

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

THE WEATHER

Fair and continued quite warm today through tomorrow. Temp. range: today 90-70; Sat. 91-66. Temp.-Hum. Index: today 78; Sat. 78. Full U.S. report on Page 95.

SECTION ONE

VOL. CXVI....No. 39,950

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1967

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LINDSAY VETOES BUDGET CHANGES; CHARGES POLITICS

Rejects Cuts and Additions
Made by the Democrats on
the Council and Board

WARNS OF NEW TAXES

But O'Connor, Ross Accuse
Him of 'Smokescreen' for
His Campaign in '69

By THOMAS P. RONAN
With only one exception, Mayor Lindsay vetoed yesterday all the reductions and additions made in his \$5,183,508,877 expenditure budget for 1967-68 by the Democratic-controlled Board of Estimate and City Council.

The two bodies cut \$25.2-million from the Mayor's proposals, and added \$19.3-million of their own projects, for a net reduction of \$5,995,000. In both cases the Democrats have the required two-thirds votes to override the vetoes. They have until June 20 to do so.

The biggest cut, and the one to which the Mayor objected most strenuously, was one of \$23-million that he had set aside for expected pay increases for city employees.

Other Cuts by Democrats

The Democrats also eliminated \$250,000 requested for Little City Halls, cut the Department of Buildings' proposed budget by \$250,000 and reduced the amounts allotted to the Highways Department and Office of Labor Relations.

Among the largest increases were \$7-million for the Board of Education, mostly to expand kindergartens in depressed areas; \$5-million for 50 additional day-care centers, where mothers on welfare could leave

To Our Readers

Beginning next Sunday, June 18, the newsstand price of the Sunday New York Times in the New York metropolitan area and all of Long Island will be 40 cents.

Beyond the 50-mile metropolitan area the price will be 60 cents.

Vance Quits, Nitze Gets Defense Post



The New York Times
Paul H. Nitze

Special To The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 10—The resignation of Cyrus R. Vance as Deputy Secretary of Defense was accepted with "deepest reluctance and regret" by President Johnson today and caused him to shift three top officials at the Pentagon.

Paul H. Nitze, the Secretary of the Navy, will be nominated to succeed to the

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

CITY GHETTOS GET

U.S. PLANES BOMB A PLANT IN HANOI; ONE JET DOWNED

First Raids on Capital in 3
Weeks—Rail Yards Are
Also Struck in North

By The Associated Press
SAIGON, South Vietnam, June 10—Jet planes from three United States aircraft carriers bombed an electric power plant in Hanoi today and targets on the city's outskirts. One Navy F8 Crusader was lost, American spokesmen said.

The planes, from the carriers Constellation, Bon Homme Richard and Enterprise, flew through groundfire from the defense network known as the "iron triangle." The North Vietnamese Air Force offered no battle although several MIG's were sighted.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, reported from Hanoi that three United States planes had been shot down. The North Vietnamese press agency said that four United States planes had been downed and that several of the pilots were captured. It charged that the raiding squadrons had "bombed and strafed residential quarters."

The raids followed an enemy mortar attack earlier today against five United States and South Vietnamese installations around Pleiku. The attacks left 26 dead—including 2 Americans—and 121 wounded.

Third Raid on Plant

The power plant, which is 1.1 miles from Hanoi's geographic center, has been raided twice before.

The Crusader was the 578th U.S. plane reported downed over North Vietnam.

The raids on the capital were the first in three weeks. The last previous strike, close to Hanoi was on May 22, when

CEASE-FIRE IN SYRIA ACCEPTED; ISRAELIS HOLD BORDER HEIGHTS; SOVIET BREAKS TIES TO ISRAEL

A 30-HOUR BATTLE

Uphill Fight in Syria
Called More Difficult
Than Sinai Drive

By SYDNEY GRUSON
Special to The New York Times
TEL AVIV, June 10—Israeli sources said today that after less than 30 hours of fierce fighting, Israel's armed forces had won a major victory over Syria.

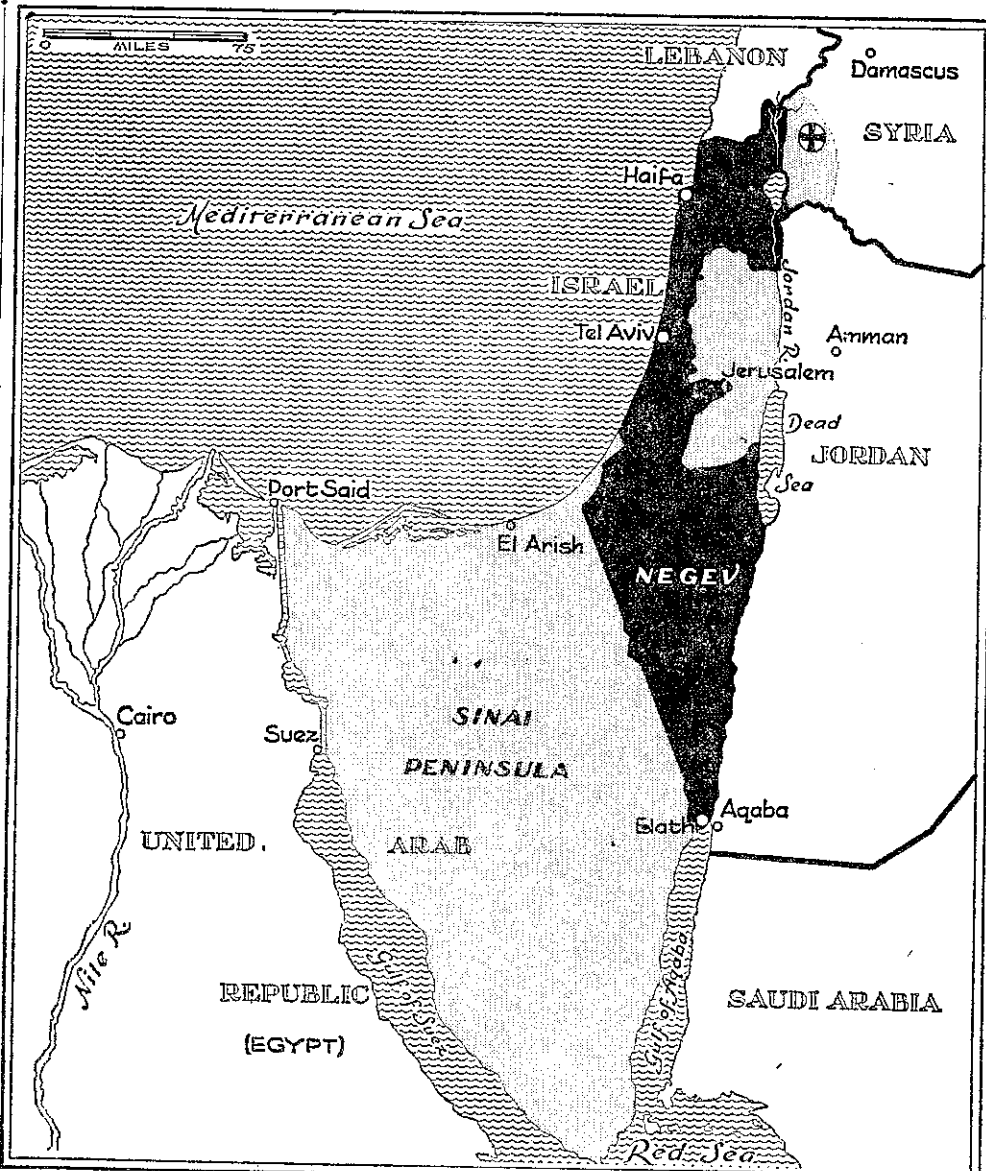
It has been a bloody and bitter fight in the north up onto high ground unlike the rolling terrain that the Israelis faced in their lightning advance earlier in the week against the forces of the United Arab Republic and Jordan.

If El Quneitra, 10 miles inside Syria, is in Israeli hands, as reported by Syria, the road to Damascus, the Syrian capital, 40 miles from Israel, and possibly even to Baghdad, Iraq's capital, 500 miles away, is open. But, according to the most reliable sources, the journey will not be taken.

[After having first reported that the Israelis had occupied El Quneitra, the Syrians said in a second communiqué Saturday that fighting was still going on in the town.]

Road to Damascus Open

Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israel's Defense Minister, told Lieut. Gen. Odd Bull, the United Nations representative here, that



The New York Times
WAR'S AFTERMATH: Israel (present territory shown by dark shading) said war had wiped out past armistice pacts and indicated borders would have to change. Area overrun by her forces is in light shading. Cease-fire in the Syrian area (cross), was accepted.

U.N. FIXES TERMS

Thant Tells Council of
Plans for Controls—
Firing Said to Halt

U Thant's report to the U.N.
will be found on Page 33.

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 10—Syria and Israel have accepted United Nations arrangements for a cease-fire and a standstill in Syria, the last Middle Eastern battleground, Secretary General Thant announced today.

Syrian and Israeli representatives at the United Nations said they considered that the cease-fire was now effective in the battle zone.

Lieut. Gen. Odd Bull, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, reported to Mr. Thant that United Nations observers would be in position with liaison officers of the local Israeli and Syrian commands at El Quneitra in Syria, and Tiberias, in Israel, tomorrow morning. Syria and Israel have charged infringements of the cease-fire arrangements in these areas.

The announcement quieted, temporarily at least, a protracted quarrel in the Security Council over responsibility for

more to the City University to increase professors' pay and to provide for other services.

In the one exception to the vetoes, the Mayor accepted a \$10-million cut in the \$648.3-million budgeted for principal and interest payments on city loans. Controller Mario A. Proccacino has said other funds will be available to offset this reduction.

In his veto message the Mayor charged again that Board and Council had yielded "to political temptation," and their actions could lead to new or increased taxes, or to deficit financing.

Frank D. O'Connor, the City Council President, and David Ross, its majority leader, countered with the accusation that the Mayor was "trying to set the city up for new taxes with a powerful propaganda smoke-screen."

"He wants those taxes soon

Continued on Page 44, Column 1

Sports News

THOROUGHbred RACING
Mrs. Edwin K. Thomas's Furl Sail, ridden by Jacinto Vasquez, scored a wire-to-wire victory yesterday in the \$97,800 Mother Goose Stakes at Aqueduct. In this second of the New York Racing Association's three-race series for 3-year-old fillies, Furl Sail scored by four lengths over Quillo Queen. Furl Sail returned \$3.40, \$2.60 and \$2.40 for \$2 across the board. Her time for the mile and an eighth was 1:43 4-5.

BASEBALL

The Mets traded Jack Hamilton, a right-handed pitcher, to the California Angels for Nick Willhite, a left-handed starter. Hamilton's won-lost record with the Mets was 2-0 in relief and Willhite had a 0-2 record with the Angels. The Mets game against the Cubs in Chicago was rained out in the fifth inning.

The Cincinnati Reds, the National League leaders, pounded out 14 hits as they coasted to a 9-4 victory over the Houston Astros at Cincinnati.

AUTOMOBILE RACING

Fords held the early lead in the 24 Hours of Le Mans, the endurance race in France. Mario Andretti of Nazareth, Pa., and Lucien Bianchi of Belgium held the lead after three hours and Dan Guernsey of Costa Mesa, Calif., and A. J. Foyt of Houston were second. Both teams were driving Ford Mark IVs. Ferraris were running third and fifth and a Chaparral was fourth.

Details in Section 5.

PLANS FOR SUMMER

Many-Pronged Aid Projects List Entertainment, Job Offers and Sports

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

Although it was past 10 P.M., Harlem's hot and humid 122d Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues teemed with people and was almost as bright as day.

Percy Malloy gave the cards a loud shuffle on the table that was placed in the gutter between two parked cars. Having just "demolished" James Gilliard in a game of tonk, a simple form of gin rummy, he now threw out a challenge to the block's almost-undisputed tonk champion, Walter Birdsong.

"I'm the greatest," Mr. Malloy boasted. "I'm the Cassius Clay—the Muhammad Ali of the card table."

Mr. Birdsong took Mr. Gilliard's seat on a garbage can, picked up his cards and then laid them down in one spread after another on the clearly lighted table to win the game.

"These new street lights are wonderful," said Mrs. Alice Rickett, one of the kibitzers.

The 400-watt spotlights—10

Continued on Page 78, Column 5

Spencer Tracy Dies at Age of 67; A Hollywood Star for 37 Years

Special to The New York Times
HOLLYWOOD, June 10—Spencer Tracy, whose calm manner and rough-hewn face symbolized the justice-driven American man of action in scores of movies, died of a heart attack today in his Beverly Hills home. His age was 67.

He had recently completed "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner," his ninth film with Katharine Hepburn, a friend of many years.

Mr. Tracy, who was stricken at 6 A.M., died before a physician arrived with Carroll Tracy, his brother. The actor had suffered from a heart ailment for nearly 10 years.

Arriving shortly afterward were Mr. Tracy's estranged wife, Louise; their son, John, and daughter, Susan. They were followed by Miss Hepburn and George Cukor, the director, and the actor's business manager, Ross Evans.

Along with Clark Gable and

lary barracks six miles from the city.

There had been reports—never officially confirmed—that United States planes had been avoiding Hanoi and Haiphong in favor of supply targets elsewhere.

United States aircraft also flew strikes against rail facilities in North Vietnam and widely scattered targets in South Vietnam.

The mortar attacks around Pleiku caused the most damage at a camp where about 1,000 Montagnards—mountain tribesmen—were being trained. Many of the Montagnards were in the camp with their wives and children.

The heaviest casualty toll, military sources said, was among the women and children.

Official figures listed 24 Montagnards as killed and 70 as wounded. Two Americans were killed in mortar attacks on United States artillery positions.

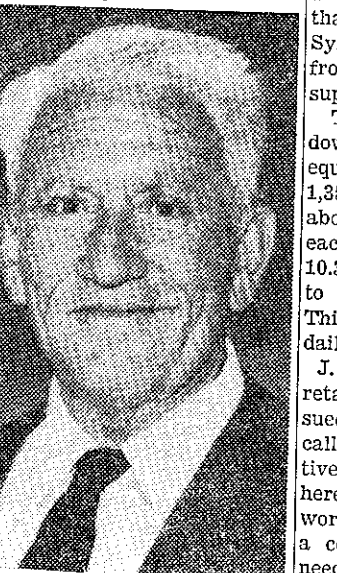
American officers at the scene, however, listed 36 Montagnards dead. They also reported that 51 Americans had been wounded in the mortar barrages.

Some mortar rounds crashed through the tin roofs of long stucco barracks jammed with Montagnards and their wives. Three rounds ripped into one of the women's barracks, killing five women.

The two Americans who were

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Spencer Tracy Dies at Age of 67; A Hollywood Star for 37 Years



United Press International
Spencer Tracy

Gary Cooper, Mr. Tracy was one of the last screen titans of a generation, a star whose name

Continued on Page 86, Column 1

cease fighting if Syria did. The Israelis also told General Bull that Israel was prepared to participate in arrangements to oversee the cease-fire.

Russian-speaking foreign correspondents on the northern front reported that they had overheard conversations in Russian, indicating the presence of Soviet advisers with the Syrian troops. The Israelis would not comment on the possible presence of the Russians.

Soviet army officers have been known to advise and train Syrian units, particularly tank

Continued on Page 32, Column 1

AN OIL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY U.S.

Industry Asked to Draft Plan to Insure Petroleum Flow into Western Europe

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 10—The Government declared an oil emergency today because of the Middle East crisis.

It called on the United States oil industry to draft plans to overcome the disruption of petroleum from the Middle East. The major immediate problem is the mobilization of a tanker fleet to move alternate available supplies, mainly to Western Europe initially.

The closing of the Suez Canal and the shutdown of pipelines that terminate in Lebanon and Syria cut off most of the oil from Arab countries, which feed supplies to Western Europe.

The canal and pipeline shutdowns disrupted the flow of oil equivalent to the capacity of 1,350 T-2 tankers that hold about 150,000 barrels of oil each. The Middle East supplies 10.3 million barrels of oil a day to non-Communist countries. This is one-third of the world's daily oil consumption.

J. Cordell Moore, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who issued the emergency declaration, called a meeting of representatives of major oil companies here next Tuesday to begin work on plans that will assure a continued flow of oil where needed. The United States gets less than 5 per cent of its oil needs from the Middle East and would not be affected unless

Continued on Page 25, Column 1

SHARE SUMMER with a child. Give to The Fresh Air Fund, New York 10036. The New York Times Appeal for The Fresh Air Fund—Advt.

Israel Rules Out Return to Frontiers

By United Press International

JERUSALEM, June 10—Israel said today that her victories over Arab forces had wiped out previous armistice agreements and that she would not return to earlier frontiers.

The Information Minister, Yisrael Gailille, said his country "cannot return to the 1949 armistice agreement and boundaries determined by those agreements."

He said armies, tanks and planes of the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Syria and

Continued on Page 32, Column 1

Nasser Decides to Remain, Yielding to 'People's Will'

By ERIC PACE

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, June 10—Gamal Abdel Nasser declared today that he had decided to remain in office "in view of the people's determination to refuse my resignation."

His decision, disclosed in a broadcast message, set off a wave of dancing and cheering among the hundreds of thousands of Egyptians who had thronged Cairo's dusty streets to demonstrate their support for the 49-year-old President.

[President Nasser was granted sweeping powers by the National Assembly after

Continued on Page 31, Column 1

Joseph Cardinal Ritter, 74, Dies; Liberal Archbishop of St. Louis

Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, June 10—Joseph Elmer Cardinal Ritter, a progressive leader in the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States and one of the principal figures of Vatican Council II, died here today. He was 74 years old.

Cardinal Ritter had suffered a mild heart attack on Monday and a more severe one Wednesday. He died at DePaul Hospital early this morning. "His heart just failed," said his physician, Dr. Christopher G. Vournas.

A religious vigil had been kept at the hospital since Wednesday. The Cardinal's sister, Sister Marie Catherine Ritter of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, arrived from Bardonia, Ky. A brother, Dr. Harry N. Ritter of Louisville, Ky., a retired eye specialist, was advised not to make the trip here because of his own heart condition.

A concelebrated funeral mass

Continued on Page 36, Column 3

Israel Rules Out Return to Frontiers

Iraq had nullified the armistice agreements.

"Israel cannot agree to return to the status quo before this happened," Mr. Gailille said.

The Information Minister said his Government had been holding consultation to "assure the victories achieved on the battlefields" by Israeli forces.

Mr. Gailille did not go into details. Israel already has said she intended to keep all of the city of Jerusalem, previously shared with Jordan.

Continued on Page 32, Column 4

Israel Rules Out Return to Frontiers

She also may try to keep some Jordanian territory west of the Jordan River. The Old City of Jerusalem and the West Bank of the Jordan were captured from Jordanian forces.

Israel has rejected pressure from the Soviet Union to get the Israelis to return to their previous borders. Moscow announced today that it was breaking diplomatic relations with Israel.

Mr. Gailille referred to the

Continued on Page 32, Column 4

SOVIET THREATENS 'SANCTIONS' MOVE

Breaking Relations, Moscow Warns Israel to Halt War—Czechs Also Cut Ties

By PETER GROSE

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, June 10—The Soviet Union broke diplomatic relations with Israel today and warned it would undertake sanctions if Israeli forces failed to observe the United Nations cease-fire.

[Czechoslovakia followed the Soviet Union in severing ties with Israel, Reuters reported. In Tel Aviv, Israeli officials declined comment on the diplomatic developments, according to United Press International.]

Moscow's decision came after the Soviet Union had rallied a strong pro-Arab commitment from six East European Communist nations in a meeting here yesterday. Diplomatic analysts regarded the obtaining of the commitment as an effort to shore up a threatened erosion of Soviet influence in the Arab world.

The joint statement yesterday by leaders of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia promised "everything necessary" in aid to the Arab countries to deliver a "resolute rebuff" to Israel if the Israelis did not withdraw from the territories seized from the Arabs.

A note conveying the Soviet decision to break diplomatic ties was handed to the Israeli Ambassador in Moscow, Katriel Katz at 2.30 P.M. (7:30 A.M., New York time) while the United Nations Security Council

Continued on Page 32, Column 7

resolutions of the cease-fire resolutions adopted unanimously by the Council.

