



HUNGARY'S REGIME SETS OUTPUT RISE

John MacCormac
New York Times

BUDAPEST — The regime of Matyas Rakosi announced today Hungary's second Five-Year Plan.

It is scheduled to raise Hungary's iron and steel production by 1960 to 3,650,000 tons, which is only about 5 per cent more than was supposed to have been produced in 1954 under the first Five-Year Plan.

The new plan, it is stated, will "correspond to the natural possibilities and needs of our people." In 1960, it is to increase per capita production to 5.3 times as much electric power, 2.3 times as much coal, 3 times as much steel, 33 times as much aluminum and 5 times as much cement as in 1938.

Compared with 1955, the over-all production in 1960 is to be 50 to 52 per cent higher. Light industry is to increase its output by only 25 per cent. Two-thirds of the increased over-all production is to be brought about by a scheduled 44 per cent increase in the use of electrical power per worker.

NETHERLANDS MINISTER TO CUBA DIES IN HAVANA AT 49

New York Times

HAVANA — Gerard R. G. van Swinderen, Netherlands Minister to Cuba, died last night of a heart attack at his home here. He was 49 years old.

A member of the diplomatic corps since 1936, the minister came here last February from his former post in Liberia.

Surviving are his widow in Havana, and two children in the Netherlands. Mr. van Swinderen had served in the Nineteen Forties as acting Consul General in this city. In May, 1946, he received from the Park Association of New York City a scroll bearing a resolution of gratitude to his Government for a gift to the city of 300,000 tulips.

In accepting the scroll Mr. van Swinderen declared the floral gift expressed his country's gratitude for "what the United States did during and after the war for our people and country."

CAIRO SAYS ARABS ACCEPT U.N. IDEAS TO END TENSION

Osgood Caruthers
New York Times

CAIRO — Official sources said today that Egypt had accepted all of the specific items of Dag Hammarskjold's plan for ending the Arab-Israeli border tensions. The sources added that all the other Arab states had followed Egypt in similar acceptance.

According to the informants, the latest draft of the so-called Hammarskjold plan was received today and the Egyptians considered that the mission to the United Nations Secretary General was approaching a successful conclusion.

The only issue that threatened to throw the mission into a deadlock was the withdrawal of Egyptian and Israeli forces from the demarcation line.

Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt has proposed that the troops of both sides withdraw 500 yards from the line. The Israel-

is are said so far to have rejected this proposal on the ground it would leave many of their frontier settlements unprotected against infiltration and attack.

The Hammarskjold plan was said to have mentioned only generally the troop withdrawal proposal. According to the Cairo sources the Egyptians have insisted that the Secretary General specify the exact distance of the withdrawal and try to obtain Israeli compliance.

Mr. Hammarskjold went to Beirut, Lebanon, today following discussions with the Jordanian Government in Amman.

The Hammarskjold plan was said to have been composed of two parts, the first getting both sides to agree to a cease-fire and the second getting specific agreement from the Arabs and Israelis on measures that would insure permanence of the cease-fire.

In the second item there were five general points:

1. The establishment of roving United Nations patrols along the demarcation line.
2. The establishment of observation points in critical areas along the line.
3. Increasing the number of United Nations observers.
4. The guarantee of full freedom of movement by United Nations truce observers.
5. The withdrawal of forces from each side of the line.

Whether the Egyptians would insist on the withdrawal of troops as a condition of their acceptance of the other proposals, even if the Israelis rejected such a plan, could not be determined.

However, the Egyptians continued to declare they had every intention of cooperating fully with Mr. Hammarskjold in the hope that his mission would be successful.

SYRIA SAID TO DELAY CEASE-FIRE: GAZA TRUCE SET-UP BROADENED

Homer Bigart
New York Times

JERUSALEM — Dag Hammarskjold appeared tonight to have run into unexpected trouble in his attempt to obtain an unconditional cease-fire agreement from Syria.

The United Nations Secretary General will fly to Damascus tomorrow and try to persuade Syrian leaders to drop their demand for a guarantee that Israel will not attempt to divert the waters of the Jordan River for irrigation purposes. Israel has refused to give this guarantee.

Jordan and Lebanon also were reported to be stalling on cease-fire agreements pending similar assurances.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization announced agreements with Egypt and Israel on proposals for strengthening the functions of truce observers along the Egyptian held-Gaza Strip. The proposals were made by Maj. Gen. E.L.M. Burns of Canada, Chief of Staff of the truce body.

The proposals provide for the establishment on each side of the demarcation line a number of fixed United Nations observation posts, to be supplemented "when necessary" by mobile patrols. About twenty additional

observers are being recruited to man the posts and patrols.

In the Israeli-Syrian phase of Mr. Hammarskjold's mission to establish peace in the Middle East, Israel's stand on the Jordan project has lead Syria to say it cannot undertake a new cease-fire obligation unless Israel "respects Security Council resolutions." Syria announced several months ago that a resumption of the Jordan project would be regarded as an act of aggression.

