

The following statement was attributable to Israeli circles:

We find the French speech straightforward, and a clear expression of principles and purposes.

As for Ambassador Lodge's statement, we feel that the question of Aqaba was satisfactorily dealt with. As to Gaza, the American position requires further study before we comment.

There are a few other points that I dug out to assist you as to what we see in the statements today:

(1) The United States takes note of all Israel's declarations; not only does it not express any reservation, but the United States statement upholds the reasonable character of Israel's expectations and assumptions on the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. (In this respect, he referred also to the statements of France, Costa Rica and Argentina).

(2) Another point, as we see it, is that after the withdrawal there will be no room for belligerent acts.

(3) On the Aqaba question, we feel that it was dealt with satisfactorily from the Israeli point of view; namely there was, firstly, a correct statement of the international law and, secondly, there is the stationing of UNEF until peaceful conditions prevail.

(4) Due note was taken by the Secretary-General.

(5) The most important fact is the note taken by speakers today of Israel's statement, particularly on our right of self-defence.

(6) As we see it, the Gaza Strip will be a United Nations responsibility until a definitive and final settlement is reached. You may have noticed in this respect in Mrs. Meir's speech that Israel is giving up Gaza to the United Nations, not to Egypt.

Asked if the Israeli withdrawal would commence this weekend, the spokesman said that, on a purely personal note, he doubted whether negotiations would begin tomorrow, since the Secretary-General had asked Israel to negotiate on a sabbath day.

* * *

THE NEW YORK TIMES
SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1957.

Israeli Premier May Face a Crisis On Decision to Withdraw Troops

Continued From Page 1

Zvai Leumi, an underground organization that fought the British during their mandate over Palestine before Israel was established in 1948.

Israeli officials envision a gradual transfer of authority in the Gaza Strip to representative bodies of the United Nations. The evacuation of Sharm el Sheikh was expected to be simply a "question of logistics," an Israeli spokesman said.

A meeting between Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Chief of Staff, and Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, the United Nations Emergency Force commander, was expected soon.

As soon as the technical details can be completed, the Israelis expect United Nations units to move into Sharm el Sheikh and the Gaza Strip.

The small force of Israelis at Sharm el Sheikh probably then will be taken off in landing craft.

In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli unit will withdraw as soon as United Nations troops are ready to move in. The civil administration installed by Israel in the area was expected to remain behind until a United Nations governing group was ready to take over. Then each Israel official would turn over his duties to his "opposite number" from the United Nations.

"We have had no promises that Egypt will accept this arrangement," an Israeli spokesman said. "We are doing all this to break the deadlock. We are placing our faith in the rest of the world to see that our security is assured."

In agreeing to withdraw her troops, Israel has reserved certain rights, the spokesman said.

"If Egypt should demand the withdrawal of the United Nations force from Gaza, and if she should attempt to send her troops or administrators in aft-

erward, Israel would claim the right to move back into this territory," he declared.

"If the United Nations Emergency Force should be ordered out of Sharm el Sheikh and Egypt reoccupied this area, Israel probably would not make any immediate move. But if Egypt later tried to halt Israeli shipping, Israel would claim the right to retake this area."

There were no conditions set by Israel on the economic future of the Gaza Strip, the spokesman said.

If the United Nations wished to continue shipping relief food supplies for the Arab refugees of the Gaza Strip through Israel, the costs of this would still be paid by Israel, he asserted.

Since her capture of the Gaza Strip, Israel has been spending about \$55,000 a month to transport these food shipments from Haifa to Gaza.

Israel has not established any timetable for her troop withdrawals. This will have to be established by agreement with the United Nations, the spokesman said.

To many people the agreement reached tonight was a clear victory for Premier Ben-Gurion and his advisers.

Record of Dulles' News Conference on the Middle East and Other World Affairs

WASHINGTON, March 5 — Following is the transcript of the record of Secretary of State Dulles' news conference today:

Q.—Mr. Secretary, this past Friday Israel's Foreign Minister announced that her country would withdraw from Gaza and Aqaba under certain assumptions, such as that the withdrawal from Gaza would be made under the assumption that the U. N. troops exclusively would occupy that area. Is the United States sympathetic to the assumptions made by Mrs. [Golda] Meir?

