

Eban Sees Speedy Solution to Refugee Problems

(Continued from Page 1)
 weapons destroyed by Israel or captured in the war is estimated to have been in excess of \$2,000,000,000.

(Direct JTA Teletype Wires to The Jewish News)

SHARM EL SHEIKH — Israel's Prime Minister Levi Eshkol said here Tuesday he was prepared to meet with "any and each" of the Arab leaders to discuss a settlement of the Arab-Israeli issues. Israel, he said, would enter such discussions "not from a position of strength but from the point of view of reaching a settlement that would benefit the entire area."

Eshkol came here on an Israeli air force plane and toured this southernmost point of Israel's achievement in the war, conscious that Sharm el Sheikh controls free passage through the Strait of Tiran, which had been blocked by Egypt and the closure of which by Egyptian President Nasser had been the immediate trigger for this month's war. After inspecting Sharm el Sheikh, the premier sailed briefly, aboard an Israeli navy torpedo boat, through the waters of the Strait. Later, he visited also Mount Sinai, now in Israeli hands, and other areas in the Sinai Peninsula previously held by Egypt.

Regarding a meeting with the Arab leaders, Eshkol stated he was ready to meet particularly with Nasser and Jordan's King Hussein, "or any other Arab leader, on land or sea, any time, anywhere."

The Israeli premier warned, however, that Israel would no

longer agree to any temporary agreement such as a cease-fire armistice. Israel, he affirmed, "wants a permanent peace from which all the nations of the area would benefit."

TEL AVIV — Israel is about to offer to maritime nations in Europe, Asia and East Africa an "Overland Suez," it was learned here Wednesday. Under the plan, it was declared a route alternative to the Suez Canal would be established by land transshipment of cargoes between Israel's southern part of Eilat and the Mediterranean Port of Ashdod. Both Eilat and Ashdod have modern loading and unloading installations.

A government committee is now studying this plan, under which transshipments of cargoes would be handled quickly, being sent by trucks using highways between Eilat and Ashdod. Israel possesses a large fleet of modern trucks and other vehicles for such tasks.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Britain proposed to the emergency special session of the General Assembly Wednesday that Secretary-General U Thant name a representative to supervise all UN operations in the Middle East arising from the UN develop "A new form of military presence" to help preserve peace in the area.

The proposal, among others, was made by George Brown, Britain's foreign secretary for foreign affairs. Terming his proposal for

the naming of what would, in effect be a new UN mediator as his "main recommendations." Brown said that the "representative" to be named by Thant should be a person whose "standing should be unchallenged" who would go to the area with a proper staff and full facilities.

This representative, he declared, "should advise the secretary-general on the whole conduct of relations arising from the cease-fire and the subsequent keeping of the peace on the frontiers, report to the secretary-general and play an active part in relations with all the parties in the area itself."

Advocating also the strengthening of the UN Truce Supervision Organization, Brown proposed that the first task of the new representative be the recommendation of work by UNTSO, in consultation with UNTSO's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Odd Bull. He lauded Gen. Bull for the work he has done until now and proposed that Thant be authorized to recruit and "dispatch at once any extra personnel Gen. Bull may need." Under the direction of the representative, he said, UNTSO's operation should be expanded.

In this context Britain's foreign secretary called on Israel to allow the UNTSO chief again to occupy "without delay the headquarters from which he was excluded during the fighting around Jerusalem." UNTSO headquarters were in Jerusalem no-man's land in a complex called Government House which had been captured by Jordanian troops, then taken by Israeli

troops which now surround Government House.

Brown said the first interest of the current assembly should concern itself with the interest and welfare of the Arab refugees. Secondly, any settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict should recognize the right of all states in the area to exist "in true dignity and free freedom." Third, "there must be respect for the right of free and innocent passage through international waterways." On this point he implied that he meant not only freedom of passage through the Straits of Tiran but also through the Suez Canal. The fourth point, which he called "really critical," is that the countries of the Middle East must be "freed from the pressures of the Arms Race." He declared it was "imperative" that an agreement on the limitation of arms shipments to the middle east be concluded as soon as possible.

Brown laid heavy stress on the need for maintaining the territorial integrity of all states in the area, as prescribed in the UN Charter. But, he stated, such recognition of the principle "should not lead to territorial aggrandizement."