Control Centers Planned

The gist of General Bull's proposals, as reported by Mr. Thant, was as follows:

The cessation of all firing and troop movement at 1630 hours Greenwich Mean Time. This was 12:30 Eastern Daylight Time. [A United Nations spokesman in Jerusalem said that the cease-fire became effective at 1830 hours Greenwich Mean Time, two hours after the time set by General Bull, Reuters reported. The spokesman said the chairman of the Syrian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission had reported that firing died down on both sides at that time.]

The chairman of the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission is to re-establish the control center at El Quneitra with observers positioned on the Syrian side in company with representatives of the Syrian command by tomorrow morning.

The officer in charge of the United Nations control center at Tiberias is to make contact with the senior Israeli delegate there to prepare for the stationing of observers on the Israeli side in liaison with representatives of the local command tomorrow morning.

"Both sides have now noti-

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*Included in all copies in the New York metropolitan area and adjacent territory.

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NASSER DECIDES TO KEEP HIS POST

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

in view of what he called "serious setbacks" in this week's fighting with Israel. He said he took full responsibility for the turn of events, which has left Cairo anxious and subdued.

His announcement that he would remain in office, coming only about 16 hours after his speech, sent Cairo's crowds into exultation. The dry air abruptly rang with the zagrouta—the Arab woman's traditional shrill cry of joy, which is usually uttered at times of family happiness like weddings.

In his message Mr. Nasser said a referendum should be held—he did not specify what question the electorate would be asked to decide, but from the context of his remarks it was evident that it would in effect be a vote of confidence on the performance of his regime—after "all the traces of aggression are erased." He did not elaborate, nor did he indicate when he would hold the vote, in which he appeared certain to win overwhelming support from the more than 30 million Egyptians.

Besides dispelling the gloom over the military situation the President's about-face demonstrated his hold over the loyalties and emotions of the high-

strung populace. Western observers critical of the President said this seemed to have been his intent.

It appeared to leave him the unrivaled master of his citizenry. There were no overt signs of a challenge to his authority.

His message was read before the 360 members of the National Assembly—who earlier decried the prospect of Mr. Nasser's resignation—by Anwar Sadat, the Speaker.

The emotional tones of Mr. Sadat, a former army officer, were relayed from the domed building across the nation by the Cairo radio.

Message Read by Speaker

According to an official translation, the message said:

"I wished, if the nation had helped me, to stand by my decision to resign. [But] no one can imagine my feelings at this moment in view of the people's determination to refuse my resignation. I feel that the people's will cannot be refused; therefore I have decided to stay where the people want me to stay until all traces of aggression are erased. Afterward there should be a plebiscite. The people alone is—the eternal leader."

Mr. Nasser who has been President since 1956, had said he would go before the Assembly in person but he did not, apparently because enthusiastic crowds might have blocked his way.

The crowds began to disperse this afternoon, without violence or serious disorder, according to initial reports.

But usually reliable sources

reported that the British Consulate in Port Said was burned down by a mob. There were no casualties.

Mr. Nasser and the press have charged that Britain as well as the United States rendered military support to Israel during the fighting this week, London and Washington have repeatedly denied the allegations.

Defense Chief Resigns

The ranking Egyptian officer, Field Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer and the Defense Minister, Shamseddin Badran, also announced their resignations last night. There was no indication today that they had changed their minds. They were not mentioned in the demonstrators' chanting.

Earlier, Vice President Zakariya Mohieddine declined to take over the Presidency. Mr. Mohieddine, whom Mr. Nasser put forward as his successor, said in a two-minute radio speech today: "Like other citizens of this nation, I accept no leadership but his leadership." He added that, "as for myself, I do not accept" the Presidency.

Crowds of young men and peasants brought in aboard dusty buses from the countryside shouted "Ya Gamal! Ya Gamal!" ("Ya" is the Arabic equivalent of "O") and bearing portraits of Mr. Nasser as Mr. Mohieddine's address was broadcast.

There was no indication of any faltering of the central government. The Cairo radio continued its programming un-

impaired and the Egyptian national news service poured out reports of assurances of support to President Nasser, from all over the Arab world.

The deployment of security forces within the city seemed intended entirely to cope with possible civilian disorders and there was no armor abroad in the capital.

A close friend and confidant of the President since they fought together in the Palestine war of 1948, Vice President Mohieddine warmly expressed his loyalty today. He said that "President Nasser's decision [to resign] came as a surprise to me and to all our people because he did not want anyone to know about it—for he wanted to bear the responsibility."

'Now More Than Ever'

"Circumstances now more than ever required the leadership of the man who has led us from 1952 until today," he added, referring to the year of the successful military coup against Egypt's last King, Farouk.

The Cairo Government took extreme security precautions around foreign embassies and luxury hotels. A shiny red fire truck was parked near of the U. S. Embassy and policemen erected iron-grill barriers in streets leading to the pale yellow building.

For the first time harsh though oblique criticism of the Soviet Union appeared in the Cairo press. Cairo residents privately expressed bitterness that Moscow had failed to support the United Arab Republic militarily.

Mohammed el-Table, co-editor

of the weekly Akhbar el Yom, in an editorial made public today, said: "I wish that words were deadly poison in the throats of the leaders of the great power that was supposed to be our friend and could have supported us in repelling new tripartite aggression."

He said that the leaders "could have provided us with air cover if they had wanted to, as the United States and Britain did for Israel."

The news that the Soviet Union had broken relations with Israel reached Cairo, but there was no immediate reaction to it.

There was also no immediate official reaction to Israel's announcement that she would not return to the frontiers established by the 1948-49 armistice agreements.

U.S. Consulate Set Afire

The Egyptian national news agency said that demonstrators had set fire to the United States Consulate at Alexandria, which had already been badly damaged in anti-American rioting earlier this week. No casualties were reported.

Cairo police officials said there had not been an Israeli air raid on Cairo last night. The police said that sirens had been sounded and antiaircraft batteries had been fired to discourage crowds from forming on the streets.

In addition to the demonstration for him in Cairo, President Nasser had received pleas from all over the Arab world to remain in office.

The commanders of the three

branches of the Egyptian armed forces all sent him telegrams urging him to remain. The commanders are Adm. Soleiman Ezzat, the navy; Gen. Sidky Mahmoud, the Air Force, and Gen. Abdul Mohsen Mortaga, the land forces.

More than 200 Americans, almost all those remaining in Cairo, left for Alexandria by train early this morning for evacuation to Greece aboard a steamer chartered by the United States Government.

Many of those aboard the train were embassy officials leaving the country at the request of the Cairo Government after the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United Arab Republic and the United States earlier this week.

Soviet Criticized in Streets

CAIRO, June 10 (AP)—Talk in Cairo's streets today was critical of the Soviet Union's course in the Middle Eastern crisis.

"I am disgusted about Russia," a housewife said.

"We just cannot trust those Bolsheviks any more," another person declared.

"Trust no Americans, no British and no Russians either," a Moslem clergyman told shouting demonstrators.

"Down with Johnson, down with Wilson, down with Russia!" the crowd responded.

The Soviet Embassy on the west bank of the Nile remained under heavy guard by steel-helmeted riot troopers.

Mansur AFTAB

Modern Way Interiors

NEW JERSEY
Route 4
Paramus
201-843-2125

LONG ISLAND
Roosevelt Field
SHOPPING CENTER
516 CH 8-7130

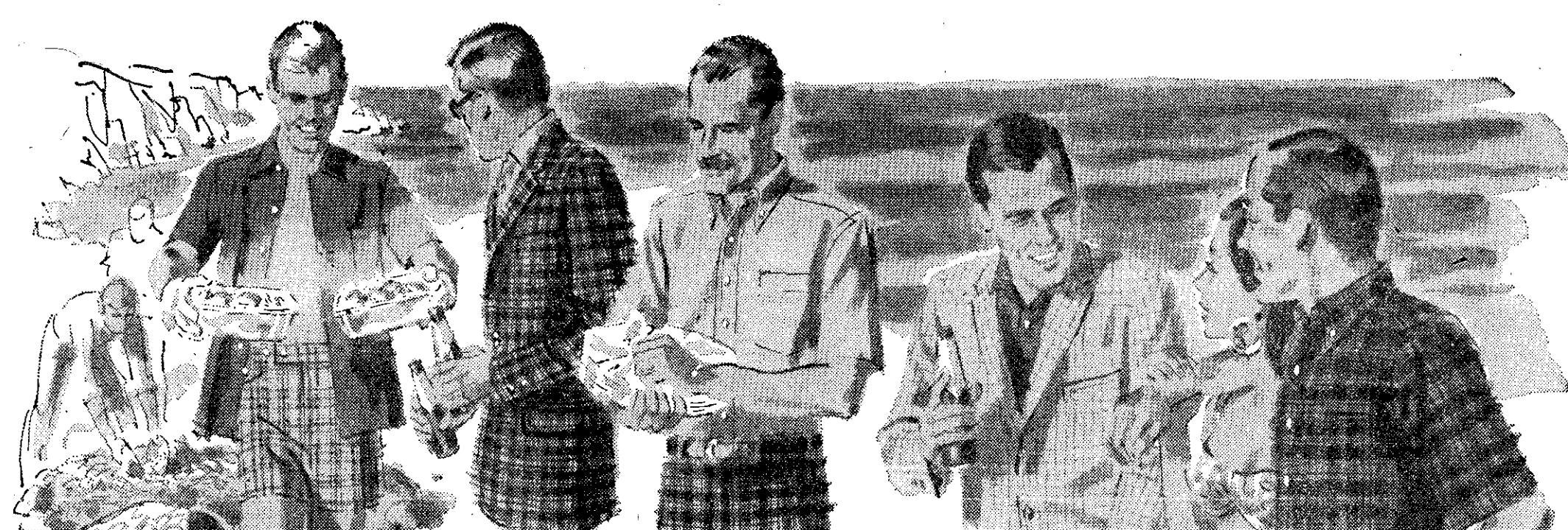
The American Culture



A sincere desire to create an intimate background for you... with the most unique selection of high style home furnishings.

Professional Interior Services

All 5 Bloomingdale stores open Monday and Thursday nights



Israelis Claim Victory Over the Syrians After Seizing High Ground Near the Border

30 HOURS' BATTLE IS ENDED BY TRUCE

Uphill Drive Near Frontier Posed Difficult Problem for Attacking Force

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

and artillery forces. A great deal of Syria's military equipment is Soviet.

The Israelis regretted the break in relations announced by the Soviet Union today but were undeterred by it. The Syrians, in Israeli eyes, have been the main pawns of the Russians in the Middle East, the ones on whom the Russians could rely more steadily than on President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, with his ambitions of Arab leadership and pre-eminence in the so-called nonaligned world.

All the southwestern corner of Syria is in Israeli hands, including the steeply rising high ground that extends from below sea level around the Sea of Galilee to 3,000 feet around El Quneitra.

The Syrians took a brutal pounding from the Israeli air force all through yesterday and today. The Israelis had gained air superiority by destroying the Egyptian, Jordanian and Syrian air forces in the first few hours of the war. This superiority told in the Syrian fighting just as it had in the Sinai Peninsula against the Egyptians and in the fighting against Jordan.

Terrain Posed Problem

But the terrain on the Syrian frontier posed a problem. The border heights were vital to the Israelis. From these heights settlements in the northeastern part of Israel had been shelled incessantly since the war started.

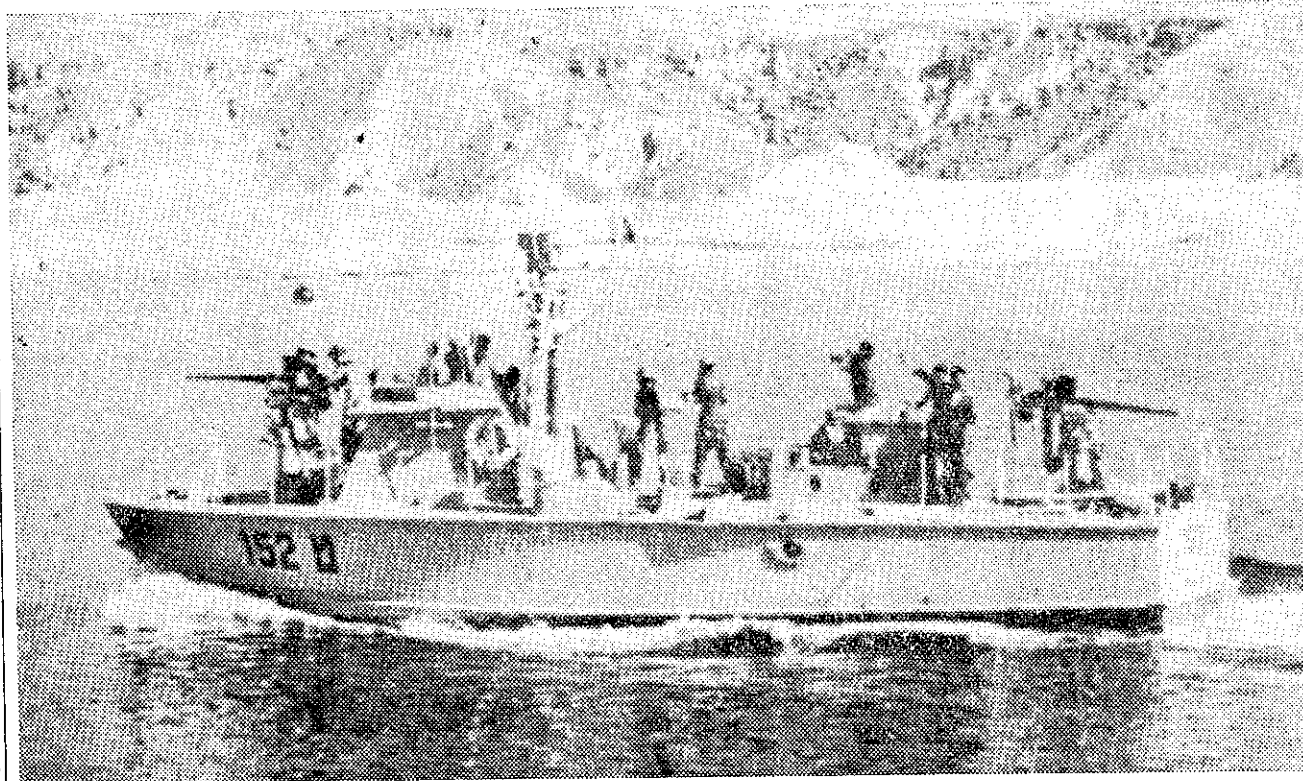
Heavy damage has been inflicted on the border settlements of Kfar Szold, Shamir, Gonen and Notera in the Hula Valley north of the Sea of Galilee. The major objective of the Israeli attack on Syria was to silence the guns on the high Syrian ground, some dug into emplacements that Israeli soldiers said were five stories deep into the earth.

Syrians Report Fighting

By HEDRICK SMITH

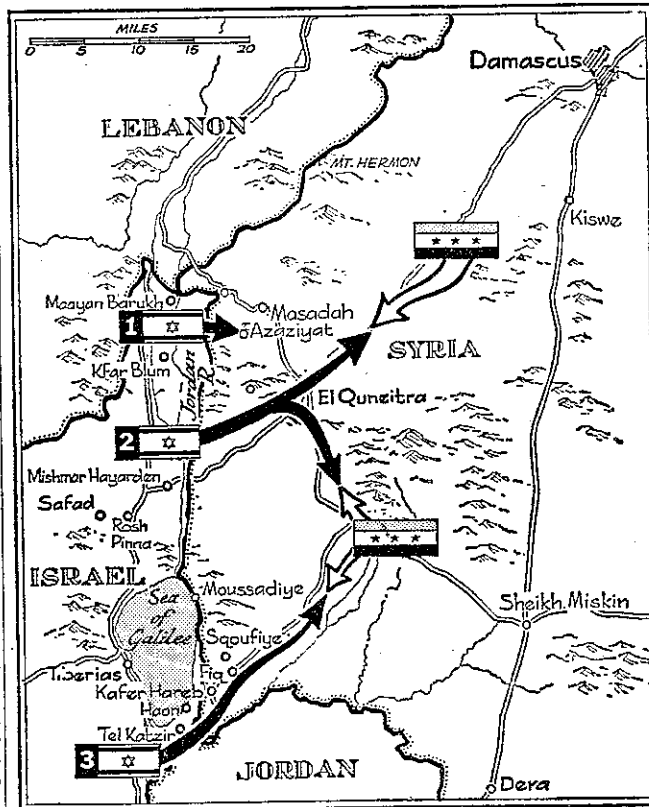
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 10—Syria said today that Israeli forces, using large numbers of tanks and heavy air cover, had penetrated 10 miles into Syria. The Damascus radio, heard



United Press International Radiophoto

ISRAELIS PATROL GULF OF AQABA: Israeli torpedo boat in gulf that leads to country's port of Elath, after knocking out United Arab Republic forces that tried to cut off the port by blocking gulf and Strait of Tiran.



The New York Times June 11, 1967 Israeli forces were reported to have taken high ground at Azaziyat (1), to have captured El Quneitra and to have proceeded toward Damascus and Dera (2). Another force (3) was last reported southeast of Sea of Galilee.

rulers of the Baath Socialist party to power. Two-Pronged Drive

OLD CITY THROGGED BY ISRAELI VISITORS

ISRAEL RULES OUT FRONTIERS OF 1949

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

armistice agreements made in 1949, after the Israeli war of independence, and in 1956, following the Suez campaign.

He said Israel could not live with arrangements that were supposed to have served as a preliminary to peace, but that have been stretched out for two decades.

His announcement also seemed to put in doubt any future control of Israeli-Arab frontiers by the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization.

Greater Security Is Sought

By SETH S. KING

Israel's announcement yesterday that she would not return to the 1949 armistice agreement and its boundaries signaled an attempt to guarantee her security through a system more effective than the United Nations peace-keeping machinery created by that armistice.

But the announcement again raised the question how a tiny country, could control territory several times its own size, with an alien population as big as its own. Israel's stand recalled her

Navy Says One Plane Flew Near War Zone

ABOARD U.S.S. AMERICA, in the Eastern Mediterranean, June 10 (AP)—A single electronics-packed A-3 aircraft that kept 100 miles offshore was the only Sixth Fleet plane to approach anywhere near the fighting Middle Eastern countries, a ranking Navy officer said today.

The unarmed plane was sent out last Monday, the day the war broke out, "to survey what was going on out on our flanks," Rear Adm. Lawrence R. Geis said at a news conference. He said it flew to roughly 100 miles from the Egyptian coastline.

No other Navy aircraft came nearer the war zone between Sunday and Thursday, when Arab charges of United States participation in the conflict arose, Admiral Geis said. He is commander of the Sixth Fleet's carriers, the Saratoga and the America.

again fleeing from Israeli troops, who appeared to be encouraging them to go. The land in this area, particularly the section along Israel's narrow waist, is arable. However, its water resources are limited and Israel's own resources are already stretched to the maximum.

But above all these considerations of strategic territory is the question of the refugees. At least 900,000 of them are in the areas Israel has overrun. More

CEASE-FIRE EFFORT DIFFICULT FOR U.N.

Men, Facilities, Time Are Part of the Problem

By SAM POPE BREWER
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 10—A cease-fire, which may sound like a simple matter of stopping the shooting when it is discussed in the Security Council, really involves a complicated series of moves before it can be put into effect.

The United Nations has gained rich experience with cease-fires. Today the machinery was ready to move as the word went out from here to the forces in the Middle East that their governments had agreed to a cease-fire.

When two governments or two factions agree to a cease-fire, the agreement must be reported to their respective headquarters, with a time limit for compliance. In the current Arab-Israeli cease-fire, the time was fixed at 1630 Greenwich Mean Time (12:30 P.M. in New York).

After the parties accept a deadline, the word must be passed down through the levels of command so that all company commanders know when their men are to stop firing unless fired upon.

Many a cease-fire has been broken at least temporarily because a company commander had not received the order or had misunderstood the time involved.

If his men go on shooting when the other side stops, his government is accused of bad faith because of a simple misunderstanding.

Battle of New Orleans

The battle of New Orleans was fought courageously on Jan. 8, 1815, by the Americans under Andrew Jackson more than three weeks after peace had been arranged with the British. The news sent by sailing ship had not yet reached the armies on the scene.

In the meetings of the last two days, Secretary General Thant has been sending messages to the United Nations representatives in the Middle East and delegates have been sending proposals to their governments in the knowledge that they could expect a reply in an hour or two.

