

RACHEL'S TOMB HIT BY ARAB SHELL; ISRAELI CHIEF OF ARMY OPERATIONS REPORTS ON NEGEV FIGHT

TEL AVIV, Oct. 27. (JTA) -- Rachel's Tomb, hallowed for centuries since its erection in Biblical times, and located near Bethlehem, was hit by a shell and is partly ruined, a Belgian U.N. truce official reported today in Jerusalem following a visit to Bethlehem. He said the shell apparently came from an Arab gun behind the Bethlehem lines and fell short of an Israeli target.

Col. Yigal Yadin, Chief of Army Operations, addressing a news conference here today, declared: "Our main two intentions in the Negev were to open the roads to the settlements and to keep them open whether the Egyptians liked it or not. Now there are two roads open and the remaining Egyptians are in three pockets--in Faluja, Isdud and in the Beer-Sheva Jerusalem region, where Abdullah stepped in, filling a vacuum created by the Egyptian defeat.

"Egyptian casualties number 2,000, plus many more who are among those still jammed in in the three pockets," Col. Yadin said. He revealed that the "entire front-line Egyptian air force strength has been destroyed" and said that the "Egyptians' proud flagship, the King Farouk, was sunk by the weight of our air force operation. Our air force operation was 50 times greater in the Negev than in any operations previously carried out against Arab capitals.

Referring to the "Ten Plagues" operation, Col. Yadin said that this was undertaken "when we lost patience with the three-month period of semi starvation of the Negev settlements. Just as Moses told Pharaoh 'Let my people go,' so we told the Egyptians and the United Nations--'Let our people pass.'"

An official communique disclosed today that the vital crossroads town of Beit Dibrin, midway between Majdal and Hebron, has been in Israeli hands for the past week, thus refuting an Egyptian claim made tonight that the Jews attacked the town yesterday and suffered heavy casualties.

ISRAELI SETTLEMENT NAMED FOR MORGENTHAU; WEIZMANN, CABINET MINISTERS JOIN CEREMONIES

TEL AVIV, Oct. 27. (JTA) -- With leading Israeli dignitaries--including President Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Interior Minister Itzhak Gruenbaum and others--in attendance, a new settlement was founded early today by Israeli soldiers "somewhere in Israel," named "Tal Schachar" - Hebrew equivalent for Morgenthau - in honor of Henry Morgenthau Jr., general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal who is now visiting Israel.

The colony will serve as the first of a network of contemplated veterans' settlements, all of which will be located on Jewish National Fund land. The cost of the program to the J.N.F., in the area from Jerusalem to the coastal region alone, is estimated at \$5,600,000.

Following a tree-planting ceremony, Israeli President Dr. Weizmann told the soldier-settlers: "We are a people of peace, but now we must live with one hand on the plough and the other on the sword. I trust we will soon be able to live with both hands on the plough."

Acknowledging the tribute paid him, Mr. Morgenthau, visibly moved, declared: "This is one of the greatest moments of my life. I would like to feel that every child born here will be my adopted grandchild. In the short time that I have been here, I have been tremendously impressed by the bravery and courage of the Israeli Army and Navy under Premier Ben Gurion's leadership. You are showing the world that the Jew is a fighting man and in this way you raised the standard of the Jew in the eyes of the Christian world. Unfortunately, the young republic of Israel has few friends in the outside world. You therefore must continue to depend on your own strong arm. Through brotherly love, I hope and pray you will hasten the coming of peace, not only in Israel but throughout the world."

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OFFICIALS DISCUSS LOAN PROJECTS WITH ISRAELI REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. (JTA) -- Discussions on loans to Israel for specific projects have already taken place between Bank officials and Israeli representatives since a recent decision by the State Department declaring that more stable conditions now exist in Israel, it was revealed here today by Sidney Sherwood, a spokesman for the Export-Import Bank.

Sherwood emphasized that the original Israeli application for a \$100,000,000 loan, although broken down into certain categories, had not been presented in sufficient detail for discussion of specific project loans. These details, he emphasized, are necessary to determine to what degree the credit would contribute to the productive capacity of Israel and in turn to the improvement of American export trade.