A.—The statements were not quite as you put them. The statement about the take-over being exclusively by the United Nations Emergency Force related to the initial take-over and was stated by Mrs. Meir in precisely the language which was used by the Secretary General in his report, and the balance of what Mrs. Meir said was stated primarily in terms of expectations and not necessarily of assumptions. The United States stated its position on these matters, I think, quite fully and carefully in the statement which was made by Ambassador Lodge.

Lodge Speech Is Cited

Q.—Mr. Secretary, is it the United States position that U. N. E. F. should stay in Gaza until there is some definitive agreement on that area, and that Egyptian authorities should not revert there? Is that not a correct statement of the United States position?

A.—I am going to have to ask you to read Ambassador Lodge's speech, which expressed our position on that point. And if I should attempt to restate it by memory I might inadvertently put it slightly differently. What I want to do is to stick just exactly to what Ambassador Lodge said, because that was a very carefully considered statement.

Q.—Mr. Secretary, you mentioned Mr. Lodge's speech and some other documents as expressing the United States position on this question of Sinai troop withdrawals, and then you say that there are no private understandings. Would you say that these public documents represent promises or assurances or guarantees, or how would you describe them?

A.—Well, for the most part, they are statements of what we believe the international law of the case is, and certainly, as regards the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, what we state there is a view which we have always held with re-

spect to that being a passage to an international body of water, and it is indeed, the same view which was expressed by the Egyptian Government in answer to an inquiry by the United States back—I think it was in 1950. And it is a restatement of our position—what we consider to be international law of the case.

As regards the Gaza Strip, we stated in Ambassador Lodge's speech—we repeated in substance, and indeed verbatim—what the Secretary General had previously said, which was covered by the second resolution of Feb. 2 calling for the implementation of the Secretary General's report.

Q.—Mr. Secretary, in the President's letter to Ben-Gurion the President says he hopes that the expectations raised by the Israeli Prime Minister will not be proven in vain—more or less like that. Would you say that this includes that part of Mrs. Meir's speech where she expressed the hope that the Egyptian troops would not return to Gaza?

A.—I do not think that the President's letter should be read as endorsing every detail of everything that was said. The President's letter referred to the fact that statements were made by the Foreign Minister of Israel and by others with relation to their hopes and expectations. The others included, of course, the statement made by Ambassador Lodge as well as the statement by Mrs. Meir, and there were other statements made there. The President's letter I think referred generally to the hopes and expectations for a better future for the area and should not be interpreted as necessarily an endorsement of every detail

of everything that everybody said, because, indeed, some of those statements were in conflict with each other.

Forces Held Adequate

Q.—Mr. Secretary, are you confident that the U. N. E. F. has adequate forces for even the immediate future? A.—Yes, I believe it has.

Resume of Moves to Solve Impasse on Israeli Withdrawal

Ben-Gurion Decision to Yield on Gaza a Key Factor

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6—
How was the deadlock in the
Middle East broken?

To whom goes the credit?
What role did the French play?
On what did the United States
and Israel agree, and on what
do they still differ? Was there
a secret agreement?

The answers will emerge in
the following step-by-step ac-
count of what went on between
the United States, Israel and
French Governments and the
United Nations since Feb. 11.
That was the day Secretary of
State Dulles handed the basic
United States proposals to Abba
Eban, Israeli Ambassador to the
United States.

At 10 o'clock on the morning
of Monday, Feb. 11, Mr. Eban
went to the State Department
at Mr. Dulles' urgent request.
Mr. Dulles handed him a mem-
orandum that was largely of the
Secretary's own devising. Mr.
Dulles had consulted only a few
subordinates on it toward the
end of the previous week and
during the week-end.

The object of the memoran-
dum was to persuade Israel to
comply with repeated United
Nations calls for withdrawal to
the armistice lines by offering
assurances on two points:

First, that the United States
believed the Gulf of Aqaba was
an international waterway and
that all nations including Israel
had a right of "free and inno-
cent passage" through the
Strait of Tiran leading to the
gulf. The United States was
prepared to exercise this right
and join with others to seek its
general recognition.

Second, that the United States
would "use its best efforts" to
have the United Nations emer-
gency force move into the Gaza
Strip on the heels of an Israeli
withdrawal and "be on the
boundary" between Israel and
the Strip.

Guarantees Sought by Israel

But the Israelis wanted much
more. Mr. Eban asked for
"precise guarantees" that Israeli
ships would be able to sail
through the Strait of Tiran to
the Israeli port of Elath at the
northern end of the gulf and
that the Egyptians would not be
able to use the Gaza Strip again
as a base for raiders.