"I call upon the government of Israel," he stated, "not to take any steps in relation to Jerusalem which would conflict with this principle."

"I say very solemnly to that government that, if they purport

to annex the old city or legislate for its annexation, they will be taking a step which not only isolate them from world opinion but will also lose them the support that they have."

Brown denied Soviet and Arab accusations about Britain's alleged involvement in the war on Israel's behalf, and called upon USSR Prime Minister Alexei N. Kosygin to assist the UN in working out viable solutions to the problems now facing the assembly.

In his several replies to bitter attacks on Israel in the UN debates, Abba Eban indicated that the refugee problem can and is being resolved amicably, that the Red Cross is cooperating fully with Israel and has rejected fabrications about Israel's actions.

Eban has indicated that Israel's current status in a sense already resolved the refugee problem because a way is being provided to protect them and to continue UN action in their behalf. Through a peace agreement, it was emphasized, the refugees can be properly cared for by common agreement and by eliminating the strife created to use them as pawns against Israel.

Full Report on UN Debates, Other Middle East Developments Start on Page 6.

HEBREW SELF-TAUGHT

BY AHARON ROSEN

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| enters (m.s.) | נָכַס .346 | head | ראש .341 |
| neekh-nahss | | rohsh | |
| above | לְמַעַל .347 | box | קַפְסָה .342 |
| l'mah-lah | | koof-sah | |
| below | לְמַטָּה .348 | match | נִפְרוּר .343 |
| l'mah-tah | | gahf-roor | |
| as, like | כְּמוֹ .349 | wise | חָכָם .344 |
| k'moh | | hah-khahm | |
| immediately | מִיָּד .350 | foolish | טֶפֶשׁ .345 |
| mee-yahd | | tee-pehsh | |

... כֵּן, אֲנִי אוֹמֵר, שֵׁשׁ
 בעל-תְּנוּת טוב או בעל-תְּנוּת
 רַע.
 - לא, חֲבָרֵי הַטּוֹב, יֵשׁ רַק
 בעל-תְּנוּת חָכָם וְיֵשׁ בְּעַל-
 תְּנוּת טֶפֶשׁ, אִם תִּרְצֶה, גִּלְדָּה
 וְנִכְנָס לְתַנּוּתוֹ שֶׁל אֲדוֹן לְבָנִי
 וְנִרְאָה בְּעַל-תְּנוּת טֶפֶשׁ.
 - טוב, וְנִכְנָס.
 - שְׁלוֹם, אֲדוֹן לְבָנִי. אֲנִי
 רוֹצֶה לְקַנּוֹת קַפְסַת-נִפְרוּרִים.
 לְבָנִי: בְּבִקְשָׁה, הִנֵּה הַנִּפְרוּרִים.
 - אֲבִיבֶשׁ רַק קַפְסָה אַחַת.
 תּוֹדָהוּ בְּכַמָּה עוֹלָה קַפְסָה
 אַחַת?
 לְבָנִי: קַפְסָה אַחַת עוֹלָה
 בְּעֶשְׂרִים פְּרוּטוֹת.
 - אֲדוֹן לְבָנִי, הַנִּפְרוּרִים
 בְּקַפְסָה כָּלֶם רִאשֵׁיהֶם
 לְמַעַלָּה, וְאֲנִי רוֹצֶה נִפְרוּרִים,
 שְׂרָאשֵׁיהֶם לְמַטָּה.
 לְבָנִי: סְלִיחָה, אֲדוֹנִי, אֵין לִי
 נִפְרוּרִים אֲחֵרִים.
 - שְׁלוֹם... תִּחַן-חַן! אֲמַרְתִּי

כֵּן, אֲנִי אוֹמֵר, שֵׁשׁ פִּסְלֵי-תְּנוּת טוֹב אֵל פִּסְלֵי-תְּנוּת רַע

Reading material in vocalized Easy Hebrew, and also material for advanced students may be obtained through your local Hebrew Organization or by writing to: Brit Ivrit Olamit, P.O.B. 7111, Jerusalem, Israel.