At one time, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, discussed the situation with the United Nations Chief of Staff in the Middle East over a teletypewriter machine, with each of them typing his message and then seeing an immediate reply typed out in front of him.

Soviet Breaks Ties With Israel; Vows Sanctions if War Goes On

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

was studying reports of continued fighting between Israel and Syria.

"Unless Israel halts immediately its military actions," the Soviet Government note said, "the Soviet Union, jointly with other peace-loving states will undertake sanctions against Israel, with all the consequences flowing therefrom."

An Israeli Embassy spokesman said the embassy staff was told to leave Moscow "as soon as possible—a matter of days."

Within an hour of the announcement, several hundred Russian demonstrators marched to the Israeli Embassy to shout pro-Arab slogans. Other groups of Russians appeared at the United States and British Embassies.

Police Guard Embassies

At all three buildings, on busy downtown streets, Soviet policemen guarded the entrances and kept the demonstrators at a distance. There were no incidents, and the crowds gradually dispersed quietly.

The Soviet Union and Israel have maintained diplomatic ties since Israel was established in 1948, except for a brief interruption in 1953.

On Feb. 11 of that year, Stalin, in the last month of his life, broke relations in the midst of an anti-Jewish campaign. Stalin died March 5, 1953, and diplomatic relations with Israel were resumed July 20.

The Soviet Union threatened to break them again during the 1956 Suez crisis, but the action was not carried out.

In recent days, some Soviet Jews have expressed concern that the Middle East crisis might reflect in some way on their status here.

They added, however, that these fears were only vague ones and said they had no reason to expect specific reprisals from the present Soviet leadership, which has shown a more tolerant attitude to Jewish religious practice.

The visiting Communist leaders, heads of both parties and Governments, who participated at yesterday's swiftly called meeting, returned to their capitals today.

They included President Tito of Yugoslavia, once a maverick of the Communist bloc, whose participation yesterday marked his first return to a Communist leaders' conference in many years. Also participating was Rumania's Nicolae Ceausescu, but he declined to join the others in their anti-Israel stand.

Mr. Ceausescu, who is General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist party, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Rumania's Premier, who was also present, were reported to have



The New York Times

President Tito of Yugoslavia went to Moscow for discussion on Middle East.

ties during this week's hostilities.

Diplomats believe that the strong Soviet influence in the Middle East built up over 10 years of diplomatic and military support to the Arab countries, was threatened.

Reports from Beirut, Lebanon, today said that a street demonstration there brought shouts of protest at the Soviet failure to give active military support in the fighting.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic cast certain doubts on the degree of Soviet commitment in his speech of resignation last night. This suggested that, even though he remained in power, he would be less eager to rely on the Kremlin as wholeheartedly as before.

He disclosed that the Kremlin had supplied intelligence information early in May of a "calculated intention" by Israel to invade Syria, Egypt's Arab ally. Acting on this information, Mr. Nasser said, the Egyptian Army mobilized at the Israeli frontier.

But then on May 26, he added, the Soviet Ambassador in Cairo delivered an urgent message from the Soviet Government strongly requesting that the United Arab Republic not open an attack. This message came only a few hours after a similar request from President Johnson, Mr. Nasser said.

Communist China has already denounced the Russians for "collusion" with the United States over the Middle East crisis and "betrayal" of the Arab cause.

Last Wednesday, the Soviet

forces had occupied El Quneitra, 10 miles inside Syria and about 40 miles from Damascus.

But shortly after noon, another Syrian military communiqué, broadcast from Damascus, said Syrian forces were "still fighting inside El Quneitra and its outskirts to stop the enemy from gaining control of the town."

In another communiqué, the Syrian Government said its anti-aircraft batteries shot down four Israeli planes today.

The Syrian radio, which said that Israeli planes flew 550 to 600 sorties over Syrian cities last night, made public military communiqués at a frantic pace all morning until 12:30 P.M.

Early this afternoon it broadcast an appeal, in the name of the Syrian Federation of Labor, to labor federations in "socialist countries" calling on them "to pressure their governments to intervene militarily to stop this aggression."

Appeal by Syrian Labor

The federation charged that Syria was being "subjected to a massive Zionist-imperialist invasion" and that "Israeli fighter planes were killing women and children" in southern Syria.

Little precise information was available on the reported fighting along the 47-mile frontier between Israel and Syria, which erupted yesterday morning, six hours after Syria had announced its acceptance of the original United Nations cease-fire resolution.

The Syrian radio charged that the Israeli ground forces were backed by an air cover "which only a major world power can have," indirectly repeating the Egyptian assertion that the United States and Britain had provided the Israeli forces with air cover for their swift attacks on the Sinai Peninsula.

The Damascus radio said the Syrian battle could prove to be the turning point in the Arab war, observing that Hitler had once occupied Paris and at one time knocked on Moscow's doors.

"But where is Hitler now?" asked one Syrian announcer. "By Hitler, we do not mean the coward Jews, but we mean the new Hitlers—Wilson of Britain and Johnson of the United States."

One Syrian announcer vowed that the Syrian people would "fight from house to house, from street to street, and from corner to corner, because we have decided to turn our territory into a graveyard for the invaders."

The radio said the Syrian Government decided last night to release all political detainees to permit them to take part in the battle with Israel. Several hundred persons were believed to have been in jail on political grounds, about 250 of them as a result of the coup d'état of February, 1966, that overthrew former President Amin El Hafez and brought the present

having seized El Quneitra, the Israelis split into two columns, one moving northeast toward Damascus, the other southeast toward Dera, near the Syrian-Jordanian border.

Israeli sources said the aim of striking at Dera was to knock out a camp of Palestinian guerrillas, believed responsible for terrorists activities along Israel's borders.

Battle at El Quneitra

TEL AVIV, June 10 (Agence France-Press)—There were reports that Israeli troops, which, according to foreign sources, were in El Quneitra, had also occupied all fortified Syrian positions on hills north of that city. Syrian positions south of El Quneitra have not been attacked by the Israelis and are still in Syrian hands, according to these reports.

High Point Reported Seized

TEL AVIV, June 10 (Reuters)—Israeli soldiers back from the battle zone identified a key point captured by the Israelis as Tel Azazyat, which towers over Israeli border settlements.

The battle today was reported to be concentrated on the plateau between the Syrian-Israeli border and Damascus in rough terrain over which it was difficult for Israeli armor to move fast.

Planes Downed by Syria

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 10 (AP)—Syria said today that she had shot down two Israeli planes over the Damascus area at 7:35 P.M. local time, five minutes after the deadline for the United Nations cease-fire.

A Syrian army communiqué broadcast by the Damascus radio said the two planes had fallen in hills near Kisweh, an army camp 14 miles south of the capital.

The communiqué said Syrian anti-aircraft batteries had shot down a total of seven Israeli planes. They included a French-built Vautour bomber that fell over the front near Tel el-Nada, the communiqué said.

Damascus Reported Calm

ON THE SYRIAN-LEBANANESE BORDER, June 10 (Agence France Presse)—The streets of Damascus have been entirely deserted by a strict curfew enforced since early yesterday.

The city was calm. Regular patrols by the army and the people's militia were the only traffic.

An air alert sounded at 12:15 P.M. and continued till 3 P.M. The only sign that fighting was still going on was the distant report of cannon, which could be heard distinctly through the afternoon. There was no indication that the fighting drew close to Damascus.

Anti-aircraft guns went into action at the start of the alert, then fell silent. Israeli aircraft were presumably attacking areas around the city.

The Damascus radio announced late in the day that four Israeli planes had been shot down.

(Reuters)—Thousands of Israelis made pilgrimages today to the holy places of old Jerusalem or trolled in streets that had been closed to them for 19 years.

The focus of Israeli rejoicing was the massive grey-stone Wailing Wall, which contains a portion of what is believed to be the west wall of Solomon's Temple. Wine and cakes were handed out in celebration.

Efforts were being made to repair the war-damaged water and power systems in the Old City.

Food supplies were also being rushed into the city, beginning with a consignment of 20,000 bottles of milk for the children.

Arabs in the old city were cautiously friendly with the swarms of Israelis souvenir shops were open and some Arabs gave directions to sight-seers.

The Israeli Military Governor ordered inhabitants of the Old City and other occupied territory to place all arms and ammunition outside their homes by 5 A.M. tomorrow.

DRIVE ALERTS TOWN ON EVERY LITTER BIT

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP)—Kawerau had an anti-litter campaign that mirrored.

Kawerau, population 5,768, is a proud little town in the timber-milling and pulp- and paper-making country in the center of New Zealand's North Island.

To impress upon shoppers just how much rubbish they were scattering along the streets, the borough council decided to hold a "dirty fortnight." In that time the council staff would empty the litter baskets but would not sweep the streets.

Mayor Roy Stoneham expected that by the end of the two weeks the streets would be knee deep in rubbish and shoppers would have learned their lesson.

But it did not work out that way. When the fortnight ended the streets were cleaner than at the beginning. Right from the start people made a point of using the litter baskets. And if the odd person sometimes forgot, there always seemed to be someone else, right behind who did the job for him.

U.N. Troops Withdrawn From Gaza Reach Cyprus

NICOSIA, Cyprus, June 10 (Reuters)—Troops of the United Nations Emergency Force that had been withdrawn from the Middle East arrived in Famagusta today aboard a Swedish freighter.

The troops were cut off in Gaza on Monday by fighting between Israeli and Egyptian forces. Officials said 334 Swedes, 58 Norwegians and 138 Indians were aboard the freighter Thuleland. More than 500 Indian and 400 Brazilian troops were still in Gaza awaiting transport.

all of the Sinai peninsula and insisted at first that the Gaza Strip must become a part of Israel. In the end she returned to the 1949 lines, with the promise of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba.

It remains to be seen how much of Israel's position is for bargaining and how much of it is a determination to hold more territory that would be of greater strategic than economic value.

Dayan's Statement Recalled

Last Monday, when the fighting began, Israel's Defense Minister, Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, declared: "We have no aim of territorial conquest. Our sole aim is to bring to nought the attempt of the Arab armies to conquer our country and to destroy the encircling blockade and aggression."

Two days later, General Dayan said Israel would never leave the Old City of Jordanian Jerusalem, "the holiest of our holy places." But he also declared that Israel had no intention of remaining on the Suez Canal, her objective being only to force open the Gulf of Aqaba.

The Strait of Tiran at the gulf's mouth is now occupied by Israel. It could be held indefinitely by a company of Israeli troops. At the tip of a barren peninsula, the fortress of Sharm el Sheik has a good harbor and airstrip, and Israel could easily supply it by sea or air from Elath, at the head of the gulf, 130 sea miles away.

Legal Status in Doubt

The legal status of Jerusalem and the two segments of Jordan north and south of the city was not fixed by the 1949 armistice. This was simply a recognition of the boundaries as they existed from war and not from the United Nations' partition of British-mandated Palestine.

Jerusalem was to be an international city, administered by the United Nations. Neither Israel nor Jordan had the right, under the partition plan, to divide the city. Israel's armistice boundaries were a third larger than the partition called for, and Jordan's annexing of what remained of Palestine had no legal basis.

Israel's retention of all of Jerusalem and the network of roads around the city would be easy. The strategic value of Jerusalem would be great. And Israel could easily retain some communities, such as Ramallah, Latrun and Bethlehem, to widen the corridors between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

The Jordanian bulge south of Jerusalem is largely waterless, an area of nomadic Bedouins, with the biblical town of Hebron its only sizable community.

Refugees Again Fleeing

But to the north of Jerusalem live more than a million Palestinian Arabs, half of whom fled in 1948 from what is now Israel.

It was clear yesterday that thousands of these Arabs were

This year, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine has budgeted \$39-million to feed and educate the refugees and provide health services for them.

Of 430,000 people in the Gaza Strip, roughly the size of Manhattan, 310,000 are refugees. Most of these are unemployed or underemployed and the area has no resources of any value.

After Israel had decided, in 1956, that Gaza was a liability, she suggested that the United Nations take over administration of the area, with Israel providing police and security forces. This was rejected and Israel then withdrew entirely.

Israeli troops could secure all the approaches to her territory from Egypt by garrisoning Egypt's desert strongholds at Rahfa, Abu Agweigila, El Quseima and Kuntilla.

These dominate the three major roads to the Suez Canal. There are few people living in these areas of dunes and rocky hills, and here it would be largely a matter of supplying Israeli garrisons.

U.S. Officials Decline Comment

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 10 — United States officials had no direct comment on Israeli contentions that their victory this week had ended all armistice lines and required the drawing of new frontiers.

The Johnson Administration is holding to its commitment to the "territorial integrity" of all Middle East nations, but has refused to define the meaning of that phrase.

In private discussions, officials here indicate that they would not support any major territorial annexations by Israel but might, under certain circumstances, favor direct Israeli-Arab negotiations to adjust some frontier lines as part of a final peace settlement fixing permanent borders.

There is some sympathy here for the Israeli desire to occupy certain high points in Jordan that command strategic Israeli regions. They also favor free Israeli passage through the Gulf of Aqaba and do not want Egyptian forces to reoccupy the heights overlooking the gulf entrance if this were to lead to another blockade.

But officials have only begun their studies of the many problems raised by the war, and have no plans yet for an approach to the negotiations. Some have said that they favor prolonged and direct talks between the Israelis and Arabs to force them to find their own path toward a settlement.

Dr. Howard A. Rusk's comments on rehabilitation for the wounded appear on Page 115.

cease-fire into effect will be getting enough officers onto the scene.

The United Nations peace-keeping presence in Israel and the Arab states is represented by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

It has no arms and no authority to interfere in any fighting, and its present strength is reported to be 133 officers from a number of nations under Lieut. Gen. Odd Bull of Norway.

It operates through four Mixed Armistice Commissions, one for each of the countries with which Israel has an armistice agreement—the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

The officers are stationed in small groups at local headquarters, or "control centers," such as those at Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee in Israel and El Quneitra in Syria.

In usual circumstances one of these officers meets with the two sides to investigate any charge of a breach of the armistice. A United Nations observer acts as chairman, with three from each of the other parties.

Areas Are Visited

One possible way of handling the new cease-fire is for these officers to be spread as thinly as possible to visit the affected areas whenever continued fighting is reported.

Though they cannot stop fighting by force, they can check on the observance of cease-fire terms by the countries concerned.

No estimate was available here of the number of personnel who might be needed to oversee the present cease-fire. It would need to be much larger than the existing force, but the latter would provide a framework of experienced observers to direct the work.

Additional experienced men could come from the United Nations Emergency Force, which was withdrawn from the Sinai Peninsula late last month on the demand of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Callback Possible

The last of them are still being removed from the area, and could be called back. They would give an additional 3,400 seasoned observers, familiar with the region and the people.

In addition, the system of rotation used by the countries that have had troops in the United Nations Emergency Force provides a large potential reservoir of additional men.

Besides getting the men to the area and distributing them to the units they must observe, there is the problem of providing them with motor transportation and equipment. That could be drawn from the host countries in a pinch.

An additional problem, at least for the moment, is that Secretary General Thant has reported the feeling against foreigners in Arab countries is so high—in Syria at least—that the observer officers are confined to their quarters for their own protection.

Their rebuff was regarded as striking in view of President Tito's attendance and agreement to the commitment.

There was speculation that the Soviet decision to break relations with Israel was a factor in the Rumanians' dissent.

Informed sources here said that a major Rumanian objection to the seven-nation document was its condemnation of Israel as an aggressor. The Rumanians were reported to have insisted that the question of aggression must be decided by the United Nations.

According to Western diplomats, the Rumanians' stand was consistent with their position on the Middle East conflict and their general policy of improving relations with non-Communist nations. Rumania, it was noted, moved recently to improve relations with Israel, signing an accord for expanded economic and scientific cooperation.

Rumania has emphasized her view that the Middle East war is in the interests of neither Israel nor the Arab world. The Rumanian press has taken a restrained, balanced position on the fighting, reporting developments from both the Israeli and Arab sides.

Independent Rumanian Line

Under Mr. Ceausescu's leadership, Rumania has followed an increasingly independent line in the Communist world.

The Rumanians refused, for example, to attend a European Communist conference in Czechoslovakia in April. They defied Moscow and infuriated the East Germans last winter by agreeing to establish diplomatic ties with West Germany.

But they have lined up with the Communist bloc in denouncing United States involvement in Vietnam, and they joined last year in a pledge with other members of the Warsaw Pact to send "volunteers" to North Vietnam if needed and if the North Vietnamese requested them.

Analysing yesterday's joint statement by the seven Communist nations, Western diplomats said they thought a series of anti-Israel plans might have been discussed at the meeting.

These observers were not willing to exclude the possibility of military actions, such as the sending of troops or aircraft from one or more of the Communist bloc countries if hostilities continued in the Middle East.

Analysts noted that, according to the statement, the participants "exchanged views" on the measures to be taken in support of the Arabs. They said this wording suggested that no agreement on specific measures by all countries had been reached.

There is ample evidence of anger in the Arab world at the Soviet Union's restrained poli-

tics with Israel if the Israelis did not immediately observe the cease-fire resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council.

The statement was handed to the Israeli Embassy late in a day of consultations between Soviet leaders and Arab representatives. The Arabs were reported to have asked why the Russians agreed at the United Nations to a cease-fire resolution that did not include a demand for an Israeli withdrawal.

Text of Soviet Note

As made public by Tass, the Soviet press agency, today's note on breaking relations was as follows:

"The news has just reached here that Israeli troops, ignoring the U.N. Security Council's decision on the termination of military operations, are proceeding with these operations, seizing Syrian territory, and are advancing in the direction of Damascus.

"The Soviet Government has warned the Government of Israel that it bears all the burden of responsibility for its perfidy and its glaring violation of the Security Council decisions.

"Unless Israel halts immediately its military actions, the Soviet Union, jointly with other peace-loving states, will undertake sanctions against Israel, with all consequences flowing therefrom.

"The Soviet Government states that, in view of continued Israeli aggression against Arab states and the gross violation of the Security Council decisions by it, the Soviet Government has taken a decision on the severance of the Soviet Union's diplomatic relations with Israel."

Canada's Red Cross to Give Kits to Children in Mideast

TORONTO, June 10 (Canadian Press)—Children in Middle Eastern countries will be given 4,000 health kits valued at \$8,000 by the Canadian Red Cross Youth, the organization announced today.

The kits, now stored in France, contain a towel, washcloth, soap, tooth paste and brush, soap, tooth paste and things of interest to children everywhere.

Made and packed by members of the Junior Red Cross, the kits will be turned over to the international committee of the Red Cross and distributed by its delegates in each country engaged in the Arab-Israeli war.

Miniskirt Trend Reversed

LOUGHBOROUGH, England (AP)—Girls at coeducational Loughborough College School have been told to drop the hemlines of their miniskirts to no higher than 3 inches above the knee. The headmaster, George Broad, said "hemlines have been moving up gradually and some had become immodest with so many boys around."

Thant Announces That Israel and Syria Accept U.N. Cease-Fire Arrangements

AIDE IN JERUSALEM SAYS FIRING HALTS

Disclosure Ends Protracted Security Council Quarrel on Violation of Resolutions

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

fied acceptance of proposed arrangements," General Bull informed the Secretary General. He added: "I shall advise both parties that cease-fire should be complete and absolute."

Earlier the Secretary General had informed the Security Council just before it ended its long morning session that the United Nations had proposed a cease-fire effective at 1630 G.M.T.

Mr. Thant's announcement came after hours of bitter, unproductive wrangling in the Council, which was called into emergency session at 4:30 A.M., over Syria's charges of continued Israeli aggression and Israel's rejection of the accusations.

Communist and Arab delegates to the Council intensified their efforts to arraign the United States and Israel as joint instigators of aggression in Syria and in the Middle East generally.

George J. Tomeh, Syria's representative, charged that it was difficult to say who was speaking in the debate, the representative of the United States or the representative of Israel. Arthur J. Goldberg of the United States dismissed this comment as "beneath contempt."

The Secretary General's announcement, the seventh he had made, came when tempers were close to the breaking point. The council had been in session since it met, at Syria's request, shortly before dawn.

Message From Chief of Staff

The basis of Mr. Thant's report was a message sent by General Odd Bull, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, to the chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission.