If Israeli forces were to with-
draw, the United Nations forces
would have to be stationed at
Sharm el Sheikh, overlooking
the Strait of Tiran, until peace
had been restored between Israel
and Egypt and Israel would
have to retain at least the ad-
ministration of the strip, includ-
ing police powers, Mr. Eban
said.

All week Mr. Eban and Mr.
Dulles argued. Reporters lost
track of the comings and goings
of Mr. Eban and Reuven Shiloah,
Minister of the Israeli Embassy.

Meanwhile, the Arabs were
clamoring for economic sanc-
tions against Israel, the State
Department was maneuvering in
the United Nations to avoid a
sanctions resolution and opposi-
tion to the whole idea of sanc-
tions was growing more vocal
in Congress.

By Sunday, Feb. 17, the Unit-
ed States and Israel had reached
a complete impasse and Mr.
Dulles ordered publication of the
United States memorandum, to-
gether with a statement from
President Eisenhower who was
then in Thomasville, Ga.

Eisenhower Speech Recalled

On Wednesday, Feb. 20, Presi-
dent Eisenhower declared in a
televised speech that the United
Nations had no alternative but
to use "pressure" against Israel
if she refused to withdraw. This
was in effect the peak of United
States efforts to sway the Is-
raelis. It meant that the Wash-
ington Administration might go
along with economic sanctions
if they were voted by the United
Nations. This could mean cut-
ting off Governmental aid and
even halting private remittances
to Israel.

On Tuesday Mr. Eban, who
had reached the conclusion that
Israel should accept the United
States offer, flew to Israel. His
counsel was reflected in a speech
by Premier David Ben-Gurion
before the Israel Parliament
Thursday. Not specifically, but
by omission, Mr. Ben-Gurion
abandoned the Israeli demand
for administration of the Gaza

Strip. This was the little door
that opened the way to a solu-
tion.

Meanwhile the French Em-
bassy was beginning to take a
hand. In a talk with Mr. Dulles
Saturday, Feb. 23, Hervé Al-
phand, French Ambassador to the
United States, suggested that
one way to handle Israel's de-
mands would be to have the
Israelis in the United Nations
make a unilateral statement that
other powers could answer in
their own way.

The exchange between Israel
and the other powers would
have some standing in inter-
national law, M. Alphand sug-
gested it also would bypass the
apparently insuperable problem
of devising a United Nations
resolution on Israel withdrawal
that not only would make the
Israelis move but would get the
votes of the African-Asian bloc,
according to the French view.

Mr. Eban got back from Israel
soon after noon Sunday, Feb. 24,
and an hour and a half later
went into a three-hour talk with
Mr. Dulles.

Turning Point Is Cited

This was the turning point.
Mr. Eban was able to report
that his Government was ready
to accept United States assu-
rances on the Gulf of Aqaba
and had dropped its demand for
administrative control of the
Gaza Strip. But Mr. Ben-Gurion
wanted assurances that the
United Nations Force would stay
in the Strip and the Egyptians
would not return in any way.

Mr. Dulles replied that the
United States could give no such
assurance, much less guarantee,
because there was no way to get
around the fact of Egypt's jurid-
ical right, under the Palestine
Armistice Agreement of 1949, to
occupy and administer the Gaza
Strip. He advised Mr. Eban to
see Dag Hammarskjold, Sec-
retary General of the United Na-
tions, who on the previous day
had made a report stating that
Egypt was prepared to allow the
United Nations to play a large
role in the Strip.

Accordingly, Mr. Eban flew to
New York Monday, where he
found Mr. Hammarskjold's views
far from his own. Mr. Ham-
marskjold said the United Na-
tions could operate in the Strip
only within the framework of
Egyptian control. And Wednes-
day, much to the Israelis' an-

noyance, he published a state-
ment saying just that.

By this time Guy Mollet,
Premier of France, and Christian
Pineau, French Foreign Min-
ister, had begun their state
visit to Washington and were
immediately drawn into the dis-
cussions.

They were willing and eager
to do so partly because rela-
tions between Israel and France
had been extremely close since
the two countries participated
in the military campaign against
Egypt, partly because French in-
fluence in Israel once again gave
substance to the French demand
for a role in the Middle East.

Mr. Eban was back in Wash-
ington Tuesday morning Feb. 26,
M. Pineau had an appointment
with Mr. Dulles, and the follow-
ing series of conferences de-

veloped: Pineau-Dulles; Dulles-
Eban, Pineau-Eban, Pineau-
Dulles, Dulles-Eban.