Published by Brit Ivrit Olamit

Hebrew University Directly Hit by Jordanian Shells

JERUSALEM—The Hebrew University of Jerusalem suffered considerable damage during the three-day Jordanian shelling of Jerusalem last week.

Several buildings on the campus, which is now being cleared of shrapnel littering the lawns and paths, were directly hit: one mortar bomb landed near the synagogue, but did not go off (it was later exploded behind walls of sandbags); another shell hit the roof of the gymnasium; and a third came down on the Jewish National and University Library. In the Dr. Saul Kaplan Building for Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, many windows were shattered by flying splinters. A number of water pipes were hit, and electricity and telephone connections to several parts of the campus were cut off.

Also in the library, a large number of windows were blasted. The exhibition honoring Nobel Prize Laureate S. J. Agnon was removed to a safe place from the ground floor of the library building a few minutes before the bombardment began. Although surrounded by heaps of broken glass, the Agnon exhibition is completely intact.

At an early stage, the university set up an emergency committee which appointed Prof. Shemaryahu Talmon, 47, head of the department of Bible studies and a company commander in the Israel Army Reserve, to be responsible for all civilian problems arising at the university during the emergency. Nelson Berkoff, 50, senior teacher in English language and director of English basic studies at the Hebrew University, was appointed to be Prof. Talmon's assistant. Berkoff served for seven years in the British Army. In Italy during World War II he commanded an artillery battery of the Jewish Brigade, and for the last 15 years has commanded an artillery regiment in the Israel Army Reserve.

Guarding the Buildings

Guarding the buildings was one of the foremost tasks of the emergency staff. Some buildings were completely closed, while others were guarded around the clock by volunteers and/or the university's regular guards. The guard duty

included looking after the university's downtown premises — at Terra Sancta, on Mamilla Road, in the Russian Compound and on Jabotinsky Street. A detailed plan was made to black out the whole campus and cover the windows with adhesive tape against splinters.

A fire brigade of 35 volunteers headed Mr. Harry Zinder, head of the Harry S. Truman Center for the Advancement of Peace, was set up with headquarters in the library. The group, equipped with chemical firefighting material, was on duty around the clock for a 72-hour period, patrolling the area being shelled.

In the Eliezer Kaplan School of

Economics and Social Sciences, a large first aid station was set up, headed by the University's veteran leader in this field, Menahem Ben Or.

Of the 906 overseas students from 46 countries (more than half from the United States), no less than 900 chose to remain in Israel during the emergency period and the six-day war, withstanding a tremendous barrage of cables and phone calls from their relatives; 500 of these 900 students, an equal number of boys and girls, volunteered for a variety of tasks, with placement organized by the office of the Overseas Student Adviser.

Thousands Leave to Do Israel Civilian Service

(Direct JTA Teletype Wire to The Jewish News)

LONDON—A chartered plane, carrying 166 Jewish and non-Jewish British volunteers, left Monday night for Israel, the third plane from Britain carrying such volunteers during the past week. The volunteers will be integrated into the life of collectives, border settlements and other farming enterprises.

Moshe Gilboa, chairman of a special emergency committee for Israel, said that the three planes carried a total of 856 volunteers assisted by the Jewish Agency and that another 100 went on their own and were absorbed in 32 collectives.

Letters received from Israel indicated that the volunteers were giving a most important service. In the coming week, when the total of volunteers tops 1,000, Gilboa said, consideration will be given to changes in the periods of time to which the volunteers would commit themselves. He said this was made necessary but the unexpected influx of thousands of young Jews and non-Jews who volunteered and the thousands who have already arrived in Israel. He indicated special projects may have to be developed in Israel to absorb the many hundreds of young Britons who have indicated they want to volunteer their non-combatant services to Israel.

JERUSALEM (JTA) — A total of 1,500 volunteers have arrived in Israel from abroad since the start of the current crisis which culminated in the six-day war between the Arab states and Israel, the spokesman for the Jewish Agency announced. He said that another 3,500 volunteers are still abroad awaiting instructions and registration. More than 100 doctors are among the volunteers already in Israel.

(Thousands of Americans—Christians as well as Jews—hundreds in Detroit—have volunteered for civilian service in Israel. The ban on travel to Israel imposed by the State Department was lifted Wednesday.