

ISRAEL WINS A SEAT IN U. N. BY 37-12 VOTE

ARABS INDIGNANT

Quit the Assembly Hall
After Poll—9 Nations
Abstain in Ballot

59TH COUNTRY IN BODY

Israel's Foreign Chief Sharett
Pledges Peace Effort—Debate
Brings Polish Attack

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
The General Assembly admitted Israel to membership in the United Nations at 7:28 last night by a vote of 37 to 12, with nine abstentions.

The delegations of the six Arab states—Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen—walked out of the Assembly Hall at Flushing Meadow in protest before the applause over the election of Israel as the fifty-ninth member of the United Nations had died away. They indignantly refused to make any statement to correspondents regarding their intentions, but drove away to New York.

The Arab delegates, who also walked out when the General Assembly adopted the resolution recommending the partition of Palestine on Nov. 29, 1947, gave no hint of their impending action in their speeches in the General Assembly in the afternoon.

Charge Israeli Violation

They protested bitterly, however, that Israel had refused to comply with the provisions of a General Assembly resolution adopted on Dec. 11, 1948, calling for an international regime in Jerusalem and the repatriation of Arab refugees. Also, they challenged the validity of a Security Council recommendation for the admission of Israel, since Britain, a permanent member of the Council, had abstained.

The Charter requires the concurring votes of the Big Five on all except procedural questions, and the Arab delegates insisted that the Assembly should first get a ruling from the International Court of Justice. This procedure was contained in a resolution presented by Iraq yesterday afternoon, but Dr. Eviatt ruled it out of order on the ground that the General Assembly could not examine the decision of another United Nations body.

The Yemen delegation returned shortly after 10 o'clock for the night session of the Assembly, and an Egyptian delegate came back a few minutes later, but the other desks remained vacant.

Immediately after the vote Dr. Eviatt summoned to the platform Moshe Sharett, Israeli Foreign Minister, who had arrived by plane from Tel Aviv early yesterday to hear the final speeches.

"We enter this Assembly, which represents the collective statesmanship of the world, in a spirit of humility, anxious for guidance and enlightenment," said Mr. Sharett, who re-stated the Israeli policy of "loyalty to the fundamental principles of the United Nations' Charter and friendship with all peace-loving states, especially with the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Now a Working Member

Mr. Sharett took his seat at the desk that had previously been prepared for the Israeli delegation in the back of the Assembly hall, between the Iraqi and Lebanese delegations. United Nations officials said no additional formalities were required, and that Israel would have the right to participate in all further proceedings of the General Assembly on the same basis as the fifty-eight other members.

The vote came too late to permit the Israeli flag to be raised in the area in front of the main delegates' entrance. A flag pole, however, had been prepared in advance, and there will be a ceremony at Lake Success at 10:30 A. M. today.

The General Assembly took up the application at its afternoon session and the debate concluded at 7:30 as a result of the fact that the protests of the Arab delegates.

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Protesters in Tripoli Tear U.S. Flag to Bits

By The United Press.
TRIPOLI, LIBYA, May 11—Demonstrators tore to shreds a United States flag in front of the United States Consulate in Tripoli today and set fire to a number of Italian establishments. The demonstrators, demanding full independence for this former Italian colony, shouted "Long live Russia! Down with America and the United Nations!"

Special to The New York Times.
LAKE SUCCESS, May 11—A United Kingdom proposal that Eritrea, except for the western province, be incorporated into Ethiopia was approved in a subcommittee of the Political Committee this morning by a vote of ten to three with two abstentions.

A second United Kingdom proposal that the western province be incorporated in the adjacent Sudan also was approved by a vote of seven to two with six abstentions.

WAR PENSION BILL IS SHARPLY LIMITED

House Group Confines Benefit
to Unemployable and Reports
Measure as Rankin Protests

By JOHN D. MORRIS
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 11—The new veterans pension bill was further watered down in committee today—to such an extent that its author, Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, voted, though in vain, against reporting it to the House.

The action was taken by the House Veterans Affairs Committee at a closed meeting that had been scheduled merely to formalize its action yesterday in approving pensions on a more liberal basis.