Mr. Eban, as usual, was ac-
companied by Mr. Shiloah, and
at his first meeting of the day
with Mr. Dulles, by Mrs. Golda
Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister. M.
Pineau was flanked by M. Al-
phand and François de Levoulaye,
the Embassy's counselor and
Middle East specialist. Mr.
Dulles' aides were William M.
Rountree, Assistant Secretary
for Near Eastern affairs; Fran-
cis O. Wilcox, Assistant Sec-
retary for United Nations Affairs;
and Herman Phleger, legal ad-
viser.

In these talks the French
made two major contributions,
which they might have thought
up themselves or which Mr.
Eban might have inspired.

First, they drew attention to
the value of the idea of "prior
notice" in Mr. Hammarskjold's
report of Feb. 22. Picking up a
thought he had first mentioned
in his report of Nov. 7, Mr.
Hammarskjold had suggested
that the United Nations Force
that occupied the Gaza Strip
and the Gulf of Aqaba area
would give prior notice before
it departed from these places.
Such notice would be given to
the seven-nation Advisory Com-
mittee of the United Nations
Emergency Force.

Prior notice could be a device
that would reverse the present
situation in which Israel stood
accused of disturbing the peace,
the French said. Once United
Nations troops were established
in the Gaza Strip, Egypt would
have to take the initiative if she
wanted to make them leave, ac-
cording to the French.

The Advisory Committee,
composed of Brazil, Canada,
Ceylon, Colombia, India, Nor-
way and Pakistan, could be re-
lied upon to bring the issue
before the United Nations Gen-
eral Assembly, according to the
French, and Egypt would then
have to bear the onus for seek-
ing to create a situation that
could upset the peace, the
French said.

Second, the French pressed the
idea previously presented by M.
Alphand, that the Israeli posi-
tion could be advantageously
presented in the form of assump-
tions and expectations.

The Israeli assumptions on
freedom of navigation through
the Strait of Tiran undoubtedly
would find a ready echo among
the maritime nations, the French
said.

Their assumption that the
United Nations should establish
a defacto regime in the Gaza
Strip might not be quite so gen-
erally accepted, but nonetheless
it would gain wide recognition
as legitimate and reasonable, the
French went on.

Recognizing that there was no possibility of changing the juridical situation created by the armistice agreement, the French contended that Israel's best hope of maintaining the de facto United Nations regime and keeping the Egyptians out of the Strip was to rely on public opinion. This would be better than attempting the technically impossible task of writing an acceptable United Nations resolution to give the United Nations force a juridical basis superseding the armistice, the French said.

Mr. Dulles agreed that the approach was sound. He called off the United States efforts to write a new United Nations resolution—but only after letting Mr. Eban see the latest draft. This included a provision calling on the nations to halt economic and financial assistance to Israel if she still refused to withdraw.

Eban Reports to Ben-Gurion

All this Mr. Eban, whose staff worked until 4 o'clock the next morning, reported to Premier Ben-Gurion and his Cabinet.

By the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 27, there were indications that the Israeli Government would accept. The Israeli delegation at the United Nations announced Thursday that Mrs. Meir would make a statement on withdrawal the next day, and Mrs. Meir spoke Friday.

This did not quite end the story, however, because the Israelis were bitterly disappointed by Henry Cabot Lodge's response for the United States to their assumptions and expectations. Mr. Ben-Gurion held up the order to Gen. Moshe Dayan, Chief of Staff, to start talks with Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, commander of the United Nations Force, while Mr. Eban rushed back to Washington to complain.

What upset the Israeli's most was the United States delegate's negative approach. Mr. Lodge said the Israeli assumptions were "not unreasonable." Furthermore he emphasized the idea that Egypt could exercise control over the Strip within the framework of the armistice agreement. The Israelis had expected him rather to emphasize the value of practical, de facto arrangements for the United Nations Force to run the Strip.

Mr. Eban reminded Mr. Dulles that he had argued over every point of Israel's assumptions and expectations, and that there could not have been any surprises in what Israel asked the United States to endorse. Israel had abandoned her demand for iron-clad guarantees, but she had expected, instead, a public United States endorsement in the hearing of the whole United Nations, Mr. Eban said.