On the other hand, it was learned here today that officials of the Export-Import Bank, in their discussions with Israeli representatives, have never indicated that the information furnished to them with regard to projected uses of either a general purpose or specific project loan was incomplete or was not the type of information required. The reason given to the representatives of the Israeli mission here in August for suspension of Israel's loan application was a State Department ruling that political conditions in Israel were too unstable at the moment to permit consideration of a loan. Since the decision to suspend the talks was described to them as based solely on the question of political stability, Israeli representatives made no attempt to revise the type or amount of information supplied to the Bank in the original application.

LOVETT SAYS WHITE HOUSE CONSULTED HIM BEFORE TRUMAN ISSUED STATEMENT ON PALESTINE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. (JTA) -- Under-Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett told a press conference today that he had been called to the White House Sunday afternoon to consult on the Presidential statement issued later that day with regard to American policy toward Israel.

Asked if he had cleared the matter with Secretary of State Marshall in Paris, Mr. Lovett replied that he had notified the Secretary of the White House decision. Pressed further to make it clear whether he had time to really "clear" the matter with the Secretary and if there were time for Marshall's reply to reach Washington before the statement was issued, Mr. Lovett refused to comment.

"Do you believe there is a conflict between the White House statement and the position taken by Secretary Marshall in endorsing the Bernadotte plan at the Paris assembly?" a correspondent asked. Mr. Lovett replied that the statement issued by the White House was a Presidential statement and stands by itself. He was then asked if the original statement made by Secretary Marshall in support of the plan had been cleared with all members of the U.S. delegation at Paris. (At the time, Republican spokesman John Foster Dulles let it be known that he had not been consulted on the matter.) Mr. Lovett replied that he did not know and that he thought the answer to that could only be found in Paris.

The Under-Secretary also declined to comment on whether he believed the Marshall statement represents conclusive U.S. support of the Bernadotte plan. As he had said many times before, Mr. Lovett stated, he would not comment on Palestine or on the interpretations made by the Secretary. Asked if a joint British-American resolution supporting the Bernadotte plan is being worked on, Mr. Lovett said he did not know, again referring his questioner to Paris.

DR. JUDAH L. MAGNES, PRESIDENT OF HEBREW UNIVERSITY IN JERUSALEM, DIES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. (JTA) -- Dr. Judah L. Magnes, president of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and leader of the Ihud Party in Palestine advocating the establishment of a bi-national state there, died here today of a heart attack while on a visit to the United States. He was 71 years old.

Israeli Consul-General Arthur Lourie will represent the state of Israel at the funeral which will take place tomorrow. Leading Jewish organizations, including the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, the Joint Distribution Committee and Hadassah, today issued statements mourning Dr. Magnes' death.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, said: "One of the most gallant figures in the history of world Jewry in our day has passed, Dr. Judah Leon Magnes. Gallant and pioneering as a student in the seminary which prepared him for the rabbinical calling; gallant and unafraid in his early espousal of the Zionist cause; gallant and effective in communal leadership in New York nearly half a century ago; gallant and unyielding in his championship of Weizmann's ideal of the Hebrew University, Dr. Magnes has deserved well of the Jewish people."

Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, stated: "The death of Dr. Magnes constitutes a grievous loss to Jewry and to humanity. He was one of the founders of the American Jewish Committee and the members of that Committee will especially mourn his loss. As president of Hebrew University, he created a great instrument of education for the Middle East and for all the people thereof. His intellectual integrity and his uncompromising morality were such that he was held in the highest esteem even by those who differed from him in some of his objectives."

Edward M.M. Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, declared: "As a Jew who thrilled to the spiritual heritage of his religion and to its ethical concepts, Dr. Magnes labored all his adult life in behalf of Jewish welfare, in the United States, in Europe and in Palestine." He emphasized that "for over thirty years we of the Joint Distribution Committee benefited continuously from his leadership and insight, in the conduct of our programs of relief and reconstruction for Europe's Jews."

Hadassah, in a resolution expressing "deep sorrow" at Dr. Magnes' death, said: "As chairman of the Hadassah Council in Palestine, Dr. Magnes selflessly and tirelessly gave to Hadassah the benefit of his profound wisdom and vast experience. In his death Hadassah has lost a distinguished colleague, a wise counsellor and a cherished friend."