The committee voted, 14 to 8, to confine the \$72-a-month payments to unemployable veterans. By a voice vote, it then cleared the measure formally to the House.

Approval of the limitation was prompted by Veterans Administration estimates, drawn up overnight, that without it the bill would add \$65,000,000 to the cost of veterans' benefits over the next fifty years. Yesterday's action had been based on a \$12,000,000,000 estimate.

As finally approved, the measure's fifty-year cost was estimated at \$8,693,000,000 by Guy H. Birdsall, assistant veterans administrator.

Mr. Rankin was joined by Representative A. Leonard Allen, Democrat, of Louisiana, in voting against reporting the bill. Shortly afterward the Mississippi legislator arose in the House to protest the action of the committee, of which he is chairman.

The employability clause, he asserted, would bar pensions from

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KENNY TO ASK COURT FOR ORDER TO SEIZE JERSEY CITY BOOKS

Mayor-Elect Seeks to Prevent
Any Alterations of Records
to Shield Old Regime

FULL INQUIRY IS PLANNED

'It's All Right With Me,' Says
Hague of Defeat—Fight
for State Rule Likely

By LEO EGAN

The political coalition that de-throned Frank Hague as boss of Jersey City has decided to seek a court order barring the outgoing city administration from destroying or altering official records before it leaves office next Tuesday.

John V. Kenny, who headed the coalition and who will become Mayor in the new administration, said a formal application for an order impounding city books and records would be submitted tomorrow to Judge William Brennan in Hudson County Superior Court.

One of the first acts of the new regime, Mr. Kenny added, will be to order a full-scale audit of the records and accounts of the outgoing administration, headed by Mayor Frank Hague Eggers, nephew of the 73-year-old former Mayor, who was one of the last of the old-time bosses in the United States to yield up his political power.

Drive to End State Rule Seen

While the new regime was making its plans for sifting city records for evidence of illegal acts and misuse of public funds on behalf of the Hague machine, Democrats in other parts of New Jersey were contemplating a drive to strip Mr. Hague of his control of the Democratic party in the state.

Many Democrats fear that unless Mr. Hague's connections with the state organizations are severed the fall elections will result in an overwhelming victory for the Republican State ticket, headed by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll.

In any reorganization of the Democratic State Committee, Mr. Kenny, who was leader of the Second Ward in Jersey City for the Hague organization for many years, is expected to play a leading role. So are former Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein of Newark, who topped all candidates for City Commissioner there in Tuesday's elections, and Mayor George Brunner of Camden.

David Wilentz, who prosecuted Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the Lindbergh kidnapping, and Mayor Michael De Vito of Paterson are also expected to play important parts in any reorganization movement.

In the interview yesterday afternoon in which he told of his plans for investigating the outgoing Administration, Mr. Kenny announced also that he would support State Senator Elmer Wene for Governor on the Democratic ticket this fall.

Senator Wene won the Democratic nomination with the backing of Mr. Hague in a recent primary.

The interview was sandwiched in between posing for newsreels and making an appearance on a television program. Although he looked tired and his voice was hoarse, the Mayor-elect said he felt "fine."

With respect to his plans on taking over, Mr. Kenny said that

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BERLIN LAND BLOCKADE IS LIFTED; FIRST TRAIN, AUTOS REACH CITY; ZONE TROOP RETIREMENT STUDIED

U. S. PLAN WEIGHED

Big 3 Would Withdraw
to Ports in the North
Under Proposal

FRENCH WOULD GO HOME

Presentation of Suggestion
Will Depend on Soviet Stand
in Paris Talks

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 11—The United States was reported today to have under consideration a plan under which all occupation troops in Germany would be withdrawn into restricted areas at the North German ports.

Under this plan, which is being discussed with Britain and France, Soviet troops would be situated on the West Bank of the Oder in Stettin. British troops would be restricted to the area of Hamburg, and United States troops would be concentrated in Bremen.

[Stettin was included in the Soviet zone in the Potsdam pact, but under a separate agreement reached Sept. 20, 1947, the Russians turned over control of the former German port to Poland. Bremen is a United States enclave in the British zone.]

These troops, it is understood, would be obliged, under this plan, to use only sea communications, and France, which has a common frontier with Germany, would withdraw her occupation troops into her own territory.