President Eisenhower's letter to Premier Ben-Gurion was sent from Washington the same day, and published at midnight, to calm the Israelis. The Israelis felt better. They hailed the letter as a "moral commitment" by

the United States to regard Israel's assumptions and expectations as "reasonable" and to try to insure that they would "not be in vain."

The Israelis got the impression that the President had endorsed all of Mrs. Meir's assumptions and expectations. But at his news conference yesterday Mr. Dulles made the point that the President did not. He so worded his letter as to leave room for some omissions.

Neither the President nor Mr. Eban said what these were. But it can be taken as authoritative that they meant to exclude the Israelis' assumption that if there was any return of the Egyptians to the Gaza Strip they would have the right, in self-defense, to go to war to put them out again.

In his conversations with Mr. Eban, Mr. Dulles made it clear that in view of the existence of the armistice agreement, Israel could not juridically have such

a right. He refused to accept the Israeli contention that Egypt's persistent belligerency over a period of seven years had made the armistice defunct.

What if the Egyptians return and endanger the peace by again raiding Israel? Mr. Eban asked. Not then even could the United States endorse an Israeli right to go to war, Mr. Dulles replied. He observed that in any case it would be better if the United States could say convincingly that arrangements with Israel included no secret guarantees or assurances.

Mr. Eban drafted a letter drawing attention to Israel's claim to rights of self-defense and proposed a public United States reply. But again the Secretary declined. He told Mr. Eban Israel would do better to stand on the President's letter, and not to insist on spreading on the public record this point of difference between Israel and the United States.

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

Condensation of U. S. Weather Bureau forecast:
Showers, mild today; clearing
tonight. Mostly fair tomorrow.
Temperature range today: 56-36.
Temperature range yesterday: 49.8-27.2.
Full U. S. Weather Bureau Report, Page 66.

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FIVE CENTS

JERSEY DECREES FULL-VALUE TAX ON LAND BY 1959

State Supreme Court Splits
4-3 on Grace Period to
Obey Century-Old Law

CUT IN RATES EXPECTED

Ruling Is Made in Monmouth
Case—Railroads Win on
Lower Terminal Levies

By GEORGE CABLE WRIGHT
Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 11—The State Supreme Court, in a long-awaited decision, ordered Middletown Township today to reassess all local property at its true market value by 1959.

The 4-to-3 ruling is expected to result in a revaluation and reassessment of virtually all real property throughout New Jersey.

Despite a century-old state statute requiring such assessments at true value, only one municipality, Princeton Township, assesses it this way. All of the 566 other communities in the state have traditionally ignored the law and based their property assessments on percentages of market value ranging from 77 to 77.

In Middletown the base varies between 14 and 18 per cent. This variance led to a taxpayer's suit that resulted in today's court action.

Railroad Gets Tax Equality

In a related decision, the Supreme Court unanimously ordered the state tax director, Aaron K. Neeld, to bring levies on nonmainline railroad property in line with imposts on real property. The ruling resulted from a suit instituted a year ago by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

Similar suits were filed in a lower court last week by five other railroads. All contend that they are being discriminated against by tax collectors in seven municipalities.

Local property tax collections in New Jersey last year amounted to \$580,000,000. With a revaluation and reassessment of all property at true value, they could conceivably exceed \$1,500,000,000. In reality, however, they would in all probability be considerably less than the latter figure.

Sees No Sharp Rate Cut

Mr. Neeld stressed, nevertheless, that tax rates could not be expected to drop in proportion to the change in the assessment base. He explained that sharp increases in municipal budgets throughout the state made such a move impracticable.

The majority opinion in the Middletown case was written by Justice Harry Hehr. Justices A. Dayton Oliphant and Albert E. Burling concurred. Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt and Justice Nathan L. Jacobs, in separate dissenting opinions, demanded that Middletown be forced to undertake the reassessment immediately. Justice William A. Wachenfeld wrote a fourth opinion terming the decision on reassessment a prerogative of the Legislature. Justice Joseph Weintraub, in a fifth opinion, concurred with Justice Hehr.

The decision upheld but amended a verdict rendered by the
Continued on Page 29, Column 3

House Group Insists President Cut Budget

By The United Press.
WASHINGTON, March 11—The House Rules Committee overrode Republican protests today and approved a resolution calling on President Eisenhower to recommend cuts in his \$71,800,000,000 budget for the 1958 fiscal year. The fiscal year begins July 1.

The measure will come before the House tomorrow for a vote. Democratic leaders said it would pass.