This "most urgently" advised Syria that Israel was prepared to cooperate on a cease-fire together with a standstill for her forces provided that Syria did the same and that United Nations military observers were deployed on each side of the lines at the time of the cease-fire.

General Bull proposed that the cease-fire take effect at 1630 hours Greenwich Mean time. This was 12:30 P.M. Eastern Daylight time, and 7:30 P.M. in Damascus, the Syrian capital.



EMBARRASSING MOMENT: George J. Tomeh of Syria holds his head after making a slip of the tongue at U.N. Intending to assail an ad asking volunteers for "Israel," he inadvertently said "Arabs" instead. Also at table: Lord Caradon of Britain and Arthur J. Goldberg of U.S.

The New York Times (by Edward Hauser)

Texts of Thant's Reports to the Security Council on Cease-Fire

Special to The New York Times
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 10—Following are the texts of statements made to the Security Council by Secretary General Thant:

First Report

Immediately after the adjournment of the Security Council at 10:30 P.M. last night urgent instructions were sent to the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in Jerusalem and to the chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission in Damascus. I informed them of the discussions in the Security Council, of the undertakings given by both parties to extend cooperation and expressed the hope that enough cooperation would be quickly extended to them so that United Nations military observers might check on the actual situation in Syria as regards the observance of the cease fire.

I requested them to advise me as speedily as possible both on the cooperation extended to them and the information obtained. I also specifically referred to the statement of the Syria permanent representative con-

and between 01:47 hours G.M.T. and 01:55 hours G.M.T. continuous heavy explosions heard north of Tiberias.

"At 02:30 hours G.M.T. continuing and intense artillery fire heard northeast of Tiberias over Jordan valley.

"At 02:50 hours G.M.T. three or four big explosions seen very far away in direction of Kuneitra.

"At 03:20 hours G.M.T. three big explosions seen in direction of Kuneitra and continuing sound of artillery.

"At 04:00 hours G.M.T. 04:25 hours G.M.T. and 04:50 hours G.M.T. heavy explosions believed to be air bombing heard in northeasterly direction. Aircraft heard passing overhead, usually in pairs.

"At 02:45 hours New York time, I addressed a message to the Chief of Staff, UNTSO, in Jerusalem and to the chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission in Damascus in relation to the above quoted message from the Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic and requested that military observers should promptly visit the areas mentioned by him to determine the facts concerning the alleged and serious violation of

military observers be sent to Kuneitra to observe the cease-fire. I immediately sent a message to Chairman Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission to send United Nations military observers to Kuneitra or to vantage points in order to check and report on compliance with cease-fire. Another report being received from Tiberias says that air attacks are continuing on valley and Lake Tiberias shore."

Second Report

I have just received the following cable from General Bull: "Report received from Chairman Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission that at 0923 hours G.M.T. air attack on Damascus going on."

Third Report

Just before the suspension of the Security Council meeting, I received a report from General Bull that on the morning of 10 June he had met with Mr. Sasson of the Israel Foreign Office. Mr. Sasson assured General Bull that United Nations observers would have freedom of movement and Israel liaison officers for them would be provided. Mr. Sasson suggested that United Nations observ-

light of available information:

"1. UNTSO observers have reported that bombing and hostilities continue along eastern ridges of Lake Tiberias shores in Syria, as well as on the eastern bank of Jordan River, north of Lake Tiberias, and that Damascus has been bombed by Israel air force.

"2. There is strong indication that Kuneitra has been taken by Israel troops but it is impossible for UNTSO to confirm.

"3. Our observers in Damascus have been confined in Mixed Armistice Commission house at Syrian request for safety reasons.

"4. Our observers in Tiberias cannot function effectively because they have no freedom of movement.

"5. No reply received regarding return of UNTSO Government House."

Fourth Report

I have received the following message from General Bull, dispatched at 1016 hours G.M.T.:

"Mr. Sasson of the Israel Foreign Office called to report the following:

"I have checked Chairman Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission (ISMAC) report

be outside city of Damascus and based on UNTSO observation."

Sixth Report

I would like to read to the Council two brief communications I have received from General Bull. The first cable, dispatched at 1144 hours G.M.T., says:

"At 1115 G.M.T. Colonel Gat called Chief of Staff to request that he go to Tel Aviv soonest to meet General Dayan, Israel Defense Minister. Gat said Israel is ready to make proper arrangements for cease-fire and wishes Chief of Staff to obtain time for cease-fire from Syrians.

Israel also wished Chief of Staff to inform Secretary General that he is in contact with Israel authorities to arrange cease-fire and he is going to see General Dayan as soon as possible.

"Meeting arranged between Chief of Staff and Dayan for 1215 G.M.T. Tel Aviv. Chief of Staff left Jerusalem for meeting at 1115 G.M.T.

"Trust that this move will not delay implementation of cease-fire."

The second cable, dispatched at 1157 G.M.T., reads:

"At 1130 G.M.T. Sasson

U.S. Aides See Soviet Threats As Effort to Recoup in Mideast

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 10—There is no special anxiety here over the angry and threatening statements that have come from Moscow in the last two days. United States officials consider most of the statements last-minute efforts to cover up and recoup the losses suffered by Soviet diplomacy in the Middle East this week.

Israel will be the whipping boy of Communist propaganda in the near future, these officials predict, as the Soviet leaders seek to retain some status in the Arab world and drown out the charges from Communist China, the United Arab Republic and other nations that the Soviet Union deserted its Arab friends in distress.

Of much more lasting significance, however, in the view of analysts here, is the fact that, despite its ties with the Arabs, the Soviet Union worked as hard as the United States to avoid a big-power clash in the Arab-Israeli war. It has never repeated the Egyptian charge that American and British aircraft joined the fighting on Israel's side.

Significance is as also attached to the fact that the Soviet Union never endorsed the Egyptian blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba, which Israel interpreted as an act of war. And while calling for a withdrawal of Israeli troops behind last week's frontier lines, the Soviet Union has not committed itself to any peace plan.

Officials here thought Soviet leaders would need several weeks or months to reassess their Middle Eastern policies. They are expected to try to press their traditional campaign to exploit the Arab cause against Western interests in the region and to conserve the huge amounts of military and economic aid that encouraged the Arabs to provoke war but did nothing to avert a humiliating defeat.

The gathering of European Communist party leaders in Moscow this weekend is thought to mark the start of this reappraisal. So far, however, it has produced only the decision to break diplomatic relations with Israel, to step up anti-Israeli propaganda and to express continued support for the Arabs.

But how the forces in the Kremlin line up on the general question of cooperation with the United States and the immediate issues raised by Israel's victory is not known here.

The Johnson Administration expects to press not only for an arms embargo, which the Russians have spurned over the last decade, but also for the gradual construction of a more durable peace in the Middle East. This would require the

of all United Nations troops by Secretary General Thant gave the Egyptian leader command of the heights over the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba—perhaps unexpectedly—and produced a sudden proclamation of a blockade, which the Soviet Union failed to support.

Considerable friction between Cairo and Moscow is believed to have developed at that point, with the Russians warning of a war in which they could not intervene without provoking the United States while the Egyptians kept raising the temperature of the crisis, probably with hopes of forcing a firmer Soviet commitment.

Conflict Becomes Public

The conflict became public on the second day of the war, when Moscow hurried to assure Washington through the Hot Line to the White House of its desire to stay out of the war. It joined Washington in approving a United Nations cease-fire resolution that did not demand an Israeli withdrawal from conquered territories.

That move sealed the Arabs' fate and provoked bitter complaints among them. It is to undo some of this ill will that the Russians are now thought to have embarked on a major propaganda offensive to condemn Israel and assert Arab grievances against her.

United States officials doubt, however, that this is a final expression of Moscow's long-term attitude. Some senior Soviet officials may be severely reprimanded or even demoted, it is thought, for letting the situation get out of control and for apparently measuring incorrectly the Egyptian ability to master Soviet equipment.

Aid Totals \$2-Billion

Moscow has sent about \$2-billion worth of military hardware to the United Arab Republic, Syria and Iraq in the last decade. Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin is said to have had some doubts about the wisdom of this investment by his predecessor, Nikita S. Khrushchev, and he may now develop an interest in joining the Western nations in an agreement to limit arms sales to the region.

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...posed. The secretary General reported, to re-establish the control center at El Quneitra in Syria and to post military observers at observation sites to be selected on the spot.

During the debate, Mr. Tomeh disclosed that United Nations observers had been "confined" in Damascus for safety reasons because he said their building was threatened by advancing Israeli forces.

Western diplomats observed that this confinement reduced the amount of objective reporting from Damascus about air raids on the city.

"Atrocities" Charged

As soon as Israel withdraws from Damascus, the Syrian representative said, United Nations personnel will be given full freedom. People in Syria, he charged, were being killed "by the hundreds" in the manner of "Nazi atrocities."

General Bull's message also asked the officer in charge at Tiberias to deploy his observers on the Israeli side of the battle line with Israeli defense force liaison officers. The area north and east of Lake Tiberias, the Biblical Sea of Galilee, has been a focus of fighting and of charges of truce-breaking.

Mr. Goldberg disclosed that the United States had resorted to "private diplomatic action," presumably with Israel and Syria, to bring about observance of the Security Council's cease-fire resolutions by both sides. United States policy, as Mr. Goldberg developed it, is to condemn all violations of the cease-fire resolutions but to oppose the Soviet resolution calling for condemnation of Israel as the aggressor and withdrawal of Israeli forces from the positions they now hold.

Peacemaker Role Complicated

The United States' role as a peacemaker in the Middle East will be complicated, Western diplomats said, by Israel's announcement that the war has wiped out all earlier truce agreements and the implied threat that the Israeli forces would not retire to their country's frontiers as they were on June 4.

In addition to rejecting new accusations of American complicity in the Israeli attack, Ambassador Goldberg tried again to dispose of the charge that carrier planes from the United States Sixth Fleet had supported Israel.

Soviet ships, he pointed out, have been shadowing the Sixth Fleet carriers in the Mediterranean from the outset of the crisis. But there has been "no word of confirmation of this outrageous charge" from Nikolai T. Fedorenko, the Soviet representative, he declared.

The plight of the war's refugees was brought to the attention of the council by Muhammad H. el-Farra of Jordan, who reported that thousands of displaced persons were swarming into Amman, the Jordanian capital, from areas occupied by the Israelis. Mr. el-Farra said 30,000 people had moved into Jordan, "hungry and emaciated."

particular to check this situation to the best of their ability.

At 11:33 P.M. New York Time, 9 June, I received from the chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission the following report: "Senior Syrian delegate states that there is large-scale fighting in the northern area near Banias. The Israelis are attacking with tanks and infantry supported with artillery."

At 12:02 A.M. New York Time, 10 June, I received a further message from the chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission: "Following message received from senior Syrian delegate at 02:54 hours G.M.T. [Greenwich Mean Time]: Israel has launched large-scale attacks along the northern front vicinity of Banias and Moussa-diye. Massive air attacks are under way from north to south and to include Kuneitra. Request United Nations observers reoccupy Kuneitra and to carry out observation of Israeli aggression in other areas. Signed: Ibrahim Makhouss, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Syrian Arab Republic."

Hostilities Continuing

At 02:24 hours on 10 June the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, General Bull, communicated to me reports received from the Tiberias control center indicating that hostilities were continuing along the northern part of the Israel-Syria Armistice demarcation line and to the east.

"Between 01:10 hours G.M.T. and 01:25 hours G.M.T. numerous heavy explosions were heard north of Lake Tiberias.

"At 01:45 hours G.M.T. parachute flares were seen north of Tiberias over Jordan

new YORK headquar... on the front lines with Syria in connection with the observance of the Security Council's cease-fire.

Emergency Session Called

"I also informed Chief of Staff of UNTSO that an emergency meeting of the Security Council had been called for 04:30 hours on 10 June at the request of the Syrian representative because of reports from Syrian authorities of massive Israeli attacks by land and air in the Banias-Kuneitra area. Instructions were given to General Bull to continue to send most urgently any information as it became available.

At 07:40 hours G.M.T. I received the following communication from General Bull: "Chairman of Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission reports that senior Syrian delegate alleged at 0616 G.M.T. that Israeli forces launched two strong attacks on Kuneitra, first at Massadeh and second at Quassett, 12 and 7 kilometers respectively from Kuneitra. At 0630 G.M.T. senior Syrian delegate alleged that Israel aggression continues and that Kuneitra, 50 kilometers from Damascus, had fallen to Israel forces. Requested your immediate intervention to halt these violations of cease-fire agreements."

I do not yet know the exact implications of this message as far as freedom of movement and effectiveness of the observers of ISMAC.

Just now I received another report dispatched by General Bull at 1009 hours G.M.T., which reads:

"Message from Chairman ISMAC received via Tiberias control center at 0944 G.M.T. air raid seems to be over but alert still going on."

Also, a report just received from General Bull dispatched at 1010 hours G.M.T., says as follows:

"The present situation is very confused. This is my assessment in

Mr. Sasson asked that the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization observers should be sent to Kuneitra to confirm that Israel forces were not advancing on Damascus. General Bull undertook to make every possible effort to observe the cease-fire both in the border settlements in the Kuneitra area and elsewhere.

General Bull has just transmitted another message as follows:

"Following message received from Chairman Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission (ISMAC), Damascus. Situation report at 0901 hours G.M.T., 10 June. All observers and staff being called into Mixed Armistice Commission house area. This on advice from senior Syrian Delegate who says he cannot accept the responsibility for United Nations military observers and staff outside the Mixed Armistice Commission house area."

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Security Council reports on radio in which information concerning presence of Israel aircraft over Syria was presented. He said Israel aircraft taking protective measures over Syria were over border area repeat border area."

Seventh Report

"(A) There has been no air attack on the city of Damascus or on the Damascus airfield.

"(B) There have been and are Israel aircraft in the vicinity of Damascus; they are there as protective cover for the Israeli forces in the area.

"(C) I want to add our astonishment and strong protest concerning the report of the chairman with allegations of attack on Damascus. We are surprised that he, being a military man, cannot distinguish between an air attack and other things that he is hearing, for instance anti-aircraft."

"Mr. Sasson called back a few minutes later to stress again that there was no air attack on the city."

In response to an inquiry about the alleged Syrian shelling of villages in Israel, General Bull has replied: "Only information we have is a flash from Tiberias control center as follows: 0920 hours G.M.T. clouds of smoke seen rising from side of hill in Israel approximate bearing 1-2 degrees west of Safad."

Fifth Report

In response to a request for confirmation of information previously transmitted by him, the chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission has sent the following message at 1125 hours G.M.T.:

"Confirm air attack at 0735 G.M.T. in area repeat area of Damascus airport. A second air attack south of Damascus at 0855 G.M.T. and a third attack at 0919 G.M.T. north and northeast of Damascus. All strikes appear to

Security Council reports on radio in which information concerning presence of Israel aircraft over Syria was presented. He said Israel aircraft taking protective measures over Syria were over border area repeat border area."

Seventh Report

The following message has been sent by the Chief of Staff of UNTSO to the chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission:

"1. Most urgently advise Syrian authorities that Israel is prepared to cooperate on a cease-fire together with no further movement of troops provided Syria accepts same, provided further that United Nations military observers shall be deployed on each side of lines at same time that cease-fire is fixed. Request urgently Syrian advise regarding acceptance this cease-fire arrangement.

"2. UNTSO Chief of Staff proposed cease-fire to be effective 1630 hours C.M.T. today 10 June. Speed is essential.

"3. Chairman prepared to re-establish control center Kuneitra as soon as possible and further be prepared to post United Nations military observers together with Syrian liaison officers at observation sites to be selected on the spot. Syrian liaison officers to be provided with own communications. Advise estimate time required for movement and positioning United Nations military observers.

"4. Officer-in-charge Tiberias be prepared make similar paragraph 3 deployment of United Nations military observers on Israel side with Israel defense forces liaison officers."

Damascus, a City Since Abraham, Was Prize of Many Empires

By WILL LISSNER

Damascus, the capital of Syria, is reputedly the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world.

The city, not far from the fierce fighting that has taken place in the hills of Galilee, is set among gardens and orchards. The beauty of its spires, rising out of their luxuriant setting, has won for the town, over the ages, the reputation of a paradise.

Syria has served as a land bridge between the Asian and African continents since the times of the Pharaohs. Damascus, the country's largest city and the seat of empire through out history, has known many masters—Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Arab, Mameluke Ottoman and French.

Damascus is situated in the Ghutah, a depression and oasis by the Barada and A'waj Rivers, at the foot of Mount Qayun, on the eastern slopes of the Anti-Lebanon Mountains.

The city is astride the trans-

desert routes and formerly was the rendezvous for the overland pilgrimage to Mecca, holy city of Islam. An ancient name for the city is "Gate of Mecca."

The city had a population in 1960 of 529,579, nearly double its 1946 population. Most of the inhabitants are Arabs, but there are large minorities of Druses, Kurds, Turks, Persians and Christian Maronites.

City Founded by Us

Josephus, the ancient historian and soldier who lived in the first century A.D., said the city was founded by Us, son of Aram. It was already a city by the time of Abraham.

Overlooking the Barada are tombs cut out of the rock before the first millennium B.C. After that time Dimasqa, the ancient name, was the capital of a state called Ubi, a vassal of the Egyptian empire.

The city has been of political importance at various times in its long history. The first was at the beginning of the first millennium B.C. when the Aramaeans overran the area. It be-

came the capital of their kingdom.

It headed a league of Syrian states against Shalmaneser III between 853 and 841 B.C., and was the most powerful and prosperous of them. But it fell to the Assyrians in 732 B.C. Under the Persian Empire, Damascus became a garrison city.

Alexander the Great's general, Parmenio, occupied the city without a struggle. On Alexander's death, the city once again became a prize of empire.

In 312 B.C. Ptolemy and Seleucus defeated Antiochus I Cyclops, Syria's ruler, and after 301 B.C. they established their control of the country. After that the city passed back and forth between the Egyptian and the Seleucid dynasties.

The Romans laid siege to the city and took it in 64 B.C. They held it until A.D., 31 when an Arab ruler, Aretas, took it on the death of Tiberius. It was during Aretas's reign that St. Paul was converted to Christianity on his way to the city.

The city was noted for its

manufacture of weapons, and was credited with originating Damascus steel, believed to have been an ancient type of crucible steel. The steel was alternated with iron and the two metals were kneaded together.

The Roman Emperor, Diocletian, contributed to the city's prosperity by establishing armament factories there.

With Christianity thriving there, the city became the seat of a bishop. But in 635 the city fell to invading Arab forces and in 636, at the battle of Yarmuk, all Syria was won by the Arabs.

For nearly a century after 661 the city was the capital of the caliphate and the political and cultured center of Islam.

In 1154, Damascus fell to Nureddin and then to his successor, Saladin, founder of the Ayyubid dynasty of the Saracens and foe of the Crusaders. Then began a period of prosperity, religious culture and fine building that persisted through

a brief occupation by the Mongols.

In 1260, the city was included in the Mameluke state of Egypt and Syria. It was devastated by Timur in 1401.

Selim I, Sultan of the Ottoman Turks, captured the city in 1516, and it became the capital of a Turkish province for 400 years and the departure point of the caravans to Mecca.

Except for the decade 1831-40, when Syria was incorporated in the Egyptian empire, Damascus remained Turkish until 1918. In that year, the city was occupied by the British and their Arab allies, headed by the Emir Faisal, later King of Saudi Arabia.

The French took over the city in 1920 under League of Nations mandate, losing it in 1946 when it became the capital of the first independent state in its history, the Republic of Syria.

Syria joined Egypt as part of the United Arab Republic in 1958, but withdrew in 1961, and Damascus again became the capital of an independent Syria.

omatic allies. Nor have these statements deterred a revival of charges by Communist extremists, including the Chinese and Cubans, that the Soviet Union had again "sold out" to "imperialism," just as it was said to have done in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 and in the war in Vietnam.

There had been speculation in Western capitals, including Washington, that the intensification of the fighting in Vietnam led to another major reassessment in Moscow this spring, with so-called "hard-liners" advocating a much tougher stance against the United States on all fronts. But the evidence has been inconclusive, and there has been no departure yet from the cool but correct and occasionally even accommodating posture that the Soviet Union adopted when the United States intervened in Vietnam.