An understanding apparently already has been reached among the Western powers to reject any Soviet proposal at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris for the complete evacuation of all occupation troops from all of Germany.

It is felt here that total withdrawal of these troops would be detrimental to the economic recovery and sense of security of Western Europe.

However, if Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei V. Vishinsky should demonstrate in Paris that his Government was now prepared to establish a central government in Germany along the lines laid down by the Western powers for the

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

IT'S A REAL HOLIDAY FOR THESE BERLIN YOUNGSTERS



Joyous children hold their lunch boxes over their heads as they get news that there will be no school in celebration of the end of the blockade. The sign reads "blockade free."

Associated Press Radiophoto

ACHESON STILL BARS FRANCO AS FASCIST

Says Spanish Regime Denies
Basic Rights in the Pattern
of Hitler and Mussolini

Secretary Acheson's remarks
on Spanish regime, Page 10.

By BERTRAM D. HULEN

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 11—Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared today that the question of restoring full diplomatic relations with Spain turned primarily upon the attitude of Western European countries that were still opposed to bringing her back into their international family for military and economic cooperation.

This attitude, the Secretary told his weekly news conference, was conditioned by the absence of fundamental freedoms under the Franco regime which, he said, originally and still was patterned on Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. At an-

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Eisler Reported Stowaway; Seizure in Britain Is Asked

By WILL LISSNER

A man who has identified himself as Gerhart Eisler, native of Germany, is fleeing from the United States aboard the Gdynia-America liner Batory, it became known yesterday. The fugitive is believed to be the former Comintern agent named by the House Un-American Activities Committee as America's No. 1 Communist, jumping \$23,500 bail to escape serving a year in jail and other penalties, but his identity has not yet been definitely established.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice moved yesterday to fix the identity of the fugitive. If the man aboard the Batory is the German-born Communist leader Eisler, he will be placed in custody for eventual return.

The fugitive is bound for Gdynia, but the ship, which sailed last Saturday, will put into Southampton Saturday. To make sure that Polish Communists aboard the ship do not balk a return, the State Department, at the request of the Department of Justice, notified Scotland Yard of the incident and asked that top investigators meet the ship on her arrival in the English port. Scotland Yard was asked to hold the suspect.

If Eisler, the convicted Communist agent, has fled the jurisdiction of the Federal District Court, his bail would be forfeited even though the English authorities return him, it was said at the Federal Building.

The forfeiture of the \$23,500 bail would be a blow to the Civil Rights Congress and the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. For a good part of

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FIRST BERLIN TRAIN FROM WEST SEALED

Officials Lock Doors and Draw
Shades to Keep Russians
Out and Reporters In

By The United Press.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 12—The first western passenger train since last year arrived in Berlin at 5:11 A. M. today (11:11 P. M. Wednesday, Eastern Daylight Time)—hailed by a Soviet zone locomotive.

A combined British-American train of twelve cars, it carried approximately 140 Western nationals, including seventy-three British troops and at least a score of reporters.

Anglo-American officials ordered the doors locked and the shades drawn soon after the train left Helmsstedt at 1:23 A. M., the first train to make the West-East run on the Helmsstedt-Berlin road since last year.

The train officials said that the "sealing" of the cars was necessary "to keep the Russians out and to keep you newsmen in." The reporters peeked anyway but saw only a moonlit empty landscape during the eventless three hours

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U. S. Reds Liken Pact to Hitler Axis; Norman Thomas Urges Ratification

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 11—The Communist party of the United States, through a statement filed by its general secretary, Eugene Dennis, likened the North Atlantic treaty today to "Hitler's Axis," and demanded that the Senate withhold any action toward its ratification until after the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference.

However, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, supported ratification of the treaty before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but stressed that he did so with much anxiety because of the "dangers" that might lie in it.

He expressed belief that the pact should not be ratified unless the Senate made it "absolutely plain" that Spain would not be included in it, and equally plain that proposed American military aid should not be used against colonial peoples.