However, a partisan fight was in prospect. Republicans charged the action is designed to "pass the Federal economy buck to the President."

A Senate vote is not required. William F. Knowland of California, Senate Republican leader, called for public support for a three-pronged drive to cut Government spending, trim the national debt, and "to lay a foundation for some tax reduction next year." Precival F.
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Admiral Byrd Dies at 68; Made 5 Polar Expeditions



Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in the Antarctic last year

BOSTON, March 11—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., retired, the first man to fly over the North and South Poles, died in his sleep tonight at his Brimmer Street home. He was 68 years old.

His death was attributed to a heart ailment brought on by overwork in connection with his many activities.

The polar explorer, who had been named head of the Navy's Operation Deep Freeze in Antarctica, had been ill for several months. This prevented him

MORHOUSE BACKS 1¢ 'GAS' TAX RISE

State G. O. P. Leader Splits
With Party's Legislators—
Fears Highway Delay

By LEO EGAN
Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11—The Republican state chairman publicly declared himself today in favor of increasing the gasoline tax 1 cent a gallon.

L. Judson Morhouse thereby put himself in open opposition to the position taken by Republican leaders of the Legislature. His attitude raised the possibility of a Republican legislative split on the issue.

Mr. Morhouse took his stand in favor of raising the gasoline tax at a Republican women's legislative conference. Afterwards he supplemented his statement in an interview.

Just before Mr. Morhouse addressed the women's group, Senator Austin W. Erwin, Republican of Genesee, had told them flatly that such a tax increase was not needed either this year or next to finance the enlarged highway construction program the state is contemplating.

Senator Erwin is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and usually reflects the views of Senator Walter J. Mahoney, the Republican leader of the Senate, as well as his own.

"When they talk about a gaso-

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New One-Way Plan Cuts Delay by 30% In Midtown Traffic

By JOSEPH C. INGRAHAM
Traffic gains outweighed the shortcomings of the new one-way

avenue pattern in midtown yesterday.

Despite a six-hour bottleneck in the Herald Square area, travel on Broadway, Seventh Avenue and the Avenue of the Americas (Sixth Avenue) was 30 per cent faster than under the old two-way system.

More important, according to Traffic Commissioner T. T. Wiley, the transition accomplished the prime purpose of reducing cross-town delays. Test runs by Traffic Department engineers and independent checks by civic groups showed a 50 per cent drop in "sitting still" time.

Bus drivers and patrons complained of delays. Taxicab operators chafed at not being able to hurry along the avenues. There were some complaints of extra cruising to get to destinations. Street repairs clogged traffic, too.

Nevertheless, it was apparent that the general flow was better. This was pointedly borne out by a police decision to reduce the supervisory force that is assigned to minimize the confusion attendant on any new traffic program. This force will be reduced 30 per cent today.

The police detail to be withdrawn will all be north of Forty-second Street. This is near the midpoint in the new system,

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REPUBLICANS MAP 6 REGIONAL TALKS FOR '58 CAMPAIGN

Plan Early Start in Drive to
Win Congress—President
Hails 'Auspicious' Move

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11—The Republican high command scheduled today six regional fact-finding conferences to get the 1958 Congressional campaign under way months ahead of time.

President Eisenhower endorsed the plan, calling it "an auspicious start in the all-important task of electing a Republican Senate and Republican House of Representatives." The G. O. P. leaders met with the President at the White House after their conference.

Meade Alcorn, new party chairman, called it the earliest start on the most intensive Congressional campaign in history. The announcement of the regional sessions came after a meeting of the Republican executive committee and the chairmen of the Senate and House campaign committees.

'56 Outcome Accents Task

The party's task of trying to regain Congressional control in the mid-term elections was emphasized by the 1956 election results. Last November, Democratic candidates for the House outpolled Republicans by more than 1,600,000 votes, although President Eisenhower was re-elected by more than 9,600,000 votes.

In a letter to the conferees, the President said the regional meetings were essential to "assure that the voice of the people is truly the voice of the Republican party."

Mr. Alcorn, at a news conference, dodged questions about the intra-party struggle over General Eisenhower's effort to adopt more modern objectives. The President has said the Republicans lost Congress because a majority of the people did not feel that the party, as a whole, was firmly back of modern Republicanism.

Allusion to McCarthy

Mr. Alcorn said his group would take no part in selecting party candidates for the House and Senate, but would back any Republican who had been nominated.