Was One of Early Advocates of Zionism in United States

Born in San Francisco in 1877, Dr. Magnes received his rabbinical degree from Hebrew Union College at the turn of the century. He was awarded his Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg two years later. He was one of the early advocates of Zionism in this country and took an active role in the relief and protest projects undertaken at the time of the Kishinev pogroms in 1904. In 1908, he accepted the pulpit of Temple Emanu-El, but resigned two years later because of his advocacy of the resumption of more traditional aspects of worship and custom. He organized the Kehillah of New York City and served as its chairman during the entire period of its existence from 1909-22.

One of the moving spirits behind the organization of the Joint Distribution Committee in 1914, he headed the first commission that went to Europe to arrange for the distribution of J.D.C. relief funds. At the end of World War I, he was asked to undertake the organization of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He laid the foundation for the institution's academic structure and was made its first chancellor in 1925. Ten years later he became president of the university.

J.EWS IN EUROPE ARE ON ROAD TO REVIVAL, WARBURG SAYS; REPORTS ON J.D.C. AID DURING YEAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. (JTA) -- "The Jews of Europe have come a long way on the road to revival, but ahead still lies the tortuous path which they cannot travel alone," Edward M.M. Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, emphasizes in his official review of the agency's activities during the past year, which was released here today. The report will be presented to the 2,000 delegates from all sections of the United States who are expected to attend the 34th annual meeting of the J.D.C. at Palmer House in Chicago this week-end.

Declaring that the establishment of Israel "acted as a beacon of hope to tens of thousands of Jews in European countries and brought promise of the end of homelessness," Mr. Warburg predicts that the abnormal existence in the DP camps of Germany, Austria, Italy and Cyprus will end for a large number of Jews in some foreseeable future. "Today, three-and-a-half years after liberation, there are no signs that Europe's Jews are slowly but surely coming out of the shadows and moving--even if at snail's pace in some areas--toward recovery," he declares.

One of the favorable factors contributing substantially to the improvement of the Jewish position in Europe was the program of economic aid provided by the J.D.C. in an effort to help the Jews to help themselves, Mr. Warburg's report points out. It reveals that while in the period following liberation, 1,000,000 Jewish survivors in Europe looked to the J.D.C. for help, today the number of those who depend on J.D.C.--chiefly for help toward self-support and emigration--has decreased to 700,000.

"The hopes of large numbers of Jews in many countries are concentrated on emigration," Mr. Warburg emphasizes. "The government of Israel has fixed its absorptive potential during these unsettled days at 120,000 for the year--a monthly quota of 5,500 from the DP camps, 4,500 from Eastern lands. These men and women on the threshold of a new life must be equipped to embrace the opportunities within their grasp. The same obligation holds true for that group, smaller in number, which may come to the United States, Canada and other lands. They, too, must be prepared through education, training and work opportunities for favorable adjustment in new homes. This responsibility is in addition to J.D.C.'s ever-expanding emigration operations," Mr. Warburg stresses.

IMPLICATIONS OF DP LAW DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE OF UNITED SERVICE FOR NEW AMERICANS

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. (JTA) -- Implications of the new law for admission of displaced persons to the United States were discussed here today at a conference of the United Service for New Americans attended by representatives of 100 civic organizations and welfare agencies. Principal speakers at the gathering was Harry M. Rosenfield, a member of the Displaced Persons Commission.

"The Displaced Persons Act is an immigration law, but it is an immigration law with 'the New Look,'" Mr. Rosenfield said. "It is unique in American immigration practice, he stressed, because it is as much a resettlement law as an immigration law. 'Hitherto, our immigration laws brought people to the shores of our country without any attention to what happened to them thereafter,'" he said. "This law is different. It is interested in where they are going, what they are going to do when they get there, and where they are going to live. The resettlement aspects of the DP law loom very large, particularly to organizations of the kind represented by United Service for New Americans."

Calling for cooperation between voluntary organizations and the DP Commission, Mr. Rosenfield emphasized that "without such cooperation the program is doomed