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, committee chair-

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SIEGE ON 328 DAYS

Leading Car Speeds 102
Miles From the British
Zone in 1½ Hours

AIRLIFT PLANES CONTINUE

West Concerned as Russians
Turn Back Some Trucks—
City's Lights Turned On

By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times.
BERLIN, Thursday, May 12—Just as the morning sun rose over the jagged skyline of this broken but defiant city a Soviet zone locomotive chugged wearily into the Charlottenburg Station in the British sector hauling the first train to reach Berlin from the West in 328 days.

Arrival of the train completed the relief of the city from the iron vise of the Soviet blockade.

At one minute after midnight [6:01 P. M. Wednesday, Eastern daylight time] two jeeps and a convoy of cars, buses and trucks roared out of the city for the Western zones. An hour and three quarters later the first cars of a flotilla that simultaneously had left Helmsstedt, in the British zone at the border of the Soviet zone, swept into Berlin to re-establish the land link with the West broken since the Soviet Military administration established a complete blockade of the city last June.

By morning it was evident that the Russians had observed the letter if not the spirit of the East-West agreement reached in New York. Traffic was flowing freely along the Autobahn.

Although there had been some difficulty over locomotives, the Russians had promised to send sixteen freight trains and one passenger train into Berlin each day. Pending settlement of the dispute the trains will be pulled by Soviet zone locomotives.

Western Officials Disturbed

To Berliners who awoke in the night to find lights burning in the streets and in their homes and in-tersector barriers dismantled, the blockade for the moment seemed over. Americans and British in Military Government offices, however, were distinctly disturbed by the turning back at Soviet checkpoints of trucks bound for the Western zones with Western sector exports.

This refusal to permit trucks to pass stems from a Soviet order of January, 1948. Hence it is not affected by the New York agreement on ending the blockade. But the Western Powers felt that the action indicated that the Russians would not give an inch more than called for by that agreement.

The first railroad train since June of 1948 passed through the checkpoint at Helmsstedt, in the British zone at the border of the Soviet zone, at 1:23 A. M., bound for Berlin.

The first car from Helmsstedt, driven by Walter G. Rundle, United Press manager for Germany, arrived at the American checkpoint outside Berlin at 1:44. Mr. Rundle had driven the distance, which the British declare is 102 miles, in an hour and thirty-seven minutes. He said that the bridge across the Elbe at Magdeburg was in good condition.

Aide's Wife Enters City

The first woman to enter Berlin after lifting of the blockade was Adelaide de Neuville, wife of Lawrence de Neuville, consultant to the civil affairs division of the United States Military Government.

The first two railroad trains to start across the Soviet zone for Berlin since June 17, 1948, left the Russian control point at Marienborn early this morning. The first of these was a passenger train carrying correspondents. It moved into the moonlit landscape of the Russian zone at 1:55 after an eleven-minute wait at the checkpoint.

Eight minutes later a freight train of forty-two cars carrying coal from the Ruhr for Berlin passed through the checkpoint en route to Berlin, symbolizing the end not only of the Russian block-

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U. N. ADMITS ISRAEL TO ITS MEMBERSHIP

Continued from Page 1

although vehement, were much shorter than those they had made during the discussions in the special Political Committee. The necessary two-thirds majority was assured as a result of the 33-to-11 vote in the committee last week in favor of admitting Israel.

The Soviet Union did not speak, but Jan Drohojowski, Polish representative, told the Israeli Government that it could "rely on the assistance of Poland and her friends, the Soviet Republics and the People's Democracies of Europe."

The Jewish people know that a friend in need is a friend, indeed, said Mr. Drohojowski, who said that when Israel was in statu nascendi we were the fairies who prevailed upon evil witches." He added that British and United States diplomacy were ready to sell out the new state before its birth and that "the State Department's change of mind occurred for reasons of political expediency in the realm of international affairs as well as of electoral strategy."

Warren R. Austin, United States representative, did not mention this attack, but pointed out that the United States was one of the seven countries that introduced the resolution calling for the admission of Israel, and he said that, "My government believes that Israel would be a valuable member of the United Nations and should be admitted to the organization."

Mr. Austin said that the Assembly was concerned solely with the question of the admission of Israel under the Charter, which states that membership is open to all peace-loving states that accept its obligations and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

However, Mr. Austin emphasized that the United States as a member of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, now negotiating at Lausanne with Israeli and Arab representatives, would "continue to work for peaceful settlement of all outstanding Palestine issues" on the basis of the principles laid down in the General Assembly's Dec. 11 resolution.