He was told of "a couple of Senators up for re-election next year who have been described by the President as a drag on his program." The allusion apparently was to Senators Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin and George Malone of Nevada.

Mr. Alcorn commented: "Any Republican who is nominated through the regular processes and runs on the Republican ticket is entitled to our support and will have our help."

"Do you expect the White

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NASSER MOVING TO TAKE OVER GAZA; NAMES GOVERNOR, SCORES U. N. UNIT; HAMMARSKJOLD DEFERRING ACTION



BUNCHE REACHES EGYPT: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, U. N. Under Secretary, confers at Abu Suweir in the Canal Zone with Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, left, commander of U. N. Emergency Force. With them at meeting Sunday was Brig. Amin Helmi of Egyptian Army.

COURT REINSTATES UNION INDICTMENT

Supreme Bench Refuses, 5-3,
to Rule on U. A. W. Political
Spending Before a Trial

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11—The Supreme Court refused, 5 to 3, today to rule now on whether a law banning political spending by a union was constitutional. Such a decision was deferred at least until there had been a trial of the facts.

The decision reinstated an indictment against the United Auto Workers.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Felix Frankfurter, said in effect: If the union did as charged, it violated the laws, but the Court is not saying now whether Congress had a constitutional right to enact the law.

The union is expected to concede the central facts. Its position is that these facts violate no constitutional law.

Judge Frank A. Picard of the United States District Court in Detroit had held that Congress did not intend to forbid such expenditures as the indictment alleged so there was nothing to try

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U. N. Chief Suggests Move Aims to Placate Egyptians

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 11—Dag Hammarskjold and his Advisory Committee on the Middle East adopted a wait-and-see attitude tonight toward the appointment of an Egyptian Governor of the Gaza Strip.

Although the Secretary General called a meeting of the committee to consider the news, he insisted that nothing should be done at this stage.

[United States officials in Washington were surprised and shocked at the action taken by Egypt. Some suggested that the assumption on which the United States had urged Israel to withdraw might prove false. This was that Egypt would waive her rights in the Gaza Strip under the 1949 Palestine Armistice Agreement.]

Slur at U. N. Force Seen

Some members of Mr. Hammarskjold's committee insisted that the appointment of a Governor was a sign that Gamel Abdel Nasser, President of Egypt, had decided to discredit the United Nations Emergency Force and to drive it out of the Gaza Strip.

They insisted that, as a minimum, Mr. Hammarskjold should ask President Nasser to explain his action. However, the Secretary General contended that such an inquiry would be attaching too much political importance to the appointment and indicated that it was merely in response to Egyptian public opinion.

At the close of the meeting, therefore, Mr. Hammarskjold said he would assume that all
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Fried Resigns Post With Prisons Board

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11—Governor Harriman accepted tonight the resignation of Henry Fried as a member of the State Correction Commissioner. Mr. Fried had been named in a New York City Council investigation into the fitness of Hugh Quinn to hold his seat on the Council.

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Fried said that he had given consideration to the events of the last few months and had "come to the decision to submit my resignation."

In accepting it, Governor Harriman said that reports from Thomas J. McHugh, Correction Commissioner, were that Mr. Fried had been a useful and conscientious member of the Commission of Correction.

Testimony in the Quinn inquiry has brought out the fact that Mr. Fried headed corpo-

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CAIRO MAKES BID

Seeks to Reduce Role
of Gen. Burns' Force
to Border Patrol

By HOMER BIGART
Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, March 11—Egypt accused the United Nations Emergency Force today of exceeding its authority in Gaza and announced her intention of taking over the Gaza Strip immediately.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser named Gen. Hassan Abdel Latif as Governor of Gaza. The President intends to reduce the role of the United Nations force to mere supervision of the demarcation line between the Gaza Strip and Israel and of the Sinai frontier with Israel.

Taking advantage of the general confusion over the vague directives of the United Nations force, President Nasser took the action at the most embarrassing moment for the force. Last Thursday, following the Israeli withdrawal, Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, United Nations Commander, announced that his troops were assuming responsibility for civil affairs in Gaza.

U. N. Named a Governor

General Burns appointed Col. Carl Engholm of Denmark as Military Governor. Municipal councils were formed in Gaza and three other towns in the Gaza Strip.

The United Nations Commander was acting on orders from Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold that the take-over of both military and civilian control from Israel would be "exclusively by the United Nations Emergency Force in the first instance." Mr. Hammarskjold never defined the duration of "the first instance."

