

TRUCE CHIEF ARRIVES FOR UN SESSION

UNITED NATIONS, NY – Maj.-Gen E.L.M. Burns of Canada, chief of the Palestine truce supervision organization, arrives today to consult with the United Nations Security Council on peace developments in the Middle East.

The council called a meeting for Tuesday to receive a British resolution commending Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold for his recent mission to the Holy Land in which he achieved cease fire agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

The resolution was not expected to go far beyond commending Hammarskjold's efforts.

The United States, which initiated the move resulting in a unanimous council vote to send Hammarskjold to Palestine, will not even co-sponsor the British resolution, it was disclosed.

This was because diplomats believed there was a paramount urgency in gaining Russia's agreement to any U.N. move on the Middle East.

Diplomats reasoned that, as a result of the visit to Britain of Soviet leaders Nikita S. Khrushchev and Nikolai Bulganin, the British had an "advantageous position" over the United States in seeking Russia's agreement.

The measure emphasizes the necessity of maintaining the momentum for peace generated by Hammarskjold's mission to survey compliance with the Palestine armistice agreements by Israel and the Arabs. It underlines the necessity for solidifying the encouraging results of Hammarskjold's visit to the Middle East.

REBELS KILL TWO EUROPEANS

ALGIERS, Algeria – A pacification center established in the mountains above Mouzaiaville, thirty-seven miles southwest of Algiers, was visited last night by nationalist rebels, who killed two Europeans. Ten native soldiers joined the rebels.

13 LANDS BID UNITED NATIONS TAKE UP ALGERIA

But Council Is Likely to Bar Arab-African Request

UNITED NATIONS, NY – Thirteen African and Asian states appealed to the Security Council today to take up without delay "the grave situation in Algeria." They said in their letter the situation had "further worsened" since the group protested to the council in mid-April.

The thirteen states declared this was "due to the nature and scope of the French military actions which have lately been taken and which have resulted in grievous loss of human life."

The council is expected to meet Wednesday or Thursday to consider the protest. Dr. E. Ronald Walker of Australia, this month's president of the council, sounded out other members tonight on scheduling meetings Thursday morning and afternoon in the hope that the question could be disposed of in one day. Dr. Walker will take a final decision tomorrow.

Only Iran, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and possibly Nationalist China are expected to vote in favor of placing the Algerian question on the agenda. Seven votes are required.

A spokesman declined to reveal the position of the United States delegation. The United States voted last fall against placing the Algerian question on the

agenda of the General Assembly.

The assembly decided last fall not to have a debate on the question. It is supposed that, although they knew their appeal would fail, the thirteen states asked for a Security Council meeting in the hope that this would help induce the Assembly to debate the question at the 1956 session starting in November.

The group at one time considered the possibility of asking for a special session of the assembly this summer. They gave up when they found that they did not have sufficient support. However, some delegates who were unwilling to ask for a special session have agreed to support a debate at the November session of the Assembly.

The request for a Security Council meeting was signed by the eight Arab countries that are members of the United Nations, Libya, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Yemen – together with Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, and Thailand.

India, Burma, Ceylon and the Philippines, which joined in the protest last April, did not sign the letter. Thailand had not signed the earlier communication.

India's failure to support the request for Security Council action reflects the position taken by V. K. Krishna Menon, a member of the Indian Cabinet, during recent meetings of the group.

Mr. Krishna Menon, who discussed the Algerian situation earlier in the month with Christian Pineau, French Foreign Minister, told the group that the French attitude was no "less rigid." He urged the delegates to wait and see whether a settlement could be reached by direct negotiations between France and the Algerian nationalists.

In addition Mr. Krishna Menon told the group that Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, had been invited to visit Paris after his visit to Washington next month and would thus have a chance to discuss the situation.

Pressure from Algerian nationalists in exile in Cairo is understood to have been the reason for the group's decision to go ahead with the request for Security Council action. This was requested under Article 35 of the Charter, which authorizes any member nation to place before the Security Council on the General Assembly any dispute or any situation that "might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute."