This provides that Jerusalem and

Britain Eager to Lift Mid-East Arms Embargo

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 11—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said today that the British Government desired that the embargo on shipment of British arms to Arab states be lifted "as soon as peace and tranquillity are reasonably well established."

In reply to a question as to whether arms shipments could not be resumed to Jordan and other Arab states that might sign armistice agreements with Israel, he told the House of Commons: "I have the matter under constant review and hope that the time will not long be delayed."

When Dr. Samuel Segal, Labor member, asked if it would not be better to sell food and medicines for the relief of Arab refugees rather than arms, Mr. Bevin replied: "We are under contract. We interrupted those contracts owing to a decision for an armistice."

"The people are quite entitled to have those contracts resumed when those conditions are removed. As for the Arab refugees, this country has done more than any country in the world and it would have been very much better if the country which drove them out had not done so."

the surrounding area "should be accorded special and separate treatment from the rest of Palestine and should be placed under effective United Nations control," and that Arab refugees "wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date."

The Assembly resolution, which was adopted without change as approved last week by the special Political Committee, specifically takes note of statements by Israeli representatives regarding this resolution as well as that recommending partition. Mr. Austin said he was certain that, when the General Assembly took up the report of the Conciliation Commission at its September session, it would apply these principles "realistically," that Israel and the Arab states would carry out these resolutions "faithfully according to the present conditions and circumstances and in

the light of all developments," and that they would "realistically" when it took up the Conciliation Commission's report at its September session.

Britain was silent. The only other great power representative to speak in the debate was Jean Chauvel of France, who announced that France would vote for the admission of Israel, instead of abstaining, in the belief that Israel, while administering the part of Jerusalem it now occupied, would agree to an international regime in the Jerusalem area that would bring about effective United Nations protection and control of the Holy Places.

This was the proposal last week presented to the special Political Committee by Aubrey S. Eban, Israeli representative, who said that Israel had not rejected either the internationalization of Jerusalem or the repatriation of Arab refugees, but that both were questions now being negotiated with the Arab countries through the Conciliation Commission.

Following is the roll-call vote: For (37)—Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Soviet Union, the Ukraine, Union of South Africa, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Against (12)—Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. Abstaining (9)—Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, Greece, Siam, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Bolivia announced to the Assembly her acceptance of the Israeli assurances, but El Salvador said she was not satisfied and would abstain.

Abdul Maid Abbas of Iraq, the mildest of the Arab speakers, told the assembly that the admission of Israel would be "the highest consummation of injustice," and he urged a ruling by the International Court of Justice on the validity of the Security Council recommendation.

Mahmoud Bey Fawzi of Egypt pointed out that the Israeli Government had not found the assassins of Count Folke Bernadotte,

Flag of Israel to Be Raised In Rites at Lake Success

The flag of Israel will be raised at Lake Success today at 10:30 A. M. to commemorate Israel's admission to the United Nations. Foreign Minister Moshe Sharet and United Nations officials will be present.

No plenary session of the General Assembly will be held this morning or this afternoon. A night session, however, may be held to take up the question of the Franco regime in Spain. The political and social committees of the General Assembly will hold morning, afternoon and night meetings at Lake Success.

United Nations Mediator for Palestine, and charged that the reputed assassins had been decorated and compensated.

The resolution for the admission of Israel, he said, should state that the applicant had invaded Palestine, desecrated the Holy Places, and endangered the peace of the Middle East. "The admission of Israel would be to the 'everlasting shame' of the United Nations, human rights, and the peace of the Middle East and the world, he added.

Charles Malik of Lebanon, who had led the Arab attack, said that the quality of "Western Christian statesmanship" was at stake, and he reiterated that Israel had failed to give assurances regarding either Jerusalem or the Arab refugees. Mr. Malik's resolution to defer action on the application until the Conciliation Commission

reports to the September session of the Assembly was rejected by the Political Committee last week, and he did not attempt to revive it yesterday.