The reference to United Nations Security Council resolutions concerns action three years ago calling on Israel to suspend digging a canal in the demilitarized zone along the Syrian frontier "pending urgent examination of the question." But the Security Council took no further action, apparently relying on President Eisenhower's special envoy, Eric Johnston, to obtain agreement on an over-all Jordan water-resources plan financed largely by the United States.

Israel promptly accepted the Johnston plan. The Arab states stalled and finally rejected it. Two weeks ago Premier David Ben-Gurion told Mr. Hammarskjold Israel felt free to proceed with its own Jordan project at any time.

Some observers here believe

Mr. Hammarskjold may take to Damascus private assurances that Israel will not resume work in the demilitarized zone this summer. In any event, he will insist on an unconditional cease-fire such as that he obtained two weeks ago between Egypt and Israel.

This morning Mr. Hammarskjold held a four-hour conference with Ben-Gurion and Sharett and reviewed the discussions he had had with President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt in Cairo as well as talks with the leaders of Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon. Another session was held this afternoon.

He also is reported to have told Mr. Ben-Gurion that Premier Nasser was not ready at this time to discuss the Israelis' demand that Egypt open the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping and cease her blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Although he left Syria, Lebanon and Jordan last week without having won cease-fire pledges, Mr. Hammarskjold evidently hoped these countries would notify him of their compliance before he left for Rome.

Israel insisted that the new arrangements for truce observers be limited to a period ending 31 October

4 DEATHS LAID TO JORDAN

New York Times

TEL AVIV — The murder of four Israeli civilians in the Negev on April 23 held today by the Israeli Jordanian Mixed Armistice Commission to have been a Jordanian breach of the 1949 armistice agreement.

The deciding vote of the neutral United Nations chairman, Comdr. Elmer J. Terrill, United States Navy, favored Israel.

Commander Terrill voted also for a proposed Israeli resolution stating that the commission "views with grave concern the increase in incidents along the Israeli-Jordanian demarcation line in recent weeks."

Regarding the 23 April attack, the commission found that a group of "apparently eight armed aggressors" ambushed an Israeli car on the Elath-Ein Hatzeva road. After killing all four occupants, the attackers set fire to the car and the bodies of three of the victims."

JORDAN PLEDGE REPORTED

New York Times

Dag Hammarskjold obtained today a cease-fire agreement from Jordan in his quest for peace in the Middle East, informed sources reported.

Well-informed sources said Jordan, in addition to a cease-fire, was willing to agree that local commanders seek ways of avoiding border incidents, and possibly to increase the number of United Nations truce observers on the border.

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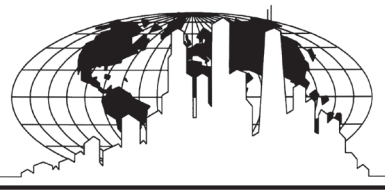
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POLISH RED WARNS PARTY DISSIDENTS

Wells Hagen

New York Times

MOSCOW — The leader of the Polish Communist party warned “politically unstable” elements in Eastern Europe today that they must cease their attacks on party policy or face the consequences. Edward Ochab, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers (Communist) party, denounced “petty bourgeois elements” in the Communist country for trying to undermine confidence in the party. In a lengthy article in Pravda, organ of the Soviet Communist party, the Polish leader also conceded there were groups within the party that were exhibiting “ideological instability” in their attacks on basic Communist policy.

HAMMARSKJOLD IN BEIRUT

Sam Pope Brewer

New York Times

BEIRUT — Dag Hammarskjold arrived here today on the completion of the first round of his visits to the countries immediately concerned in the Palestine problem. He stuck to his policy of silence on the progress and prospects of his mission to ease tensions between Israel and her Arab neighbors. However, there is a growing current of rumor that he may be able to go beyond his original mandate and pave the way for some general settlement of peace between Israel and the Arabs. Lebanon, Syria and Jordan have said that continued peace would depend on Israel's projected diversion of the waters of the River Jordan. They insist that if Israel resumes work on that project in the demilitarized zone along the river near Jisr Banat Yakub they will consider it an act of war. Mr. Hammarskjold apparently will have to try to get Israel to assent to a further suspension of the work along the Jordan. His only comment on leaving Amman, Jordan, was confirmation of a communique stating that the whole field of his mission had been covered in conversations there with King Hussein and Premier Samir el-Rifai.

ARABS DISMAYED BY SOVIET'S SHIFT

Sam Pope Brewer

New York Times

BEIRUT — Arab dismay over the Soviet Union's new “cooperative” Middle Eastern policy seems to grow day by day. When Moscow on April 17 called for urgent measures to end Middle East tension and offered to back the United Nations Security Council in any settlement, Arab leaders had the wind pretty much knocked out of them. There was no conspicuous reaction at first, but that presumably was because they were stunned. Today, almost a fortnight later, the Arab press is full of comment and complaint about that statement and the communique issued after the British-Soviet talks in London.