Last fall the French contended that the United Nations did not have jurisdiction over the Algerian question because part of Algeria is legally a part of metropolitan France and elects Deputies to the French National Assembly.

NEW START ON CYPRUS

Only one territorial disagreement between NATO members remains in contention.

After the French-German agreement on the Saar there remains only one serious territorial dispute among members of the North Atlantic alliance – the quarrel between Britain, Turkey and Greece over Cyprus. This dispute, which has strained relations between the three countries and has led to incipient revolt and civil war on the island itself, continues to weaken the eastern flank of the alliance. A settlement is all the more urgent because of growing Soviet intervention and the now uncertain attitude of President Tito.

It is therefore welcome news that there are prospects of a break in the deadlock that followed Archbishop Makarios' deportation in March. The Greek Cypriotes have formed an inner cabinet within their Ethnarchy which appears ready to resume negotiations on a more promising basis. It no longer insists on the Archbishop's return as a condition for such negotiations; it is willing to study British proposals for a new Constitution; and it is willing to talk about self-government, offered by the British, as distinct from self-determination as a step toward union with Greece, to which Britain objects at this time and Turkey at anytime. Furthermore, this development gets away from the traditional religious aspect of the Archbishop's rule, so objectionable to the Turkish minority, which has its own "Ethnarch" of equal standing, and gives itself a more secular and democratic appearance by putting political and civic leaders into the foreground.

There has never been any question of ousting the British from Cyprus. On the contrary, the British are being offered iron-clad guarantees for permanent military bases not only on Cyprus but in Greece itself. This should take care of both British and Turkish strategic requirements. But the solution will remain difficult as long as the Greeks insist, in the face of present world uncertainties, on predetermined union of Cyprus with Greece. Self-determination which changes sovereignty can never be an absolute right and, as in the case of Austrian Anschluss to Germany, can be expressly prohibited by international treaty. Only a compromise can end the impasse. It must be hoped that such a compromise will be forthcoming.

There has never been any question of ousting the British from Cyprus. On the contrary, the British are being offered iron-clad guarantees for permanent military bases not only on Cyprus but in Greece itself. This should take care of both British and Turkish strategic requirements. But the solution will remain difficult as long as the Greeks insist, in the face of present world uncertainties, on predetermined union of Cyprus with Greece. Self-determination which changes sovereignty can never be an absolute right and, as in the case of Austrian Anschluss to Germany, can be expressly prohibited by international treaty. Only a compromise can end the impasse. It must be hoped that such a compromise will be forthcoming.