Desire for Compensation

A desire to compensate for the appearance of Soviet impotence in Southeast Asia is thought by some analysts to have contributed to Moscow's stoking of the fire of crisis in the Middle East last month. There are said to be some intelligence reports that the Russians notified the Egyptians of an alleged Israeli plan to stage a major punitive raid against Syria in May.

It was to ward off this alleged threat that President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic mobilized his forces on Israel's southern flank, perhaps with Soviet support, United States officials say. And it was to gain room for maneuver at the frontier that Mr. Nasser requested the departure of at least some of the United Nations peace-keeping forces from the Sinai Peninsula three weeks ago.

But the sudden withdrawal

to help persuade the Arabs to end their state of belligerence with Israel and to accept its legitimacy, a difficult psychological adjustment that the Arabs are not likely to make easily in their present mood of humiliation.

Soviet Influence Low

And Soviet influence in Arab capitals is believed for the moment to be almost as low as that of the United States.

President Johnson is expected to continue his private communication with Premier Kosygin as the diplomatic contest in the Middle East unfolds, just as President Kennedy took advantage of the Cuban crisis to continue a correspondence with Mr. Khrushchev that finally led to a partial ban on nuclear tests.

But there has been no significant public exchange between Moscow and Washington. Secretary of State Dean Rusk termed the Soviet break in relations with Israel "regrettable." He expressed hope that it would be restored soon, along with relations between the United States and the major Arab nations. The Russians at the Geneva disarmament conference are said to have indicated that the crisis in the Middle East had inhibited their diplomacy, but probably only temporarily.

Officials here do not see any way in which the Middle Eastern negotiations can spill over into diplomatic exchanges affecting Vietnam. Secretary Rusk said he saw no connection between the two situations and did not see how either side could make concessions in one place to obtain concessions in the other.

The Soviet Union was active in the Middle East during "the preliminaries to this crisis," he said, adding that it remained to be seen how active the Kremlin would be in working toward a permanent settlement.

JOHNSON AIDE URGES NEGROES SHUN ANGER

BALTIMORE (AP)—"The display of anger is a luxury the Negro can't afford," a Harlem-raised and Harvard-trained Negro lawyer said here.

Clifford L. Alexander, a deputy special counsel for President Johnson, stressed that when the angry display is over, "no Negro I know has a job, no Negro I know has a better education."

In an address to the Maryland convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the 33-year-old Mr. Alexander said he was directing his criticism at Negro leaders like Stokely Carmichael, who, he said, ignore most of the Negro people and are not constructive in their approach to problems.

Mr. Carmichael is an organizer and former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

"I'm tired of having my leaders selected for me by N.B.C. and C.B.S. television networks," Mr. Alexander said. "We can't

take care of Stokely because he's not responsible to us—and he is described as our leader. Well, I'd like to pick my own leaders so I can kick them out when they get out of line."

2 Women Help Husbands Capture 20 Rattlesnakes

ST. LOUIS (UPI)—Afraid to go hunting for diamondback rattlesnakes? Not Mrs. Melvin Stevens and Mrs. James McGuire.

The two women went along with their husbands on a snake hunt in Oklahoma and came back with 20 rattlers, now part of the St. Louis Zoo's big collection of reptiles.

Mr. McGuire, a zookeeper, said the women "were a big help."

The two couples went on their snake hunt at Waynoka, Okla., where swarms of the rattlers were coming out of hibernation to sun themselves.

All you need to catch rattlesnakes, Mr. McGuire said, are hooked sticks to snare the snakes before they strike.

Mideast Upheaval

Israel's Forces Change the Whole Power Balance

With a swift, furious shake, Israel upset the Middle East kaleidoscope last week, convulsing the power patterns of a decade, perhaps forever.

In just a few days, her planes and troops turned a tough-sounding Arab challenge into a humiliating rout. They broke Egypt's blockade of their southern outlet to the sea. They raced to the edge of the Suez Canal, from which Israeli ships had been barred for 20 years. They seized the Jordanian half of Jerusalem and climbed the Jordanian hills that command Israel's pinched, strategic middle. They seized the Syrian high ground north of the Sea of Galilee to eliminate the base of year-long Syrian harassments on Israel's northern border.

Plainly they planned to hold their gains until the world could secure a better peace than the frail one offered for their retreat after the war of 1956. Ideally, they hoped for a lasting settlement that would include Arab acceptance of the state of Israel and a final, militarily advantageous delineation of her frontiers.

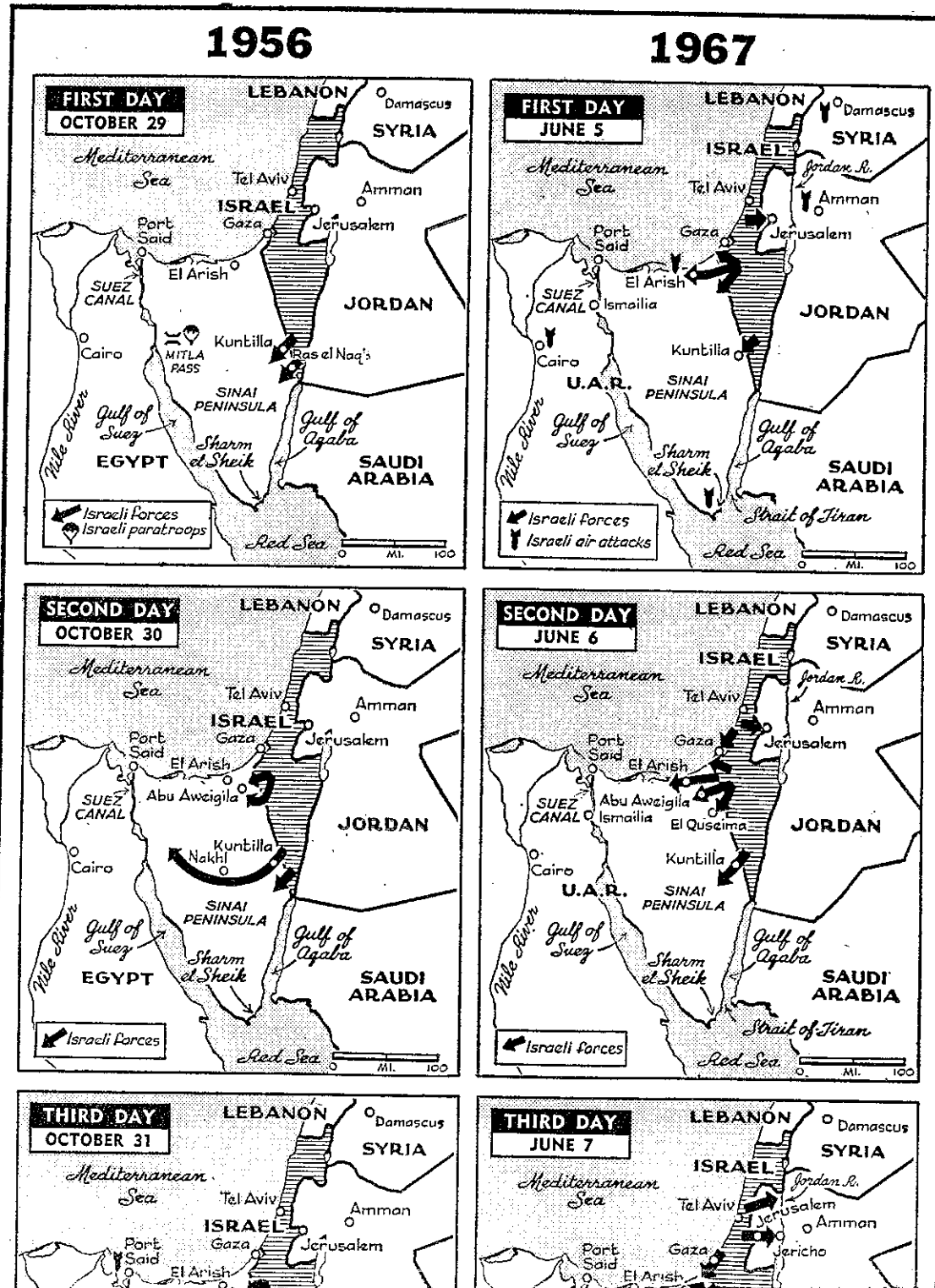
But having overturned all the tables, the Israelis could look only to the big powers and their smarting Arab neighbors for the final gift of stability and peace. And that will depend upon months of agonizing reappraisal and reconstruction.

Wrecked in the Sinai Desert last week was much more than the Egyptian Army with its Soviet armor.

The Wreckage

Wrecked were the contradictory faces of Egypt's charismatic leader, President Gamal Abdel Nasser—the fiery missionary who would rally the Arab nations for the final eradication of Israel, and the cool and cunning statesman who repeatedly sought profit in crisis while averting a crash. The adroitness of a master politician was still his, as he diverted the lightning accumulating about his head by offering to resign, then bowing to popular appeals that he stay on. But the magic was gone, and his future was uncertain.

Wrecked once again, barely



AT THE WAILING WALL: In a week in which Israeli troops smashed Egypt's army in the Sinai, took all of Jordan west of the Jordan River, and seized Syrian heights overlooking Galilee, the emotional high point for Israel was the capture of the Old City of Jerusalem with its Jewish holy place, the Wailing Wall. Picture shows Israeli soldiers looking up at the wall, last remnant of the second Temple.

Victor

Its Task Now Is to Secure the Peace

On the beaches of Tel Aviv last Friday, heads turned upward as Israeli jets screamed back over the Mediterranean at short intervals from their targets in Syria. But the nation's thoughts, with victory in this final battle taken

and the boundaries determined by those agreements."

Somehow, the Israelis felt, the world is going to have to realize the new Middle East map that they brought about last week with so much blood. That

happens to King Hussein and his country now is as much a matter for the Israelis to decide, in their view, as it is for the British, for example.

There was an inevitable trend-

project of Arab unity. The Israelis swarmed over their neighbors, almost in turn, encouraging the victors to hope that the Arab states could also be taken diplomatically, one by one.

Wrecked were the costly Soviet investments of money, arms and prestige in the Arab cause. And wrecked, too, were the consciously contradictory efforts of the United States to retain influence with all the feuding Arab nations while sustaining Israel against them.

And not entirely wrecked, but badly maimed was the United Nations, whose peace-keeping forces in Sinai were hastily withdrawn by Secretary General Thant just as the crisis flared—collapsed like an umbrella as the rain began to fall, as an Israeli official put it. The Security Council was left with no means of arranging the many cease-fires it demanded through the week and became merely a repository for the Arab surrender notices as they arrived.

Building a peace upon this foundation promised to rival the building of pyramids on sand. But the Israelis yearned for a real peace and President Johnson vowed to try.

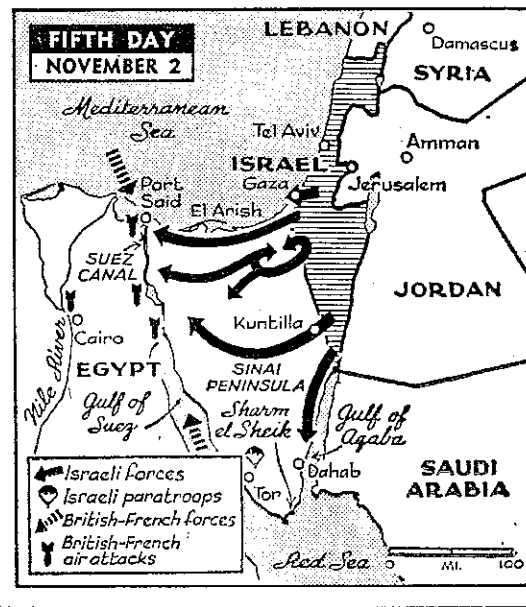
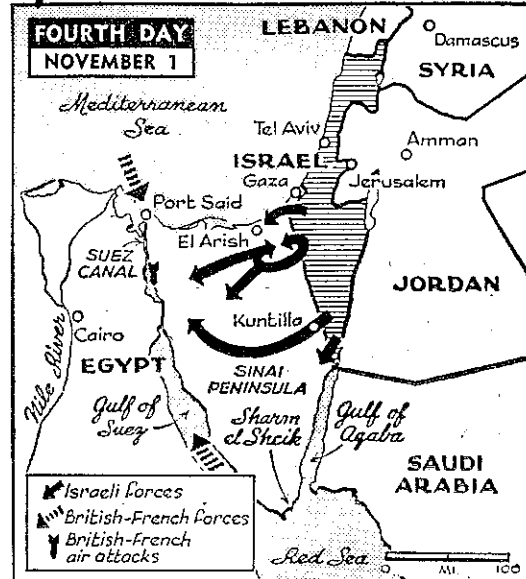
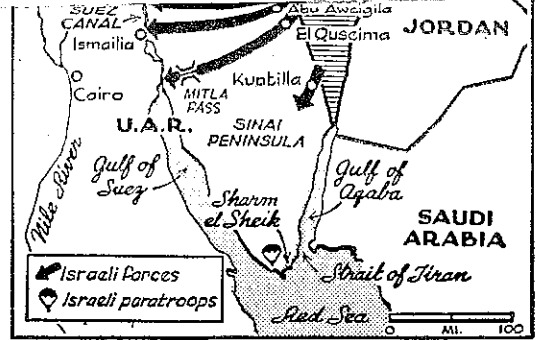
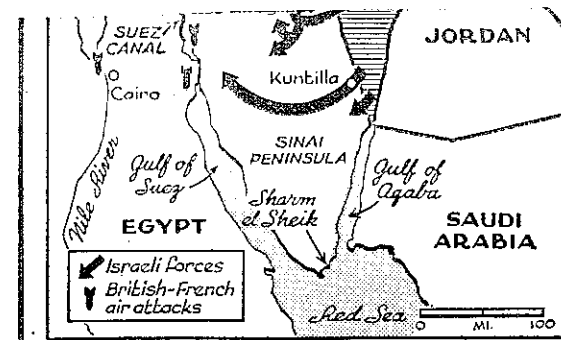
Debating Peace Terms

Surrounded and overwhelmingly outnumbered, Israel, nonetheless, stood unchallenged this weekend, debating but not yet asserting her terms for withdrawal and peace. As they prayed at old Jerusalem's Wailing Wall her leaders vowed never again to surrender the city. And as they walked the strategic heights of the Jordan River and the flat beaches of the Gaza Strip, her young warriors no doubt vowed never to yield these vantage points to hostile armies again.

But the special committee formed by President Johnson to find a path toward reconciliation had no sense yet of what would be asked and offered by whom and when. The committee could only begin to list the hundreds of suggestions, mild and wild, that were being offered around the world for the reopening of the Suez Canal and free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba, for a limitation of arms sales to the Middle East, for international patrols and armies, big-power restraints and guarantees, for creation of truce lines and demilitarized zones and autonomous regions and independent international territories, for final resettlement of the hundreds of thousands of Arab refugees from Israel and the care of the new Arab wards of the Israeli conquerors.

For the moment, there was not even the prospect of direct Arab-Israeli talks, nor was there any clear consensus at the United Nations that the construction of a peace would gain priority over the rival big-power interests in the region.

The Soviet Union called her allies together in Moscow at the



TWO CAMPAIGNS COMPARED

In 1956, the Israelis, with the aid of the British and French, swept across most of the Sinai and broke the back of Egyptian resistance in five days. Last week the Israelis, acting alone, overwhelmed the Egyptians and Jordanians in three days. These maps show the day-by-day progress of the crucial period of each campaign. Yesterday, on the fifth day of the present campaign, fighting was still going on as the Israelis invaded Syria to secure the border.

endorsed the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba, probably because they knew that it would touch a raw Israeli nerve. When their worst fears were realized and the Israeli Army poured across Sinai they deserted the Arabs altogether by endorsing a United Nations call for cease-fire that did not demand an Israeli retreat to its frontiers.

Their growing disenchantment with President Nasser, combined with their traditional uneasiness about non-Communist strongmen in weak countries, may persuade them to try a new course of limiting arms shipments if the West applies similar limits to Israel.

The United States, translating its long-range hope for a lasting settlement into proposals for the moment, tried to move from cease-fire to the revival of some United Nations machinery that could supervise the truce, and toward a situation in which some Arabs and Israelis could be persuaded to begin face-to-face discussions of how to deal with the hundreds of issues now before them.

The Israelis can bargain with their proven military supremacy, their physical position far beyond their frontiers, and the threat finally to proceed with the production of nuclear weapons. But they will soon be confronted by demands that Suez be reopened, by European and Asian requirements for Arab oil, by the American and Soviet desire, in different degree, to help restore the self-respect and minimal viability of the Arab nations, and by the inevitable fading of the euphoria of victory.

The Israelis have demonstrated again that force and determination can eliminate the unbearable but these qualities cannot evoke the wisdom and charity now needed to produce the desirable.

Lightning Deeds
They won independence not only by their own fighting deeds but with the diplomatic help of the United States and the Soviet Union, among others. They fought and won a brilliant military campaign in 1956 with the help of France and Britain.

This time the Israelis have done it alone. No one has been on their side. In the military sense, international diplomacy hindered them, if anything. Only intense American pressure held them back for three weeks while the Arab armies strengthened their positions and President Nasser took over the Sinai peninsula and Sharm el Sheikh, the height that controls access to Israel's southern port of Elath.

Then, convinced they had only themselves to count on if they wanted to avert a process of slow strangulation, they decided to strike out in force at the first provocation. The provocation—one more light shelling by the Syrians and Jordanians—was not long in coming. What followed amazed the world.

Crushing Assault

Israel's planes, apparently avoiding the Egyptian radar network by sweeping in low over the Mediterranean, smashed the Egyptian air force on the ground—and the air forces of Jordan and Syria as well. With complete command of the air, Israeli armor routed the Egyptian force in the Sinai, drove to the Suez Canal, broke the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba, destroyed the vaunted Jordanian army, took all of Jordan west of the Jordan River (including the Old City of Jerusalem), and, regrouping to the north, drove into Syria to occupy the hilly bases of Syria's campaign of border harassment of the past several years.

At the weekend, worn and even somewhat bewildered by the enormity of what had happened, the Israelis did not want to take on a series of tough diplomatic battles in the United Nations and in the major capitals of the world. But they also made clear that if they have to, they will.

Some of the things achieved in the past week will not be given up—an Israeli, from the lowest to the highest, could not repeat that too often. Israel, said the Information Ministry, "cannot return to the 1949 armistice agreement

of shock already beginning to seep through the exultation of victory in Israel, because of hints that some Western powers were beginning to act as though nothing had changed.

Diplomatic Issue

For example, in Jerusalem, most Governments had a single consul who dealt with the Israelis and Jordanians separately and independently of their countries' Ambassadors in Tel Aviv and Amman.

The Israeli leaders said it as clearly as possible: They will not give up the Old City. What worried them now were reports that some Western powers were instructing their envoys in Tel Aviv to leave it to the consuls in Jerusalem to discuss the Old City's affairs with the Israelis. Also, instructions to Western diplomats in Tel Aviv were that questions about Israeli possession of all the territory from the Old City to the western bank of the Jordan river remains in the province of the consuls rather than in the hands of the Ambassadors in Tel Aviv.

This attitude was viewed by the Israelis as unrealistic. If King Hussein of Jordan still has a throne, they felt, it is only through the grace of the Israelis, whose armies could have swept across the eastern part of his country without much difficulty. What

they among Israelis to take their minds back to 1956, when their fruits of military victory were plucked from them in United Nations debates and in various chancelleries. But the Israelis hold a stronger hand for the next round in the diplomatic poker game: four aces, in fact. And four aces, it was said in Tel Aviv, can be beaten only by a straight flush that is not in sight for any other of the interested parties.

What They Want

What the Israelis wanted from the world's major powers at this point was, mainly, one thing: that the powers tell Israel and the Arabs that they must settle territorial problems between themselves—that in effect, the usefulness of the United Nations or any other separate capital in these questions is no longer meaningful.

The time, as the Israelis saw it, had come for peace in the Middle East, an enduring peace and not one that would tremble at every upheaval in the Arab world and be shattered by one Arab ruler or another every 10 years. To talk of restoring some structure based on the 1948 armistice agreement is futile, in their view. It would be, they said, as though the victorious allies in World War II had decided at Yalta and Potsdam to use the Versailles Treaty as a basis for the settlement with Germany in 1945.