FRENCH BAR PARLAYS WITH REBELS AS NEW STRIVE FLARE IN ALGERIA

Michael Clark

New York Times

ALGIERS — Robert Lacoste, Minister Residing in Algeria, said in Bone today that the French Government had no intention of negotiating with the nationalist rebels.

“If there has been talk of eventual negotiation,” M. Lacoste said, “it has not come from us. These rumors are started by the rebels and by those who support them.”

M. Lacoste said Prime Minister Guy Mollet agreed with him that the negotiations tending to make foreigners of French inhabitants of Algeria were out of the question.

The French Government has promised to negotiate the future

COSTLY FIGHT RAGES IN WESTERN ALGERIA

Michael Clark

New York Times

ALGIERS — Bitter close-in fighting between French forces and Nationalist rebels raged today in the mountains of Western Algeria.

French Army headquarters said the rebels had suffered “high losses” and the battle was continuing.

At least seventy guerillas were killed in sporadic clashes yesterday.

Twenty rebels were reported

NEW U.N. PLEA FOR PEIPING

Michael Clark

New York Times

UNITED NATIONS — Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, Premier of Indonesia, called again today for

Arab leaders had become accustomed to the idea that they could frighten the Western powers into compliance with their wishes by dangling the Soviet bogeyman in front of them. Now they fear that someone else is pulling the strings. Official statements have tried to put a brave face on the situation, but it is clear Israel's neighbors are dismayed.

FEAR RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL

They are afraid that if the Soviet Union cooperates for establishment of peace in the Middle East, it will mean that the Arab countries will be dragooned into recognizing Israel. The Lebanese press has been full of woe over the British-Soviet

communique. The strongly nationalistic Christian Daily Al Amal said, “The Arabs are on the point of swallowing a new defeat in the Palestine question.” Al Jarida, an influential Christian newspaper, said, “What the Arabs have most to fear is an understanding between an East and West to solve to their [Arabs'] detriment the Palestine question.” Western sources do not put much faith in Soviet protestations of desire to stabilize peace in the Middle East. For the moment the effect has been good because it has paralyzed the blackmailing tactics being used by some groups convinced that they could always threaten to turn to the Russians for arms or money if the West would not play their game.

cafés and fired shots at passersby in widely separated parts of the city. The attackers then retired to the hills east of Constantine. One rebel was killed by police and another was caught.

M. Lacoste said at a news conference in Constantine that the recrudescence of the terrorist agitation meant the rebels had lost confidence in their ability to achieve victory by military means alone.

HE said that the rebels were attempting to widen the gulf separating European and Arab and to turn it into a “river of blood.” He promised summary justice for evildoers under the special powers act voted by the French Parliament March 16.

north of the city of Tlemcen, is the main French garrison post in Western Oran Province. En route to their mountain hideouts after the raid, the rebels were hit on both flanks by a strong force of Legionnaires, Marines and Republican Security companies.

In Eastern Algeria, French marines were reported mopping up rebel resistance at Cap Rosa, eight miles east of Bone.

the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. In a message to members of the Asian-African group here, he expressed the “dear hope” that Communist China and Outer Mongolia, as well as Japan, the Sudan, Tunisia and Morocco soon would become members of the world organization.

MOSCOW WILLING TO JOIN A U.N. BAN ON MIDEAST ARMS

Drew Middleton

New York Times

The Soviet leaders' visit to Britain ended today in Russian promises to future goodwill and proffers of increased trade. These evoked a warm response from Prime Minister Eden.

The talks that opened here April 18 and continued through yesterday are the only high-level contacts scheduled between East and West this year. Both British and Soviet officials regarded them tonight as successful in the extent they had laid foundations for further consultations and perhaps important agreements in the future.

From the British standpoint the most important result, after the prospect of increased trade with the Soviet Union, is Moscow's willingness to play a role in support of any Middle Eastern settlement.

JAPAN'S U.N. ROLE URGED

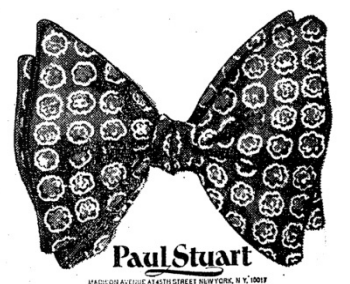
Drew Middleton

New York Times

Japan, “the factory of Asia,” wants to play a useful part in the free world's economic offensive in Asia and Africa, Toshikazu Kase, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, said yesterday.

Speaking before the Japan Society and the Pierre Hotel, he declared Japan had contributed to the economic improvement of Asian peoples through various United Nations agencies, although denied membership because of a Soviet veto last December.

Mr. Kase said he hoped the Soviet leaders would realize that their position was “untenable” and hasten to rectify the “anomalous situation that still prevails.”



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