Neither General Burns nor Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, an Under Secretary, who visited Gaza during the day, had any inkling that President Nasser would demand the end of United Nations rule now.

No Advance Warning

Dr. Bunche first learned of the Egyptian action on returning to Cairo tonight. He declined comment, but pointed out that the United Nations had "never questioned Egypt's legal rights in Gaza."

The United Nations had no intention to internationalize Gaza, he said.

Demonstrating once again his acute sense of timing, President Nasser waited until Gaza mobs had provoked a shooting incident before demanding the immediate restoration of Egyptian rule. The United Nations force seems to have no alternative but to yield to the Egyptian demand.

Col. Salah Gohar, director of the Egyptian Palestine Department, said tonight that Mr. Hammarskjold was expected in Cairo Saturday. Mr. Hammarskjold will be told that United Nations troops must leave the town of Gaza immediately and that they must be deployed only
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Music Sleuth Finds Missing Haydn Mass

By JOHN MACCORMAC
Special to The New York Times.

VIENNA, March 11—One of Josef Haydn's two missing masses has been discovered in Austria in unusual circumstances by H. C. Robbins Landon, an American musicologist.

It was known that the mass existed, but since no score was found it has never been performed in modern times. Its history is one of vicissitudes. What has been found is not a conductor's score of the entire work but a complete set of manuscript parts for individual instruments and voices.

Someone who obviously thought he knew better crossed Haydn's name off the manuscript around 1800. It survived through all the wars in the library of Goettweig Monastery in Lower Austria. From there it was taken to another monastery in Altenburg, near the
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NEW TRAFFIC PATTERN, which was initiated Sunday, is shown yesterday during its first weekday test. Both Broadway, left, and Avenue of the Americas, right, had carried two-way traffic until the change went into effect. Now Broadway is one way south and the old Sixth Avenue is one way north. Cross street in foreground is Thirty-third.

Tekoa

18 March 57

Extremists Rounded Up

Special to The New York Times.

TEL AVIV, Israel, March 17—The Israeli police said today that they had smashed a terrorist conspiracy to assassinate the nation's political leaders.

Detectives investigating the murder of Dr. Rudolf Kastner who died Friday, eleven days after he had been shot outside his Tel Aviv home, were reported to have rounded up a large number of extreme nationalists.

The police have not yet established the political goal of the underground movement.

Chief Superintendent Yaakov Nash, official police spokesman, said the gang's ideological leaders were still at large. He indicated that the police knew where to look for them, but that they did not have sufficient evidence for indictment.

Mr. Nash said that the gang was not a direct outgrowth of the terrorist groups that operated during British rule, but that the roots went down to one of them.

The immediate objective, the police spokesman added, was the assassination of persons whom the terrorists regarded as collaborators with the enemies of Israel.

Before the establishment of the state of Israel, the Zionist extremists regarded most of the present Israeli leaders as traitors for having collaborated with the British Government.

Dr. Kastner, who had been a rising leader in the dominant Mapai party, was buried today. He was chairman of the Jewish Rescue Committee in Nazi-occupied Budapest during World War II.

In a judgment in 1955 on a libel action, a Jerusalem district court judge branded Dr. Kastner as having "sold his soul to the devil" on the ground that he made a deal with the Nazis for the release of 600 selected Jews at the expense of the community. The libel action had been brought by Mapai leaders

against Malkiel Greenwald, who had published a pamphlet charging that Dr. Kastner had prepared the way for the mass murder of Hungarian Jews.

The Supreme Court has heard an appeal against the findings, and the judgment is awaited.

Mr. Nash said the police had received reports of the formation of a terrorist gang before the attack on Dr. Kastner.

They cracked down on the suspects after the shooting, and three of the prisoners will be charged with the murder of Dr. Kastner.

During the investigations, the suspects' attorney was arrested and remanded in custody for fourteen days on suspicion of terrorist activities.

The attorney, Yaakov Heruti, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in 1952 on charges of terrorist activities but was amnestied in 1954.

Mr. Heruti's organization has been charged with a bomb attack against the Soviet Embassy and with attacks against butcher shops that sold pork. The police spokesman said that some members of the old gang belonged to the new group but that it was an entirely different organization.

Over the week-end, the police found an arms dump under a hen house on a chicken farm at Kfar Saba, northwest of Tel Aviv. The arms cache included two flame throwers and sixty-one automatic weapons.