Assayed Hassan Ibrahim of Yemen pointed out, however, that there were twenty votes in committee for the Lebanese proposal. He said that "power politics" were responsible for the "arbitrary approach" of the United Nations to the Palestine problem.

In words which were interpreted by other delegates as a criticism of Dr. Eban and of Secretary General Trygve Lie, he said that United Nations officials "and their Zionist cohorts" had not been impartial but were responsible for the "twisted procedure" the Assembly was following.

Mr. Ibrahim also attacked an unnamed great power for having aided "this artificial state" while professing friendship with the Arab states, but he refused to say afterward whether he was referring to the United States. Despite various reversals in its Palestine policy over the past two years, some of the Arab delegates consider the United States primarily responsible for the Israeli success that was formally confirmed today.

The Soviet Union was chosen by lot to cast the first vote, and voted for Israel on the roll-call vote.

At the night meeting Israel participated in her first United Nations decision, on whether to postpone consideration of the Indonesian question until the September session of the Assembly. Aubrey S. Eban, who has represented Israel at earlier sessions of the Assembly and the Security Council, abstained.

SIAM IS THAILAND AGAIN

Premier Issues Decree Changing Name of That Country

BANGKOK, Thailand, May 11 (UP)—Premier Phibun Songgram issued a proclamation today changing the country's name from Siam to Thailand.

The name was changed to Thailand before World War II, but recognition of this name by world powers was withdrawn after the country had joined Japan in declaring war on Great Britain and the United States.

Premier Songgram was the wartime puppet dictator under the Japanese. He seized control of the postwar government in November, 1947.

A royal proclamation today declared that the "state of emergency" in this politically turbulent country ended.

In recent weeks the government has announced suppression of a plot against it and the arrest of a number of Premier Songgram's political opponents.