Vanquished

A Woeful Miscalculation

A mocking joke made the rounds of Cairo's foreign community last Friday. Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, deputy supreme commander of the United Arab Republic's armed forces, met President Gamal Abdel Nasser, according to the story, on the way to the mosque. An old friend of Mr. Nasser's, Marshal Amer is supposed to have said, "Well, Gamal, you can't win them all."

The anecdote, with its implied question as to how Mr. Nasser would survive this blow to his fortunes, gained further point the same day when the Egyptian leader went through what seemed to be a classic grandstand play to refurbish his suddenly tarnished image.

In a radio and television speech to the people he admitted "a grave setback," which he explained by repeating his charges of American and British air support for Israel. He then declared, "I am ready to assume the entire responsibility. I have decided to give up completely and finally every official post and return to the ranks of the public."

But in the evening, after crowds surged through Cairo's blacked out streets chanting "We want Nas-

ser," he said he was "deeply moved" and would review his decision. The Assembly, a part of his own edifice of "measured democracy," thereupon voted not to accept his resignation and Mr. Nasser said he was bowing to "the will of the people" and would stay on as President.

Mr. Nasser's maneuvering suggested that the political effects of the military debacle were bearing down strongly on the Nasser Government. There were rumors that Mr. Nasser's chief aides were dividing in this moment of truth into a pro-Soviet faction and a faction favoring moderation and a détente with the United States. That Mr. Nasser in his resignation speech should have named Vice President Zakariya Mohieddine—a reputed moderate—as his successor suggested that he was seeking to safeguard his regime, if not his personal exercise of power, by appeasing Egypt's more conservative elements. But can even he hold back pressures for change when Egypt begins paying the costs of his failure in brinkmanship?

Militarily, it was already clear even from Cairo that the United Arab Republic had lost much of



The New York Times, Fictorial Parade, AP

ROYAL DRAMA: Thirty years of ostracism by Britain's royal family ended last week for the Duchess of Windsor, the American divorcée Wallace Simpson, whom the Duke married in 1936 at the sacrifice of the throne he occupied as King Edward VIII. They have since shared a life of wandering in high society circles. Above left,

the Duke with Queen Elizabeth in 1933, when she was 7; below left, with his mother, the late Queen Mary, in 1945 at their first reunion after his marriage—which she bitterly opposed—and abdication. Above, the Duke and Duchess with Queen Elizabeth, right, at last Wednesday's centennial memorial to Queen Mary.

the arsenal of planes and armor that it had so pridefully accrued from the Soviet bloc. Whether and how it can replenish its arsenal was an open question.

Cairo's aspirations to seize Palestine back for the Arabs seemed as spent as the army trucks that broke down in Cairo last month when Mr. Nasser was sending convoys through the capital on their way to his military build-up in Sinai. It appeared most unlikely that the U.A.R. would be in a position to undertake large-scale hostilities against Israel.

Economically, last week's fighting has been damaging as well. No precise figures were available, but independent economic analysts in Cairo said the war cost the U.A.R. millions of dollars in badly needed foreign exchange.

Loss of Canal Tolls

The disruption of traffic through the Suez Canal cost toll revenues that are Cairo's greatest single source of foreign exchange. The fighting cost dearly in petroleum



Desegregation

New Battles on Guidelines

One of the most intriguing questions in the Capital is whether the House of Representatives, in the course of amending the School Aid Bill, seriously crippled the present strategy for desegregating Southern school systems.

The consensus among officials, after days of studying the substance of the amendments offered and the rhetoric on the floor, is that the Government's arsenal for compelling the end of the dual school system remains more or less intact. They have lost at least one important weapon; but their big gun—the Office of Education's desegregation guidelines—escaped without damage.

The intent of the guidelines is to carry out Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which forbids discrimination in Federally assisted programs, such as school aid. The guidelines say that Southern school systems must show that

there was practically no desegregation. Since 1964, the percentage of Negro schoolchildren attending formerly all-white schools has jumped to over 12 per cent.

The symbol of this gradual assault on the old pattern has been the Office of Education, particularly its Commissioner, Harold Howe II. In truth, Mr. Howe has probably been no more rigorous in his interpretation of the 1964 act than any other strong commissioner would have been, but he is a forthright and sometimes abrasive man, who does not like to compromise when the education of children is at stake.

All told, there were three key votes that involved the desegregation strategy with which Mr. Howe has been associated. Only one is likely to hurt the Government.

This was the approval of an amendment by L. H. Fountain,

Cigarettes & TV

Viewing May Be Hazardous

An increase in the number of televised warnings that cigarette smoking may be hazardous to health appeared almost certain last week after the Federal Communications Commission declared that spot advertisements for the extra long, long and regular brands of cigarettes fell into the category of controversial broadcast material.

In applying its long-established "fairness doctrine" of cigarette advertising, the commission ruled that if a station carried commercials extolling smoking as an attractive and enjoyable practice then it should give a significant amount of airtime to the contrary public service announcements of the American Cancer Society and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Television Digest, a broadcasting trade journal, suggested that "the beginning of the end of cigarette commercials may have been signaled" by the F.C.C. step. For television the volume of cigarette advertising ran to \$194-million in 1966 while on radio the tobacco industry invested \$37-million in spot announcements.

The agency's move reflected the ambivalence of the Federal Government with respect to the cigarette controversy. The commission noted that the 1965 Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act did not contemplate the prohibition of all cigarette commercials. Accordingly, the F.C.C. ruled a station did not have to maintain a "one-to-one correlation" between spot announcements and health warnings, which would have the effect of either killing or drastically curtailing cigarette spots.

Henry Geller, general counsel to the F.C.C., said that a ratio of five minutes of warning announcements to 15 minutes of spots conceivably might be a desirable solution, but he stressed that a station should employ its own judgment in individual cases. The implication of the F.C.C. step was not lost on broadcasters: When a station's license comes up for renewal, its handling of the cigarette controversy will be reviewed.

Accommodating additional health warnings actually would not be inordinately difficult. The National Broadcasting Company network for the week of May 29 to June 4, ran 34 spots for cigarettes, roughly 5 per cent of the 713 spots of all types carried during the period.

Under a 3-to-1 ratio the number of health warnings would need only be 10 to 12 a week to satisfy the F.C.C.

The spot announcements of both the cigarette and anti-cigarette forces reflect the advertising world's application of the art of

hints that use of their products are synonymous with springtime and romance (Salem's), that adjustment to the new 100-millimeter cylinder is a test of humorous adaptability (Benson and Hedges) and that a particular selection of brand is the path to distinctive domain (Marlboro Country). The companies also rely on slogans to catch the public's ear. The L & M cigarette calls itself "the flavor grabber." Pall Malls are "outstanding and they are mild." Then there are these: "There is nothing like a Lark" and "Shouldn't your brand be True?"

The American Cancer Society puts its case with equal succinctness. "The time to stop is now," one spot says. Others include depiction of children dressing up in their parents' clothes and also imitating unwise adult habits, i.e., smoking. A radio anti-smoking announcement is more subtle. A man is heard coughing and the society says smoke if you wish. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare leans to the direct approach: If a viewer wants to prevent a child from smoking, write for information.

Industry's Position

While some tobacco industry officials predictably objected to the F.C.C. ruling as discriminatory and said that freedom of speech was threatened by an edict telling stations what to carry, the cigarette industry's own self-policing efforts have tacitly recognized the controversial nature of their advertising. The tobacco concerns have eschewed the endorsements by sports heroes who might be idolized by youth and have in many instances avoided early evening TV shows that are popular with children.

The F.C.C. move on cigarette advertising was based on a complaint by John F. Banzhaf III, New York attorney, against Station WCBS-TV. He stressed that he was acting only for himself and not for any anti-cigarette group.

What remains to be seen, however, is whether other individuals might ask for more TV time to answer TV advertising. Several tobacco industry spokesmen have argued that safety experts might next protest automobile commercials. Philosophically, some broadcasters also have wondered whether newspapers and magazines, which enjoy a form of Federal privilege in second-class mailing rates, should not also be asked to donate a regular and fixed amount of free space to the American Cancer Society and the Department of Health, Education and

change. And economic analysts in Cairo predicted that the International Monetary Fund now will be most hesitant about making foreign exchange available to the U.A.R., which had asked for its help last year.

All this is of the greatest importance to the U.A.R. because Cairo must make heavy imports of grain and flour each year to feed its population, which grows by a million mouths a year. If the U.A.R. lacks the foreign exchange to buy bread for its people, it must, one way or another, answer to the will of those countries willing to provide it on other terms, notably the United States and the Soviet Union.

Finally, there was the political effect of the war that Mr. Nasser was so quick to take account of. The troops deployed in Cairo slouched at their posts, dreaming under the pale desert sun. The civilian population seemed calm, but troubled knots of men were gathered in the coffee houses listening to their transistor radios.

The Egyptian masses have always been apathetic, attuned to the slow rhythm of the rise and fall of the Nile. They are not likely to endanger the power of President Nasser. Western observers felt that if a threat to his Government materializes in a reaction to the debacle on the Sinai peninsula, it is likeliest to come from the officers corps.

Arab Reaction

The effect on Mr. Nasser's standing elsewhere in the Arab world was all too evident last week. A Western correspondent in Beirut chanced on a Palestinian Arab weeping in an office where he had access to news dispatches from abroad. He lifted his head from his arms and said, "Nasser will do something. The Arabs cannot fail." Then he dropped his head again, unconvinced himself.

In the same city, a Palestinian Christian said: "I hope they get him and wreck him in Cairo. If they do I will light candles at the church. He has ruined my country's chances. He wanted to be the 'Big Arab' and he risked world war to do it, but he hasn't helped us, he has wrecked us."

Why had President Nasser miscalculated so badly? Perhaps he intoxicated himself with Arab rhetoric and Arab mystique. Perhaps he thought his splendidly equipped forces were really more than a match for the Israelis. Perhaps he thought Egypt, with 30 million people, could at last overwhelm the 3 million Israelis in a war of any duration. Perhaps, most of all, he counted on Moscow for more help, diplomatically and militarily, than he received when the chips were down.

For more than a week, Gamal Abdel Nasser's stature in the Arab world had been at its zenith. But among the Arabs nothing fails like failure.

Race Relations

In Boston, the Hot Summer Came Early

During the peak of the four-day riot which came to an end in Boston last week, two Negro women—so the story goes—swiped a huge television console from an appliance store and began lugging it down the street. A group of Negro men saw them staggering under the weight, talked briefly about helping them carry it, but decided this might result in "accessory" charges if they were seen by police. So they settled instead for following the women and shouting encouragement.

When the women arrived at their house they had to heave the set up several front steps. For a while it looked as if they were not going to make it. After struggling and straining, however, they finally got the set up on the front porch and into a front room. Out on the sidewalk, the men could hear the women put the set in place and switch it on. Then they heard one of the women shout in dismay: "Damn! All that work and it ain't even a color set."

Why the Riots?

The story was being passed from person to person in Roxbury, Boston's riot-torn Negro district, at week's end and never failed to draw a chuckle. But many laughed, it was clear, to keep from crying.

All that rioting and the plight of the Negro was even worse than it had been before. The plate-glass windows the rioters shattered and the buildings that they damaged were in their own neighborhoods. Some white policemen were injured, but even more Negroes were hurt.

Why, then, did they riot?

Too many policemen, the Negroes said, and not enough jobs and decent houses. As the Negroes saw it, they were still second-class citizens, despite the long civil rights revolution and all of the civil rights legislation.

It is true enough that the problems of the Negroes in the Roxbury "ghetto" are not as severe or as difficult to solve as those of the

Negro in Watts in Los Angeles, Harlem in New York and the south and west sides of Chicago. There are not as many Negroes (about 80,000) in the Boston area, although there has been an influx in the last 15 or 20 years. Housing, though overcrowded, tends to run from one-family dwellings to low-slung apartment houses, as opposed to the huge "pressure cooker" sort of tenement complexes in Harlem and Chicago.

Boston is moving ahead with urban renewal, but not fast enough to meet the Negroes' needs. School desegregation also is moving slowly, and many Negroes complain about the quality of Roxbury's schools, about a lack of recreational facilities and above all about a shortage of jobs.

Growing Frustration

The frustration had been building for years and on June 2 it erupted. The immediate trigger was a police decision to eject Negro welfare mothers who had locked themselves into a welfare building to dramatize the plight of a mother who, they said, had been arbitrarily stricken from the city's welfare rolls.

There are other reasons, too, for the riot. To many Negroes, riots have become an acceptable form of protest for what they feel are police abuses. With the summer-time riot season barely begun, already there have been four outbreaks (Houston, Nashville, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss., in addition to Boston). And all started with a relatively minor incident between Negroes and the police. Police are becoming edgy over the trend toward riots and there is a tendency among them, many Negroes feel, to over-react to disturbances in Negro communities.

The Rev. James Breeden, director of the Commission on Church and Race of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, said members of his staff were on the scene at the welfare center and concluded

of Negro children attending formerly all-white schools, or risk termination of their school aid benefits.

What has made the Southerners so angry is that the guidelines have worked. Indeed, they are generally acknowledged to be the only effective mechanism yet devised for translating into reality the 1954 Supreme Court decision abolishing the dual school system in the South. In the decade between that decision and the 1964 act,

that the riot would not have developed if police had been more cautious. He said that in the early stages of the disturbance Negro leaders were bringing the crowd under control and had already persuaded a deputy police chief on the scene to reduce his force of men by half.

"However, at that moment, riot equipment from headquarters began to arrive," Mr. Breeden said. "So, while the discussion about reducing the police force was continuing with one deputy, another deputy near the door was distributing helmets and riot sticks. In the front hall of the building someone announced that 'tear gas is coming.' It seemed to those present almost a declaration of war. A moment later the deputy at the door yelled to the men outside, 'Clear the area.'" With that, Mr. Breeden added, the situation deteriorated rapidly.

As police saw it, they were faced with a case of civil disobedience and either had to clear the Negroes away or run the risk of "losing the respect" of the Negro, and undermining law and order.

A Pyrrhic Victory

In the end, the four days of clashes proved, at best, to be a Pyrrhic victory for police. Negro respect for them appeared to be at an all-time low. The riots were equally as costly for the Negroes. Many of the city's whites were outraged by the riots and some Negroes feared the white reaction might spill over into the city's upcoming mayoralty campaign.

But with it all, there was one encouraging sign. Of the four riots thus far this year, none occurred in a city in which Negroes had rioted in recent years. Not enough time has passed this year to call this a trend, but the development does raise some interesting questions. Could it be that police become more cautious after experiencing one riot, and that Negroes decide after rioting that it is not worth the price?

ernment to cut off Federal funds to a district accused of discrimination only after the district had been found in noncompliance with Title VI by a hearing examiner. Under present law, the Government can "defer" funds for new projects for 60 days before a hearing, and for another 30 days until an examiner has rendered an opinion.

Purpose of Rule

The purpose of the present 90-day rule is simply stated. It takes up to 90 days for the Government to get a hearing examiner to decide whether a school district is violating the law, in part because there are not as many hearing examiners as there are cases.

The 90-day rule thus enables the Government to cut off aid to districts it strongly suspects of discrimination even though a hearing examiner has not yet issued a formal decision. By abolishing that rule, Mr. Fountain would give school districts an opportunity to scurry around for new Federal funds in advance of a decision. If their applications for funds were approved before an examiner found them guilty of maintaining a segregated school system, then the money would be theirs to keep.

The second vote was approval of an amendment by Representative Edith Green, Oregon Democrat, that would require the Office of Education to enforce the guidelines uniformly throughout the nation.

At first, officials were fearful that the effect of the amendment would be to void the guidelines altogether. They reasoned that if the amendment required uniform application, and if it could be shown that the present guidelines were not being applied uniformly, then the Government would have to tear up the guidelines and begin anew.

The present interpretation is less gloomy. Mrs. Green herself said that she did not intend to damage the Government's efforts in the South, and the Administration is taking her at her word. According to the present interpretation, the main effect of the amendment will be to force the Administration to devise a more imaginative strategy for ending Northern school segregation that results from official decisions, such as gerrymandering "feeder patterns" which send children from integrated elementary schools to segregated high schools.

The third vote was the most encouraging of all to officials. By a 167 to 101 margin, the House defeated an effort by Mr. Fountain to overturn a decision by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The decision in effect had upheld the percentage requirements of the guidelines and had ruled that school districts could not go back, without violating the Constitution, to the old "free choice" system that had proved so ineffective.

D.C. Home Rule

Plans for the Voteless

To some members of Congress, the disfranchisement of the 810,000 citizens of Washington is an effective safeguard against a city government run by Negroes. This is particularly true of segregationist Southerners. And since a number of them serve on the House District of Columbia Committee—the effective government of the national capital—with power and voice that comes from seniority, they have long had a regency over the 62-square mile Federal city.

But Congress, at long last, may be about to open the door, at least slightly, to home rule for the national capital. Hearings are scheduled to begin this week before a subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee on an Administration bill that, while not in itself granting home rule, goes a long way toward ensuring the eventual realization of that goal.

'Most Negro' City

Washington is the "most Negro" city in the country, with a 65-percent non-white majority. And no voting means no Negroes in top posts at city hall, except those appointed by the President. The denial of municipal home rule in Washington also perpetuates not only the hegemony, but the perquisites and the modest prestige of the chairmen of the House and Senate District Committees. Accordingly, Congress—by deferring to the committees, notably in the House—has not permitted a successful move toward city elections since 1874.

Both the Senate District Committee, headed by Senator Alan Bible, Democrat of Nevada, and the full Senate itself have repeatedly shown their willingness to give up such mundane municipal statecraft as budgeting for street cleaning and legislating the standard size of ice cream containers in the nation's ninth largest city.

But management of the city is regarded a graver responsibility by senior Southern members of the House. One of them, Representative John L. McMillan, Democrat of Florence, S. C. (pop. 27,000), is chairman of the District Committee and is known as Washington's "mayor." Representative Joel T. Broyhill, a Virginian representing the nearby suburbs of Arlington, is the senior Republican on the committee.

After an unexpected defeat in 1965 in an all-out drive in the House for full home rule for Washington, President Johnson this year took counsel with prudence and maneuver. On Feb. 27, he sent to

Congress a special message on District of Columbia acknowledging, in effect, the hard lessons that:

(1) It would take time, perhaps years, to legislate full home rule with elected municipal officials; (2) it would also take time to get through Congress his proposed Constitutional amendment giving the city, for the first time, a seat in the House of Representatives; and (3) it would ever be burdensome to obtain legislation giving Washington a make-believe non-voting Delegate in the House after the fashion of Puerto Rico.

The message of Feb. 27 was one of patience—with one kick. Mr. Johnson also announced he would submit to Congress a Federal Reorganization Plan giving the present form of government—a three-man board of commissioners, appointed by the President—and replacing it with a modern mayor-and-council system. The new mayor and the "brotherly representative" nine-member council would continue to be appointed by the President, elected by the people. They would have no real, new powers at the expense of Congress. But White House said flatly that success of the Reorganization Plan would mean Negroes—perhaps a majority—on the appointed council.

Admission Offset

The favorable parliamentary action partially offset this admission. A Government Reorganization Plan goes to Congress take-it-or-leave-it basis. It can be amended or pigeon-holed cannot be delayed. It becomes automatically within 60 days less either the Senate or House takes the initiative of casting a majority vote of disapproval. To a friendly Government Operations Committee headed by Representative William Dawson, Democrat of Chicago, and a Negro Hearings, before a subcommittee headed by John Blatnik, Minnesota Democrat, begin this Tuesday.

Counting the July 4 Congressional recess, which will stop the 60-day clock for a few days, House has until the first week of August to say "no", if it is going to, to a Reorganization plan with at least a shell of home rule. By saying nothing—by failing to join in a majority against the plan—its members can say "no" to the first forward motion home rule for Washington in 100 years. Observers now say the odds are no better than even

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Let There Be Peace

In one week the face of the Middle East has permanently changed. The task of Israel, the Arab nations, the great powers and the United Nations is now to create a more stable and just future for the region and to turn an armed truce into something approaching a lasting peace.

This latest war was the result of the mistakes of the past. Both the World Wars had undone previously existing situations in the Middle East. When World War II ended, a Jewish state was ready to be born. It fought for its existence and it has now fought two more wars—in 1956 and this year—to stay alive. In the process, nearly a million Palestinian Arabs were dispossessed. To these Palestinians this was an act of injustice which Israelis never truly sought to rectify. The existence of the Palestinian refugees was a growing source of danger and reproach.