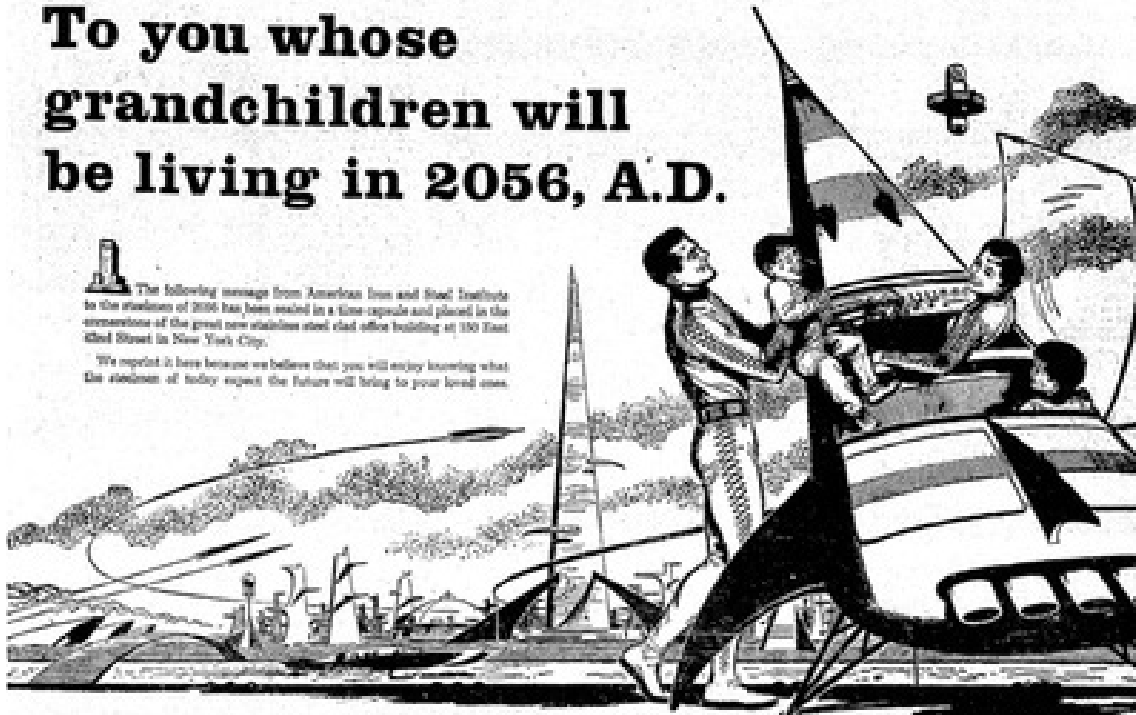
NATIONALIST FLAG FLOWN IN TANGIER

TANGIER, Morocco – The Algerian rebel flag, green and white with a red star and crescent, was flown today for the first time in Tangier. The occasion was a mass meeting organized by the Moroccan Istiqlal party.

To you whose grandchildren will be living in 2056, A.D.

The following message from American Iron and Steel Institute to the steelmen of 2056 has been sealed in a time capsule and placed in the basement of the great new stainless steel clad office building at 100 East 42nd Street in New York City.

We reprint it here because we believe that you will enjoy knowing what the steelmen of today expect the future will bring to your loved ones.



VISIT AMUN'S CONFERENCE SERVICES TODAY!

Located on the Ballroom Promenade, Conference Services is your information and souvenir hub at AMUN.

If you need information about restaurants or places of worship, exciting things to do around Chicago, or questions about AMUN, Conference Services has all your answers. We also have maps!

Conference Services also has wonderful collectables for sale, such as:

- Handbooks;
- The UN Charter;
- Keychains;
- Buttons;
- Lapel Pins;
- "Got Peace" T-shirts;
- "Keep Calm and Caucus On" T-Shirts;
- Winter Garb;
- Flash Drives;
- Lip Balm; and
- Notebooks.

Stop by today before all of the exclusive AMUN apparel and merchandise is bought up by your peers!

T-Shirt quantities are limited, make sure you get yours before they're all gone.

EGYPT'S CHIEF VOWS TO END JUNTA RULE

CAIRO, Egypt — Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser pledged today he would end military rule over Egypt and seek to turn the country into a "cooperative society."

At the same time he reiterated his determination to continue on the road of neutralism between East and West and a "policy of force" against what he called Zionist plots.

In a two-and-a-half-hour major policy speech, the Premier declared the nine-man military junta, the Revolution Command Council that has ruled Egypt since Colonel Nasser overthrew the monarchy four years ago, would be dissolved after the June 23 plebiscite on a new constitution.

At the same time he implied what Egyptians felt the already knew: that he would be the unopposed candidate for the presidency of the republic. The day of the plebiscite and the election of a civilian president, Premier Nasser said, will mark the end of the transition period.

After that the Revolution Command Council will "hand over rule of the people in a way that would preserve the people's rights."

Premier Nasser said all members of the council except one would then be "free." Everyone among the 5,000 in the Cairo University audience and among others who heard his speech over the Cairo radio knew that one would be Premier Nasser.

The speech before delegates from various cooperatives from all over the country obviously was the start of the Government's campaign to drum up popular enthusiasm for a new constitution, a new era of promised freedom and concentration on economic development.

For the last several months the Premier has been largely occupied with foreign affairs. These included the issue of the Arab-Israeli cease-fire proposed by Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, consolidation of alliances with other Arab states into a neutralist bloc, support of the Algerian rebellion against French rule, efforts to expel British influence from the Middle East and recognition of Communist China.

It was apparent that Colonel Nasser, having achieved what he considered a measure of success in all of these areas, was ready now to turn back to concentration on affairs inside Egypt.