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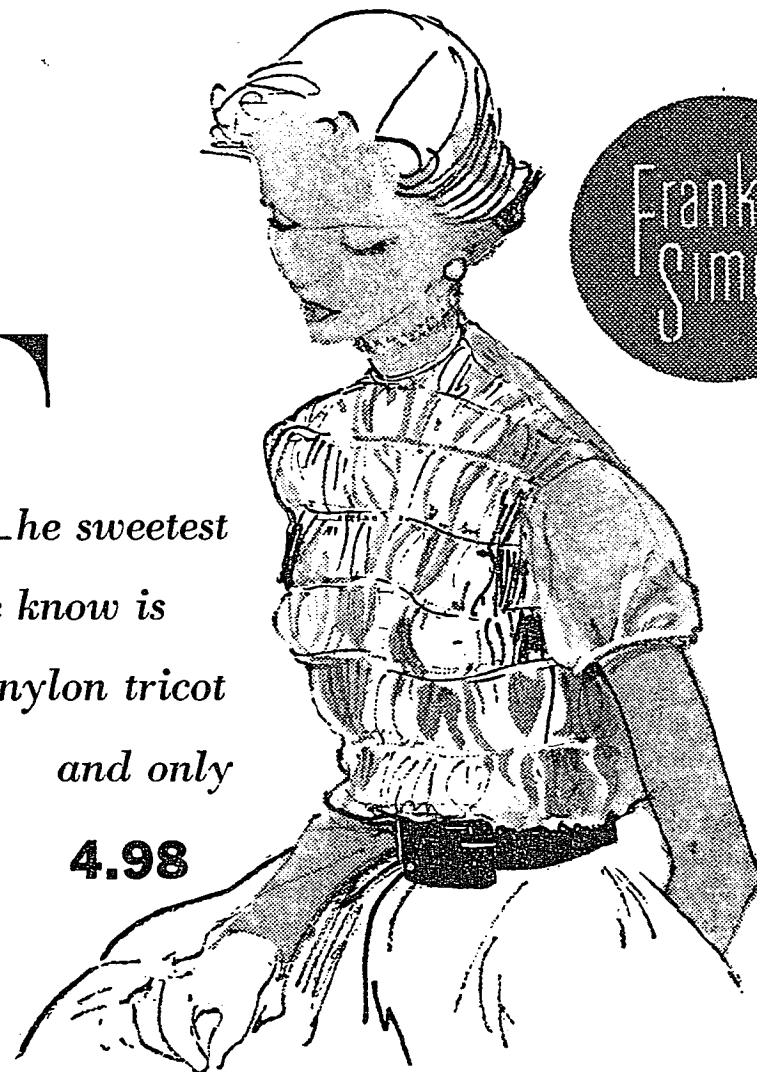
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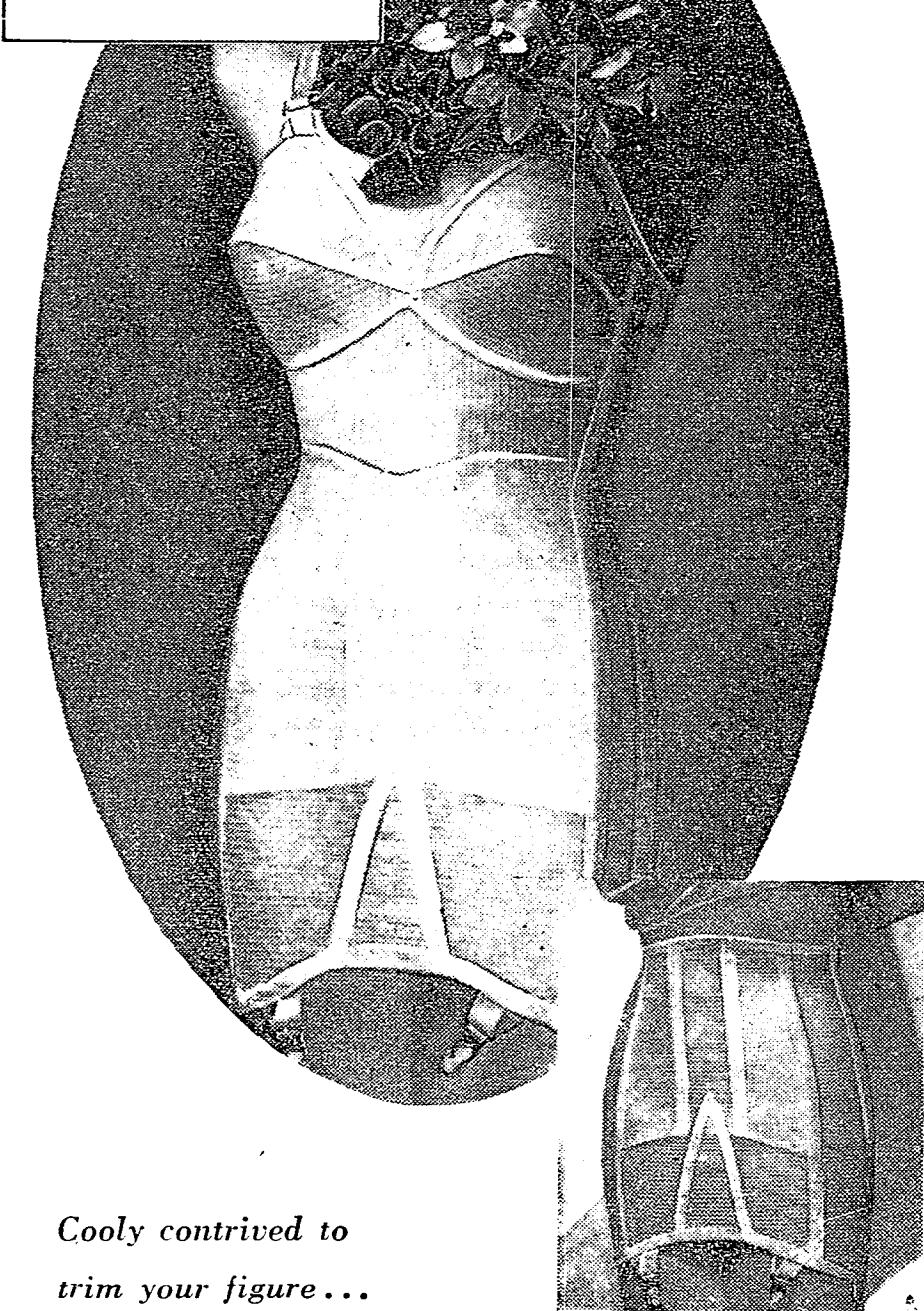


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