However, Arabs, Egyptians and other Moslems were meanwhile making a much greater error. This was their refusal to accept the existence of Israel and to come to terms diplomatically and commercially with the new nation. Thus a permanent state of hostility was created. Once President Nasser proclaimed the closing of the Strait of Tiran leading into the Gulf of Aqaba war became a certainty, since the Israelis felt their survival was jeopardized. Nasser's error was compounded by all the other Arab and Moslem states who joined him, and also by the Soviet Union, which foolishly gave him encouragement.

Israel has now won a great victory with skill and bravery, but she is still "bayed about with many enemies"—in fact, these enemies will hate her with all the more intensity after the humiliating defeats they have suffered. Military victory will be no solution in the Middle East any more than the military victory the United States is seeking in Vietnam would be in Southeast Asia.

It is what happens from now on that counts. In their bitterness, Arabs may still hold out a long time before accepting the permanent existence of Israel. But the Jordanians and the Syrians should now recognize the folly of their guerrilla raids and President Nasser must appreciate that his shaky claim to continued leadership in Egypt can be solidified only by improving the lot of his people and not by maintaining the "state of war" with Israel.

Israel, on her part, must be prepared to help the

adroit and understanding in getting the Arab bloc to appreciate the positive role it can play. The Arab states will have to recognize that denying oil to the West is merely a form of economic suicide. They would be wise to look beyond the boycott and realize that oil offers the one hope for economic rebirth.

The Ceiling Battle

In rejecting the Administration's request for a rise in the debt ceiling, Republicans and dissident Democrats in the House were obviously seeking to embarrass President Johnson. But the consequences of their action could damage the economy itself.

Normally the Republicans have been content to make a show of protest about the ceiling before acquiescing in its rise. This time they were joined by Southern Democrats concerned over the mounting budget deficit and some Northern liberals critical of the Administration's policies in Vietnam. Together they transformed the old byplay into a potentially serious battle that could severely handicap the Treasury's efforts to manage the debt in an intelligent and constructive manner.

There is sound basis for criticizing the Administration's handling of the debt. Its estimates for the new fiscal budget are clearly unrealistic; spending will be well above estimates, largely because of Vietnam, while receipts will be lower, largely because of the slowdown in domestic business activity.

But the means taken to protest the budget are just as unrealistic. Neither Republicans nor the Democrats who voted against raising the ceiling have shown themselves eager to cut nonessential appropriations and to support proposals for increasing revenues.

Since the present debt is at or close to the ceiling, the Treasury's ability to manage the debt constructively or to protect the credit of the United States is being put in jeopardy. What is needed is a new sense of realism in the White House as well as in Congress. The Administration ought to present a revised budget and the House reconsider its attempt to cripple the Treasury.

Warning on the New Haven

The state of Connecticut has warned the Interstate Commerce Commission that the "specter of liquidation" is hanging over the New Haven Railroad if it is not

Washington: The Lessons of the Middle Eastern War

By JAMES RESTON

WASHINGTON, June 10—The Israelis are now very popular in Washington. They had the courage of our convictions, and they won the war we opposed. Everybody here, however, is so pleased with the re-enactment of the David and Goliath story—which, incidentally, took place on the very spot where the little guy slew the giant—that the causes of the conflict are in danger of being lost.

The facts lie bare. Moscow's expensive effort to expand its influence into the Middle East; Nasser's Bismarkian dreams of creating an Arab empire, and Washington's ambiguous and even contradictory attempts to reconcile right and wrong in the Middle East have all gone smash.

The Losers

Moscow has lost because it backed the wrong horse. Washington has been saved because the Israelis didn't follow its advice. Nasser lost because he swallowed his own bologna. And even Israel is in danger of losing because it is now tempted to think that military power will save a small nation in the midst of a vast and hostile Arab world.

For the moment, all the principals are covering their objectives with hypocrisy. Israel's objective is perfectly clear. It is not trying to kill people, but it is determined to smash every enemy machine that flies or rolls or fires shells near its

territory. For this it needs time—not much, but some—and it is talking at the United Nations endlessly, because every argument means a few more Syrian tanks or planes destroyed.

The United States, likewise, is asking for a detailed and verified report on "the facts" in the Israeli-Syrian war, which it knows will give the Israelis time to knock out the Syrian guns and bring the last of the Arab states into line by threatening the capital of Damascus.

The Opportunities

The Soviets and the Syrians are opposing this strategy by condemning the use of force and aggression which they supported when they thought the Arabs could win; and the United Nations, as usual, is being caught in the middle and weakened and debased in the conflict between the contending powers.

Nevertheless, out of all this savage fighting, obvious hypocrisy, provocative folly, gigantic dangers, swift penalties, and blinkered obstinacy, there is a bare chance—and that is about all—that the Middle Eastern crisis will bring the Soviet Union and the United States into a new reappraisal of their problems and policies.

Official Washington, in its present subdued mood, is ready for this. It is not very proud of its role in the Middle Eastern crisis, but it is now prepared for a new creative effort to stop the power race in the Middle East and to try to cooperate

in a constructive program with the Soviet Union in that part of the world.

The question is whether Moscow is also ready to stop this oatish drift into war by the two major power centers in that part of the world, and work for a policy of reconciliation in which all the countries of that region can reduce their military expenditures and concentrate on the very real and tragic social and economic problems of the region.

The Johnson Administration, in fact, is ready for even more than this. It has seen the limitations of its own power in Vietnam. It has observed the failure of Moscow's expensive power moves in the Middle East. It is increasingly conscious of the need to divert military expenditures—now amounting to almost \$200 billion a year in the world—to the constructive purposes of lifting the standard of living of the peoples in the underdeveloped countries and in the cities and on the farms of their own country.

In short, the United States Government, startled by the dangers of the wars in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, is now in a mood to think beyond Vietnam and the Sinai Desert to a general settlement of all the problems of the last war and the postwar period, and the question it is now exploring very quietly is whether the Soviet Government is also of the same mind.

The evidence so far is not very favorable. Moscow is still accusing Washington of provoking and assisting Israel. Nasser is still blustering foolishly about revenge and trying to save himself, though all the sawdust has run out of him, and even the men around Johnson are still battling about "victory" in Vietnam.

The Need Is Great

"The urgent need for a great creative effort," said H. G. Wells more than a generation ago, "has become apparent in the affairs of mankind. It is manifest that unless some unity of purpose can be achieved in the world, unless the ever more violent and disastrous incidence of war can be averted, unless some control can be imposed on the headlong waste of man's limited inheritance of coal, oil, and moral energy that is now going on, the history of humanity must presently culminate in some sort of disaster, repeating and exaggerating the disaster of the Great War, producing chaotic social conditions, and going on thereafter in a degenerative process towards extinction."

This is even more appropriate today than when Wells wrote these prophetic words at the end of the First World War, and the question now is whether his point is understood in the capitals of the great powers, where the fate of the Middle East and other flash points in the world will ultimately be decided.

Foreign Affairs: An Idea Finds Its Time

By C. L. SULZBERGER

Through no fault of our own the world power balance has shifted suddenly in our favor and the time has come for decisive efforts to end the Vietnam war.

The United States can claim no credit for Israel's swift victory, but the fact of that victory was of strategic benefit to us although our role was confined to waffling.

We are assailed by Arab and Communist propaganda for having tipped the balance of a campaign in which we played no part. Therefore, despite ourselves, American prestige has risen. Conversely, because Moscow openly sponsored the Arab cause and failed to help it in the crunch, Soviet prestige has sunk despite its violent post-mortem propaganda efforts.

A Vibrant U.S.A.

Through the behavior of their

faltered when most needed. And once again China can sneer that Moscow works in cahoots with Washington because the two capitals joined in non-belligerency and in supporting a cease-fire—despite subsequent diatribes.

The Middle East puzzle remains insoluble and the furnaces of resentment have again been stoked but, in terms of burning world crises, one may hope we can soon revert again to only one: the Southeast Asian war. There the moment has arrived for an active American initiative.

Material factors haven't changed but psychological factors have. Because Israel was depicted as an outpost of the West and the Arabs boasted Soviet protection, the West today looks poised and vital and its adversaries faltering and divided.

For this reason President

(2)—This hope would be accompanied by a proclaimed desire for a broadly based conference, at least as representative as that in Geneva during 1954 when, among others, the Peking Government was represented. An invitation might be extended to London and Moscow to resume their functions as co-chairmen. Furthermore, this time the U.S.A. would attend as a full member, not merely as an observer. There should be no quibbling about credentials for other participants, including the Vietcong.

(3)—To prepare the basis for negotiation the President might announce that he was promptly sending to Geneva a delegation of distinguished Americans to receive any visitors, delegates or communications concerned with procedures or agenda for a conference.

of their own encouraging the prospect of talks. For example, Hanoi might curb southward dispatch of soldiers and supplies and invite the International Control Commission to inspect the main infiltration arteries. This would be a "hope" and an "expectation," not a *quid pro quo* demand.

(6)—Such a U.S. policy statement would emphasize its wish for a quick search for honest compromise. In the meantime, first an American delegation, then the President himself would—on U.S. initiative—arrive in Geneva and start a unilateral effort for peace.

Alternative Solutions

(7)—If, however, after a reasonable period of waiting, there is no sign of response from the other side, the President should explain that he would be forced to contemplate other means of ending

their absorption into the economy of the region. The Arab nations themselves would of course have to do much more to help the Palestinians than in the past.

A cease-fire, and especially the precarious cease-fire between Syria and Israel, is nothing more than what it says. Peace can be simply the absence of war. Without a settlement of the issues that caused this conflict Israel will have gained only another breathing spell, and the Middle East will remain an area of ferment and danger.

Israel has written an extraordinary chapter in the art of war. Making a just and workable peace may prove an even greater challenge. For the Arabs and Egyptians this task could be still more formidable than for the Israelis, but they must join in, since without Arab cooperation there will never be peace in that ancient region which by Moslems as well as Jews and Christians is called the Holy Land.

Beyond the Oil Boycott

The oil boycott against the United States and Britain proclaimed by the Arab bloc could prove disruptive provided production or shipments are halted for a long enough period. But it will inflict even greater harm on the Arab world, which has no other substantial source of foreign exchange.

With the exception of underpopulated Kuwait, which has huge monetary reserves, the oil-producing Arab states of North Africa and the Middle East need their oil revenues to remain solvent. And the Arab countries that have little or no oil are already in desperate straits. Even before their defeats on the battlefield Egypt and Syria were hovering on the brink of financial bankruptcy and Jordan was little better off.

The immense economic disparity between these oil-rich and oil-poor states tends to divide the Arab world almost as much as the existence of Israel unites them. There is real danger of a falling out among the losers, with teeming Egypt coveting the vast new oil reserves in sparsely populated Libya, with Syria venting its frustration by blowing up the pipelines from Iraq, with new hordes of Arab refugees engaging in terroristic raids against Israel and fomenting dissension and vengeance in the Arab bloc.

Yet the very elements that make for disparity and disorder and wasteful military adventures could be harnessed for peaceful and harmonious development. The Arabs are unified by blood and religion. And within their lands are vast reserves of oil that can be used constructively as well as destructively.

The future of the Arab world would be more peaceful and promising if oil-producing areas—and the British and American oil companies—made a portion of their earnings available for economic development in the nonproducing areas. Egypt and other overpopulated states would still require foreign aid and the problem of Arab refugees would remain to be resolved.

But if oil earnings were used productively and equitably by the Arabs themselves, prospects for increased foreign assistance and more meaningful attempts to deal with the refugees would be enhanced. Certainly the United States and other Western powers should be prepared to provide help for peaceful rather than aggressive purposes. If peace were assured, Israel would be expected to cooperate in resettling the refugees.

Oil is the key; and Western diplomacy must be

New York Central merger. It would be disastrous to the economy of southern New England and a serious blow to the national transportation system if this should happen.

Creditors of the bankrupt railroad have urged the Federal court in New Haven to order liquidation on the basis of studies purporting to show that piecemeal sale of the assets would realize more than the merger would bring. This loses sight completely of the urgent public need for maintenance of this vital service.

Connecticut and Rhode Island have offered to increase their subsidy payments to the railroad by a third in the second half of 1967, but Massachusetts and New York are standing pat on their present level of contributions. The trustees have told the court that public subsidies now totaling about \$6 million a year must be increased at least \$2.1 million to justify continuing operation; but that sum is nowhere in sight.

Since President Johnson promised a group of New England Governors that the Federal Government would take an interest in the problem there have been conferences in Washington, but the Administration has limited itself to advice and exhortations to the participants without any offer of financial help.

If the Federal court should approve the creditors' plea for liquidation, New York and Connecticut would undoubtedly attempt to carry on the commuter operations between New Haven and New York. The Connecticut Transportation Authority has plans for maintaining train service between New Haven and Hartford, and New Haven and New London. But through passenger and freight service between New York and Boston would be at an end.

This would be a calamity that cannot be permitted, especially at a time when the Government is spending millions of dollars experimenting with high-speed trains for the Boston-New York-Washington corridor. Where would the Boston-bound trains run if the New Haven were broken up?

Choke Cherries

This is the season when choke cherries make their presence known. These shrubby little members of the rose family, cousins of the haws, the apples and even the pasture roses, now come to bloom in dangling clusters of dainty white flowers that look like fluffy kitten-tails. Walk a country lane on a cool morning and you can smell their faint, sharp fragrance.

Another month and they will be full of fruit, yellow turning red, then deep maroon as they ripen. True cherries they are, but with more seed than flesh, and with so sharp a tang that they pucker the mouth. Hence the name: they are so astringent they almost choke you if you try to eat them. But the birds love them, and that is why they are so widespread. The birds unwittingly plant them. Country folk used to make jelly from their juice, a pungent jelly that was the perfect accompaniment for venison or bear steak; but few folk bother to make such a wild-tanged sweet any more.

As shrubs, or even as small trees, choke cherries have no distinction or use except as campfire wood. They are host to tent caterpillars. Even in October they aren't spectacular. But right now, in full bloom, they are beautiful. This is their time in the sun, their one brief span of glory.

ineffectually engaged. Thanks to French toughness, the United States looks more vibrant; the Soviet Union looks less so. The triumph proclaimed as "inevitable" for revolutionary causes championed by Communism appears less inevitable.

The Arab armies, of course, were in no sense Communist, but Russia was their political and military arsenal. Now they are shattered. Russia is humiliated, because its advocacy

and the interminable and indecisive conflict in Vietnam. The following formula presents itself:
(1)—After issuing a preamble stressing his interest in peace, the President could announce his intention of going to Geneva within a fortnight and remaining as long as necessary to consult with any and all other powers or movements concerned with producing a Vietnam settlement.
then I have to apply drastic surgery to a debilitating cancer.
This formula is not original; but its authors prefer to remain anonymous. It has been considered at high levels here and abroad. Until now certain people have argued the moment was not ripe for action. Today it is ripe and, as Victor Hugo said: "No army can withstand the strength of an idea whose time has come."

Observer: Playing It Cool on the Hot Line

By RUSSELL BAKER

WASHINGTON, June 10 —
Headline: "Johnson, Kosygin Used Hot Line in Crisis."

The beginning: "Lynda Bird, are you going to stay on the hot line all night? Your Daddy wants to use it."

The command: "Get me Premier Kosygin on the hot line right away, Miss Braithwaite."

The first response: "The number you have just teletyped—is a wrong number. Please hang up—and teletype again. This is a recorded announcement. Thank you. The number you have just teletyped—is a wrong . . ."

The second response: "Nyet, Nyet, Nyet! How many times I got to say nyet, ve dunt vunt buy encyclopedia, dunt vunt free dantz lesson!"

The Wrong Number

The question, its answer, and the solution: "What seems to be the trouble, Miss Braithwaite?"

"I'm afraid I've forgotten the number in Moscow, Mr. President. I keep getting the wrong party."

"Well, why don't you just call information?"

The information blackout: "I am sorry, but the number you have requested is an unlisted number, and I am not permitted to give it to you."

"But this is for the President of the United States."

"I am sorry, but I could not give you the number you request even if it were for the president of American Tel. & Tel."

The cutting of red tape: "Lady Bird! Lady Bird! Scratch around in my upstairs desk and see if you can find that hot-line number. I think I wrote it down there somewhere under the blotter."

The successful connection: "Hello, Kremlin, seat of the worldwide Communist conspiracy, here."

"Premier Kosygin, please."

"Do you know his extension?"

"No, I do not."

"Then I'll have to give you to Kremlin information. Hold on, please."

"Can't you get it for me yourself, operator? I have the President of the United States waiting."

"This isn't a put-on, is it? You're really an American?"

"Yes, Moscow."

"Then, prove it."

"How?"

"Tell me who was on base when Bobby Thomson hit the pennant-winning home run for the Giants in 1951."

"Willie Mays."

"Hey! You really are an American! Who was it you wanted?"

"Mr. Kosygin."

"Do you spell that with a 'C' or a 'K'?"

Eyeball-to-eye: "Mr. Kosygin's office. Miss Grushenka speaking."

"I'd like to speak to Mr. Kosygin, please."

"Who shall I tell him is calling?"

"President Johnson."

"Put the President on the hot line first and then I will ring Mr. Kosygin's teletype."

"No. You put Premier Kosygin on the hot line first and

then I will ring President Johnson's teletype."

"In the Soviet Union, our Premier does not come on the line to be kept waiting by secretaries."

"In the United States our President does not come on the line first for anybody."

Take a Message

Lightning decision in Washington: "Since neither Kosygin nor I can be kept holding the line for the other, Miss Braithwaite, maybe you'd better relay my message through his secretary."

Executive alarm in Moscow: "I realize you'd lose face if you let me hang on the teletype until he teletyped first, Miss Grushenka, but I'd love to know what he's calling about. You don't think they're attacking with rockets by any chance?"

Resolution: "Moscow, this is Miss Braithwaite, secretary to President Johnson. I have a message for you to relay to the Premier."

Presidential question: "What's wrong, Miss Braithwaite. Why aren't they answering?"

The explanation: "I'm sorry, Mr. President. We've been cut off. I'll try to get them back."

The resolution: "Never mind, honey. We probably got them shook up enough so they'll call us. If they get through, let's keep 'em waiting awhile."

Moral: That's telebiz.

THE SPAWNING RUN

I could walk across the backs of the

Shad in the river, by the myriad,

In the spawning run of early May,

Crowding past the pier of the

Susquehanna Fish Company, but instead

I stood on the bank and watched them

Race through the water past Havre de Grace

Upriver to the secret sandy bed

That each would know as if it had

Reason to remember the place.

ERNEST KROLL

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Legality of Arab Position

To the Editor:

The Arab states have consistently refused to accept the existence of Israel, have subjected it to military harassment, and have threatened to exterminate it. This does not, however, mean that everything that they do is wrong or that everything Israel does is right. The chance for Israel to live in peace will be improved if the United States better understands how things may look to the Arabs. It will also be improved if the United States now demands of Israel the same standards of conduct that we were demanding of the Arab states.

United States press reports about the Gulf of Aqaba situation were grossly one-sided. The United Arab Republic had a good legal case for restricting traffic through the Strait of Tiran.

First, it is debatable whether international law confers any right of innocent passage through such a waterway. Despite an Israeli request, the International Law Commission in 1956 found no rule which would govern the Strait of Tiran. Although the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea does provide for innocent passage through such straits, the United States representative, Arthur Dean, called this "a new rule" and the U.A.R. has not signed the treaty.

There are, of course, good arguments on the Israeli side too, and an impartial international court might well conclude that a right of innocent passage through the Strait of Tiran does exist.

Innocence of Passage

But a right of innocent passage is not a right of free passage for any cargo at any time. In the words of the Convention on the Territorial Sea: "Passage is innocent so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal state."

In April Israel conducted a major retaliatory raid on Syria and threatened raids of still greater size. In this situation was Egypt required by international law to continue to allow Israel to bring in oil and other strategic supplies through Egyptian territory — supplies which Israel could use to conduct further military raids? That was the critical question of law.

The exercise by Israel of the belligerent right of retaliation on Syria in April may have been morally justified (although the United Nations found that it was not and censured Israel). Even so, it provided a fair basis for the U.A.R. to assert the

Letters to the Editor of The Times

In matters of life and death, why am I as a minister more holy than other men and exempted from their dilemmas? As the war dragged on, and seven of the boys in our church and my own nephew did not return, and when I came to understand that conscription was a basic underlying cause of war I returned my draft card to the President on Washington's Birthday 1947, and have never since carried one.