The weeks leading up to the plebiscite promise to be extremely active ones. They will start with the departure June 18 of the last British soldier from Egyptian soil and will lead up to Premier Nasser's almost certain election as President.

Colonel Nasser reiterated his policy was opposed to pacts that emanated from outside the Arab world. He asserted his opposition to the Baghdad Pact was not aimed at the Iraqi people but against its bringing foreign influence into the area through Iraq's alliance with Britain, Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan.

SUEZ EVACUATION MAY BE 'HAPPY CHAPTER' GHOST AREAS REMAIN: CIVILIANS, EGYPTIANS GETTING ALONG WELL

Last Tuesday the last soldier of a British garrison that once totaled 70,000 troops left the Suez Canal Zone. Here is a descriptive report on the zone under the Egyptian flag.

MOASCAR, Egypt—A small café in this Egyptian town bears a name in Arabic lettering which Egyptians read "Zee Hawl in zee Wall." That is as close as Arabic letters can get to "The Hole in the Wall" by which this little café was known to the thousands of British servicemen for decades.

The rising tide of Egyptian nationalism which forced the British army out of the Suez Canal also forced owners of "The Hole in the Wall" to write the café's name in Arabic, not English, lettering. The new sign is symbolic of the revolution which has taken place in the Suez Canal Zone in the past 20 months.

Two years ago there were 70,000 British troops in this zone. The last of these soldiers pulled out last Tuesday. This massive British base, once headquarters and cornerstone of western defense for the Middle East, furnished direct employment for 50,000 Egyptian workers. Thousands more made a living indirectly by operating businesses and providing services for the British army.

Civilians Take Over

Replacing the 70,000 British troops are 800 British civilians to keep the base in working order in case the army has to return within the next five years. Defense of the area has been taken over by the Egyptian army.

Combined operations of the Egyptian army and British civilians are small compared to the old days when Britain was here in force. British evacuation has left vast areas looking like ghost towns of the old American West.

Movie theatres once packed nightly by British Tommies hungry for entertainment now have their doors boarded up. Blank windows stare like empty eye sockets at desert sand. Here and there are former restaurants, photo

shops, book stores, laundries, all deserted and slowly disintegrating.

Unguarded buildings don't last long in poverty-stricken Egypt. One nearby peasant will take a window pane. Another will make off with a door. A third will take a piece of roof. At the present rate, all traces of the British army presence will soon disappear from vast stretches of the canal zone. The desert will return to reclaim the area it held before the British arrived.

To reach the canal zone, you leave the fertile Nile Delta, a few miles north of Cairo and follow a ribbon of green along the sweet water canal which connects the Nile with the Suez Canal. This canal provides drinking water for the canal zone.

About half way to the canal is Tell Kebir, famous in Egypt as the spot where the British decisively defeated the Egyptians, in 1882 to begin military control of the area. During the British occupation Tell el Kebir became a huge storage center.

No Troops in Area

British troops have left Tell el Kebir, but a civilian company has taken over.

Turning off the main road, you get an idea immediately of how much smaller the present civilian operation is that the old military installation. One either side of the road are deserted shacks which once housed restaurants laundries, or movies for the troops. Abandoned warehouses stretch for acres.

Within the vast central area is a small perimeter now manned by Egyptian police who keep a careful check on any cars entering. Egyptians are responsible for security of the British in the zone, although inside a smaller circle are British security guards as well.

No British soldiers are left in Tell el Kebir, but in their place are some 200 British civilians and nearly 5,000 Egyptian employees. This group is employed by one of seven British companies now maintaining the base under the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of 1954.

On one side of the Tell el Kebir area is a huge motor park with 2,000 army trucks. A civilian company repairs and services these vehicles and maintains prac-

tically all stocks required for war office needs in nearby warehouses.

The Tell el Kebir operation not only maintains these stocks for possible return of British troops: it also supplies British army needs all over the Middle East. British forces in Cyprus, for example, de-other specific jobs in Tell el Kebir. some of their supplies.