I believe that the 4-D classification should be abolished. If many ministers refused to accept 4-D classification, I believe they would be witnessing effectively against war.

(Rev.) ROBERT HORTON
Trevose, Pa., June 1, 1967

U.N.E.F. Withdrawal

To the Editor:

In his June 4 editorial page column entitled "Cairo: Quiet Flows the Nile," James Reston states that the Egyptians he has been talking to "even deny that they planned to get rid of the United Nations troops at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba. This, they say, was proposed by the Secretary General of the United Nations on the ground that if the U.N. couldn't keep its troops in one part of the crisis area, it wouldn't keep them in another part." This statement is repeated in Mr. Reston's news article in your issue of June 5, in which it is described as "the argument from the official side of Cairo."

If only for the sake of historical accuracy, I wish to make the following observations:

Whatever may have been said to Mr. Reston in Cairo, or by whom, I can assure you that there has not been the slightest hint of such a position here, and with good reason, for there is not a shred of truth to it. In critical times such as these, of course, it is common in official and unofficial circles alike to seek scapegoats (to a shameful degree at present in the U.S.A.) and to indulge in what may be called deception, if one wishes to be polite about it.

Chief of Staff's Letter

The letter received by the Commander of U.N.E.F. from the Chief of Staff of the United Arab Republic Army on the night of May 16 demanded the withdrawal of "all United Na-

decided to move its troops to any part of the line, which they could have done at any time during the past ten years, U.N.E.F.'s presence ceased to have any useful function.

The line that had to be covered by U.N.E.F., incidentally, was 295 miles long while the total strength of the force was 3,400 (1,800 on the line) with personal arms for self-defense only. At Sharm el Sheikh 32 men were stationed.

RALPH J. BUNCHE
Under Secretary of the
United Nations
United Nations, N. Y.
June 9, 1967

Generic Drug Prices

To the Editor:

Whoever in the American Medical Association is responsible for the denial that many brand-name drugs are sold at exorbitant prices (Times, May 26) may not be guilty of a conscious attempt to deceive but he or she is nonetheless wrong.

In almost all instances where there is a generic counterpart of a brand-name drug the wholesale price of the generic drug is anywhere from one-half to one-fortieth the price of the brand-name drug. One need only to look at the catalogs of several drug distributors to verify this.

Probably some retail drug stores do boost the price of generic drugs to about the same level as the brand-name counterparts, but that is quite beside the point. If physicians write prescriptions so that the generic (or trade) name of the medicine appears on the label, there is no reason why the patient should not do comparison shopping—except in an emergency.

In fairness to the retail druggist it must be said that a fair mark-up is necessary if he is to stay in business, for many drug preparations become obsolete before his supply is used up. This results in an actual loss if, for example, 24 tablets out of a bottle of 100 are prescribed and the remaining 76 tablets remain on his shelves.

In partial defense of the manufacturers of brand-name drugs it must be admitted that they do spend a great deal on research, necessitating somewhat higher prices than the purveyor of generic drugs. However, the unconscionably high prices for many drugs are totally indefensible.

disjointed tax practices from community to community—practices which would also shift unpredictably from one local administration to the next.

The negative effects of such disparate local tax structures on the state's economic climate cannot be overemphasized. It is abundantly clear that considerations of equitable, dependable tax policy play an important—often determining—role in business location.

Essential to Sound Policy

Moreover, effective tax compliance is an essential part of any sound tax policy. Were local governments to have "fiscal autonomy," virtually insuperable problems of tax compliance would be imposed on business firms. The continuing healthy growth of the state's economy depends in good part on logical and consonant systems of taxation.

We have long felt that the present and proper direction of government in an era of growing interdependence is toward statewide or regional solutions to the unique problems of our large urban cities. We feel this is particularly true as it pertains to taxation.

To avoid the Mayor's annual pilgrimage to the Legislature, this Chamber urges the establishment of a new instrumentality of state-local fiscal relations, representative of both the state and local governments, which would have as its function a continuing examination of the fiscal needs of both the state and its subdivisions and the development of specific tax and other proposals to meet the legitimate needs of all levels of government in New York State.

If suitably high level and responsible, such a group could, in time, minimize—hopefully neutralize—"adversary roles" between the state and New York City, while assuring homogeneous tax policies conducive to economic expansion in the Empire State and all its regions.

G. G. TEGNELL
Executive Vice President
N. Y. Chamber of Commerce
New York, June 6, 1967

Japan's Speed Trains

To the Editor:

Your news article of May 25 in connection with the speedy trains soon to move between New York and Washington states, "the Japanese have been running a train between Tokyo and Osaka at 125 miles an hour for several years."

The fact is that the Japanese have been running 38 such trains daily, with extras on Saturdays and Sundays, moving 150,000 people a day. With

In The Nation The Road to Reconciliation

By TOM WICKER

WASHINGTON, June 10—Israel's quick and strong reaction to what it said was Syria's breach of the cease-fire in the Middle East has put Tel Aviv into an even stronger position for the coming settlement negotiations. This is the primary difficulty in achieving what United States officials have described as a "peace of reconciliation."

This implies a general arrangement between Israel and the Arab states that not only would settle the immediate issues but moderate the deep-seated fears and hostilities that exist in this troubled and troublesome region.

The trouble is that such a "peace of reconciliation" is likely to be concluded only between two forces with some desire for it, and between states with some relative equality of power.

Israeli Supremacy

But the brilliant success of Israeli arms has destroyed any semblance of a balance of power in the Middle East. Today, Israel is unchallenged from Damascus to Cairo and whatever Arab military power once existed is no more than a burned-out hulk in the desert.

Moreover, the Arab political world is in disarray and likely to become even more chaotic. Nasser of Egypt seems clearly on his last legs, and the indications are that there is a struggle for power between his chosen successor, Zakariya Mohieddine, and more radical elements in the Egyptian army. Hussein of Jordan is in equally desperate straits.

Since Nasser by one means or another had usually managed to maintain a tenuous leadership in the Arab world, his departure also will open something of a vacuum in the

whole area. Thus, the Arabs approach a peace settlement with their military power shattered, their national governments shaken, and with no dominant voice to give them a unified approach.

Standing Firm

Israel, having established such overwhelming superiority with such ease, understandably does not mean to yield its fruits lightly. In fact, the immense popularity now gained by General Dayan, Minister of Labor Yigal Alon, and other hawks in Tel Aviv undoubtedly will make Premier Eshkol and Foreign Minister Eban doubly cautious about acquiescing in any peace that might appear soft.

Thus, Israeli troops are not likely to be soon withdrawn from the Sinai Desert or Syria, and General Dayan has suggested that Israel will never give up Jerusalem. Nor does the world possess much leverage with which to force withdrawals on a nation that has won such a sweeping victory entirely alone.

Therefore, neither a reasonable balance of power nor a real will on either side to effect a "peace of reconciliation" is likely to appear in the Middle East. From the Arab point of view, the first condition for such a peace is sure to be Israeli withdrawal to the borders of June 4, and this appears to be precisely what the Israelis will not agree to do until their larger demands are satisfied.

The dilemma is that even in defeat the Arabs probably will not voluntarily enter into anything that would satisfy Israeli conditions for a "peace of reconciliation"; yet, to the extent that Israeli power forces such a settlement on them, the Arabs will be even more embittered and resentful

and determined to redeem their standing.

On the question of armaments, for instance, a new arms race in the Middle East is clearly not to be desired, since in the absence of any general settlement it probably would lead to another war. Yet, to impose an arms limitation in the current situation would fix the Arab states in permanent military inferiority, add another item to their list of grievances and resentments, and make a real "peace of reconciliation" a distant matter.

The Soviet Union will no doubt be anxious to recoup some of its shattered investment in the Arab armies—though probably not to the expensive extent of rearming them. Its break-off of diplomatic relations with Israel and its pro-Arab invective in the Security Council does not bode well for the Soviet-American cooperation that will be required in working out an effective, long-range settlement.

Need for Statesmanship

In this difficult situation, therefore, a primary requirement for Israel, whose military power has been so dramatically established, is to demonstrate an equal power of statesmanship. A "peace of reconciliation" is as much to her interest, after all, as to that of any other state in the region—and no other is now as able to move toward it.

Such a peace would require an end to the long state of Arab belligerence and its resulting harassments and at a minimum, provide free passage for the Israelis in the Strait of Tiran and in Suez. These would be enormous gains.

To achieve them with the true security that can only be found in easier relations with her neighbors, an Israel magnanimous in victory could afford to accept a large responsibility for resettling and improving the lives of the Arab refugees, dispossessed and embittered for 20 years, and a constant source of the seething hostility it is in Israel's highest interest to alleviate.



right — namely, to close the Strait of Tiran to strategic cargo for Israel.

The U.A.R. would have had a better case if it had announced that the closing was temporary and subject to review by the International Court, but taking the facts as they were I, as an international lawyer, would rather defend before the International Court of Justice the legality of the U.A.R.'s action in closing the Strait of Tiran than to argue the other side of the case, and I would certainly rather do so than to defend the legality of the preventive war which Israel launched this week.

Equal Application

Looking ahead one can see that it may be difficult to convince the Arabs that the United States does not decide issues on grounds of race or religion but on the grounds of principle.

Arabs may think that if we hold Egypt to its implied promise to let ships through the Gulf of Aqaba we should hold Israel to its express promise not to extend its territory.

Arabs may think that if we ask them to accept U.N. troops on their sovereign territory to prevent border raids we should ask Israel to do the same.

Arabs may think that if we plan to establish some international agency on Egyptian territory to see that the waters of the Jordan River are available for fair international use we should plan to establish a similar agency on Israeli territory to see that the waters of the Jordan River are available for fair international use.

Arabs may think that a firm United States guarantee of the borders of the Middle East ought to apply to them as well as to Israel.

ROGER FISHER
Professor of Law
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass., June 9, 1967.

Clerics' Exemption

To the Editor:

As a clergyman, I protest ministerial exemption from the draft.

While a pastor in a church in Rochester, N. Y., I registered at the time of World War II. Of course I was classified 4-D, and was never compelled by the circumstances to make a clear-cut decision on military service.

I could stand in the pulpit and preach and pray, never knowing firsthand the agonies of body and soul faced by both my parishioners in the armed forces and my conscientious objector friends in civilian public service camps and prisons.

When the 1940 draft law was passed, members of Congress and ministers were exempted.

unquestionably included Sharm el Sheikh which was, in fact, a U.N. Observation Post.

As reported by the Secretary General on May 18 to the General Assembly, this message to General Rikhye was quickly followed by a movement of U.A.R. troops up to the line in Sinai, and by a demand from the Chief of Staff of the U.A.R. Army at midday local time on May 17 for withdrawal within 24 hours of all U.N.E.F. detachments in Sinai, specifically including Sharm el Sheikh. In fact, U.A.R. troops arrived to take over the United Nations camp and positions at Sharm el Sheikh and Ras Nasrani at 12:10 hours G.M.T. on May 18, demanding a response from the U.N.E.F. troops there within fifteen minutes. They did not get it, and the U.N.E.F. troops remained there for six more days, although they were unable to function.

The official request for the withdrawal of U.N.E.F. was received by the Secretary General at 12 noon New York time on May 18, i.e. some four hours after the actual arrival of U.A.R. troops at Sharm el Sheikh.

The reason for the Secretary General's position that U.N.E.F. could not accept an order to withdraw from one part of the line and remain on another part was that to do this would in fact make U.N.E.F. a party to the resumption of war by opening the door to a direct military confrontation between Israel and the U.A.R. Once the U.A.R.

tail druggists, physicians and medical society officials seems to be the key to the whole problem. Or must there be more laws?
HAROLD J. HARRIS
Westport, N. Y., June 1, 1967

Statewide Solutions to Cities' Needs

To the Editor:

We are disturbed, as are all responsible segments of our city, at the travesty of New York City Mayors journeying annually to Albany, hat in hand, to plead for additional taxing powers or higher state grants-in-aid.

Under these circumstances it is perhaps understandable that The Times should editorially recommend a broad grant of fiscal home rule to the city as one goal to be achieved by the Constitutional Convention—most recently recommended in your June 2 editorial "Hat in Hand to Albany."

The New York Chamber of Commerce believes, however, that such a solution to an admittedly difficult problem is not in the best interests of the city, and that, if adopted, it would create additional problems, compounding still further the city's fiscal and economic difficulties.

A broad grant of powers by the state to local governments permitting them to impose any taxes they may desire would certainly result in a tax "Balkanization" of the state. It would produce a crazy-quilt of

Hikari (lightning) trains every hour in each direction with stops only at Nagoya and Kyoto, making the 360 miles in three hours, and the Kodama (echo) trains on the half-hour with nine stops, making the trip in 3½ hours.

These trains run on a completely new double track, and are automated: passengers only, no freight. New stations were necessary to accommodate the twelve cars that constitute these trains, tip to tip nearly 1,000 feet. Besides, there is the fleet of regular trains, on the regular four and six system, moving many more people every day.

Altogether, much to copy.

W. EDWARDS DEMING
Washington, May 28, 1967

Short Steering Column

To the Editor:

Daily we read of American automobile manufacturers' attempts at improving the safety of their automobiles. Recently, for example, it was announced that after Jan. 1, 1968, General Motors will build into its cars a collapsible steering column assembly which is 8¼ inches shorter than the steering column on previous models.

Two days later it was reported that Ford has developed and will at the same time incorporate into its cars a steering column assembly which is 11½ inches shorter than that on previous models.

When one considers that according to a Cornell University study published in 1962 at least one-third of all injuries to the occupants of cars involved in accidents can be traced to the steering column assembly, these are indeed steps in the right direction. As a layman, however, I can only express surprise and astonishment at the demonstrated paucity of technical ingenuity.

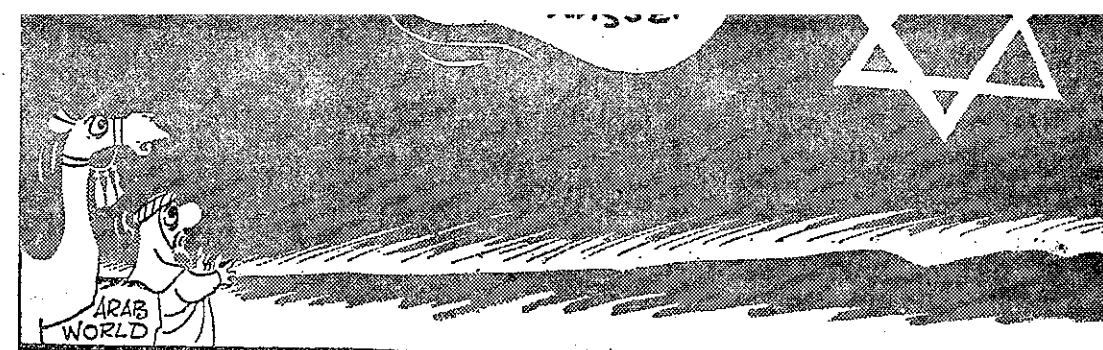
A proved and economical design for a radically shortened steering column assembly (twenty-five as opposed to fifty inches) which rests back of and above the front axle out of the impact area was developed in Austria as early as 1925. Several European and British automobile manufacturers—Rover—for example, have incorporated radically shortened steering columns into their automobiles in the last five years.

Why have American automotive engineers not shown an awareness of such designs or developed other similarly effective designs?

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May 30, 1967



Herblock in The Washington Post
"Israel is winning—NOW we must DO something!"



Green in The Providence Journal
"By the beard of the prophet—is it only a paper moon?"

Another Opinion 'The Curse of All the Arabs'

The following are excerpts from Cairo Radio broadcasts last week on the Middle East crisis, as recorded by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service.

The United States is the enemy. The United States is the hostile side in the battle. The United States is the force behind which Israel is taking shelter. The United States, Arabs, is the enemy of the peoples; the killer of life, and the shedder of blood. . . . The United States is all the aggression. Its aircraft protect the Zionists from Arab bombing. Its fighters and bombers gathered in large groups to provide for Israel an air umbrella that prevents the Arabs from bombing Israel's towns and villages, while it is moving fast all along the occupied frontiers of the Arabs. The United States, therefore, is the enemy. The United States, therefore, is the aggressor.

Jamal [President Nasser] said it. He said it 10 days ago: Israel is the United States, and the United States is Israel. Jamal has told the truth. The United States is the enemy fighting us in the air and trying to prevent us from disciplining Israel, from liquidating Israel. Our battle today, the battle being fought by the Arab armies with every sacrifice and every offering, is against the United States, firstly, secondly and thirdly; lastly it is against the Zionist bands, very much lastly. . . .

'Sinful' United States

The United States saw Israel about to collapse under the blows of Arab massings which were surrounding it, preparing to deal the blow of death. The Chicago gangs moved; the state of gangsterism and bloodshed moved; it moved in order to protect its aggressive base in the Middle East. How vile and treacherous the United States has been in its protection of Israel. How sinful and base the United States has been in its collusion with the Zionists! It refrained from coming out openly to fight us.

It refrained from facing the Arabs with an open and daring hostility. No, Arabs. The United States is too vile and too base to have the ethics of cavaliers. The United States threw, from all its airports and aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, huge and continuous massings of its fighters and bombers in order to provide that air umbrella that protected Israel from the revenge of the Arabs, from the massings of the Arabs, and from the victory of the Arabs. . . .

The battle is continuing, United States. . . . It is going on until you become, as Britain became after the 1956 collusion, a third-rate state. Here, United States, here in the Arab homeland we buried Britain's greatness. . . . Here, United States, we shall bury the imperialist base, Israel. Here we shall bury the American international gangsterism. Here, Arabs, dig graves everywhere; dig them for every U. S. existence; dig them, Arabs; dig all the homeland a grave for U.S. existence; dig it, Arabs; dig it, Arabs, dig it, Arabs.

And so the pirates, the blood-suckers of peoples, the criminals of the 20th century, have joined the bands of outcasts, the scum of the earth, against the Arab people, who are at this moment fighting the decisive battle of destiny. And so with the utmost treachery, baseness and villainess, the United States, and behind in its wake Britain, infiltrated across the seas and stood side by side with the racist Zionist aggression, supporting the attack on the Arab land of Palestine. . . .

Would Israel, the home of the treachery and cowardly moves, have dared to move in 1956? Would it have dreamed of emerging from its lair today but for the air cover? However, what happened to Britain in 1956, Oh America? What happened to Eden, and what became of the aggression? Aggressors, enemies of peoples, enemies of freedom, ene-

mies of peace, Eden tried at the time to deny the crime of conspiracy; the dirty crime of aggression—exactly as the United States is doing today, exactly as American officials today pretend to know nothing, while the blood of the crime drips from their hands and the stench of the dirty plot spreads everywhere, when all the world knows that the plot was hatched in Washington. . . .

Arabs Will Win

If these criminal barbarians think we shall keep quiet, if these savages, the enemies of people, think their crime is going to go unpunished, they are dreaming. We the Arab people, from the ocean to the gulf, shall teach the lesson, namely, that the weapon of enterprise is invariably in our hands, that we hold them by the neck in this area where we live, that if the Arab people, who have staged terrible demonstrations against the United States and Britain in every Arab capital, these same people know how to teach the United States a fearful lesson in the heart of its interests, a lesson which will show it that its aerial umbrella, now being used, will not be able to protect one single interest that it has in this area. . . . We know, the whole Arab people know, that we will never for a moment retreat from this battle. War merchants and blood-suckers ought to know that for our rights we shall rush into any fearful dangers; we shall blow up land, air and sea until we regain our right. . . .

Arab brethren, our heroes, your arms have repelled America's flagrant aggression on Arab territory. Our heroes are defending the dignity of the Arabs. America has protected its gangs in Israel, it is protecting Israel against your destructive blows. America is your number one enemy, Arab brethren. America will realize how the Arabs will answer to its treacherous and dastardly collusion. America will realize that its collusion and its treachery, and its lackey, Israel—all that will never survive.

The curse of all the Arabs, from the ocean to the gulf and from every corner of the globe, is on you, America, and on your lackey, Israel; together with the curse of all free peoples, the curse of free man everywhere.