In addition to the civilian firm which services army equipment there are six companies doing other specific jobs in Tel el Kebir. Ammunition limited, for example maintains a vast munitions dept at Abu Sultan. One of its duties is to take defective ammunition to the desert to explode it.

The agreement to turn over the Suez base to civilian contractors was a compromise reached between Egyptians and British. This formula provided for maintenance of a British base without the political complications of keeping a British army on Egyptian soil. Most of the civilians believe the formula is working so well that it may be adopted in other troublesome spots around the world. They say it is proving less expensive and more efficient than maintaining a peacetime base with a huge armed force.

Friendlier Feeling

Most of all, the civilians find far greater cooperation from Egyptians than the army received. The handover of the canal base has been a happy chapter in otherwise unpleasant Anglo-Egyptian relations in the past year.

The Egyptian army already has established its eastern command headquarters at Moascar, and Egyptian officers now occupy the beautiful, tile-roofed villas which once housed British officers.

Egyptian forces in the zone are smaller than the British force which was here two years ago. The total Egyptian army's strength is estimated at 75,000. Well informed observers say three-fifths of this strength is in eastern Sinai, as defense against a possible Israeli attack. That leaves not more than 30,000 in the area once crowded with 70,000 British troops.

VIETMINH BREAKS TRUCE, U.S. HOLDS

'Blatant' Importing of Arms and Troops Is Charged to Communist Regime

WASHINGTON — Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson said today the Communist Vietminh was importing guns and soldiers from Red China "in the most blatant" violation of the truce in Indochina. The country is divided into the Communist regime in the north and a democratic government in the south.

"The communist conspiracy continues to threaten free Vietnam," said Mr. Robertson, whose field is Far Eastern affairs. He added in a speech delivered at a meeting on the American Friends of Vietnam:

"Our reports reveal that in complete disregard of its obligations, the Vietminh have imported voluminous quantities of arms across the Vietminh border and have imported a constant stream of Communist Chinese military personnel to work on railroads, to rebuild roads, to establish airports and to work on other projects contributing to the growth of the military potential of the zone under Communist occupation."

Mr. Robertson said the United States continued its support for the Government of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam.. He said the United States "hopes and prays" that Vietnam's partition "will speedily come to an end." But he said the United States backed Premier Diem's insistence that any unifying elections must "preclude intimidation or coercion of the electorate."

The Assistant Secretary said the Communists had shown "monstrous effrontery" in accusing South Vietnam of truce violations while at the same time, he asserted, they are violating the truce "in the most blatant fashion."

He said South Vietnam had reduced its military potential with the withdrawal of nearly 200,000 French troops and demobilization of more than 50,000 Vietnamese and the shipping abroad of more than \$200,000,000 in war equipment.

On the other hand, Mr. Robertson said, the Communists have increased their strength from seven divisions to twenty since July, 1954, while getting help from Red China.

"By lies, propaganda, force and deceit, the Communists in Hanoi would undermine free Vietnam, whose fall they have been unable to secure by their maneuverings on the diplomatic front," Mr. Robertson said.

He said the Communist Vietminh "have sold their country ot Peiping." (sic)

President Eisenhower said today the United States recognized the "legitimate aspirations of the people of Vietnam for a united, free and independent state."

The President sent the message in a greeting to the American Friends of Vietnam. The organization is meeting here at the call of Lieut. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, retired, who formerly headed the United States military advisory group in Vietnam.

President Eisenhower said the meeting aids the American people in achieving a better understanding of Vietnam and of the problems it faces as a newly independent union.

"These problems are intensified by the division of Vietnam. Which left the northern half of the country under the domination of a Communist regime," General Eisenhower said.

Juvenile Delinquents?
NO! These youngsters are too busy
...earning their way at **NATIONAL!**

5,655 teen-agers are now working full or part-time at **NATIONAL** learning about business and the facts of living!

...and **NATIONAL** is helping them.

NATIONAL FOOD STORES

SAVINGS ARE AN EVERYDAY AFFAIR AT NATIONAL

All articles appearing in this edition of the *AMUN Chronicle* are actual articles first published by *The New York Times*, the *Youngstown Vindicator*, and the *The Newburgh News* in 1956.