

The Weather

Today—Mostly sunny, warm, high in low or mid 80s. Wednesday—Fair, continued warm. Probability of rain near zero through tonight. Temperature range: Today, 84-60; Yesterday, 83-56. Details are on Page B4.



Washington Post

and Herald

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Israel Claims Major Land, Air Gains; Hope for U.S.-Soviet Agreement Rises

4 States Hit By Massive Blackout

Trouble Is Traced To Pa.-N.J. Units; Repaired in 2 Hours

By J. V. Reistrup
and Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writers

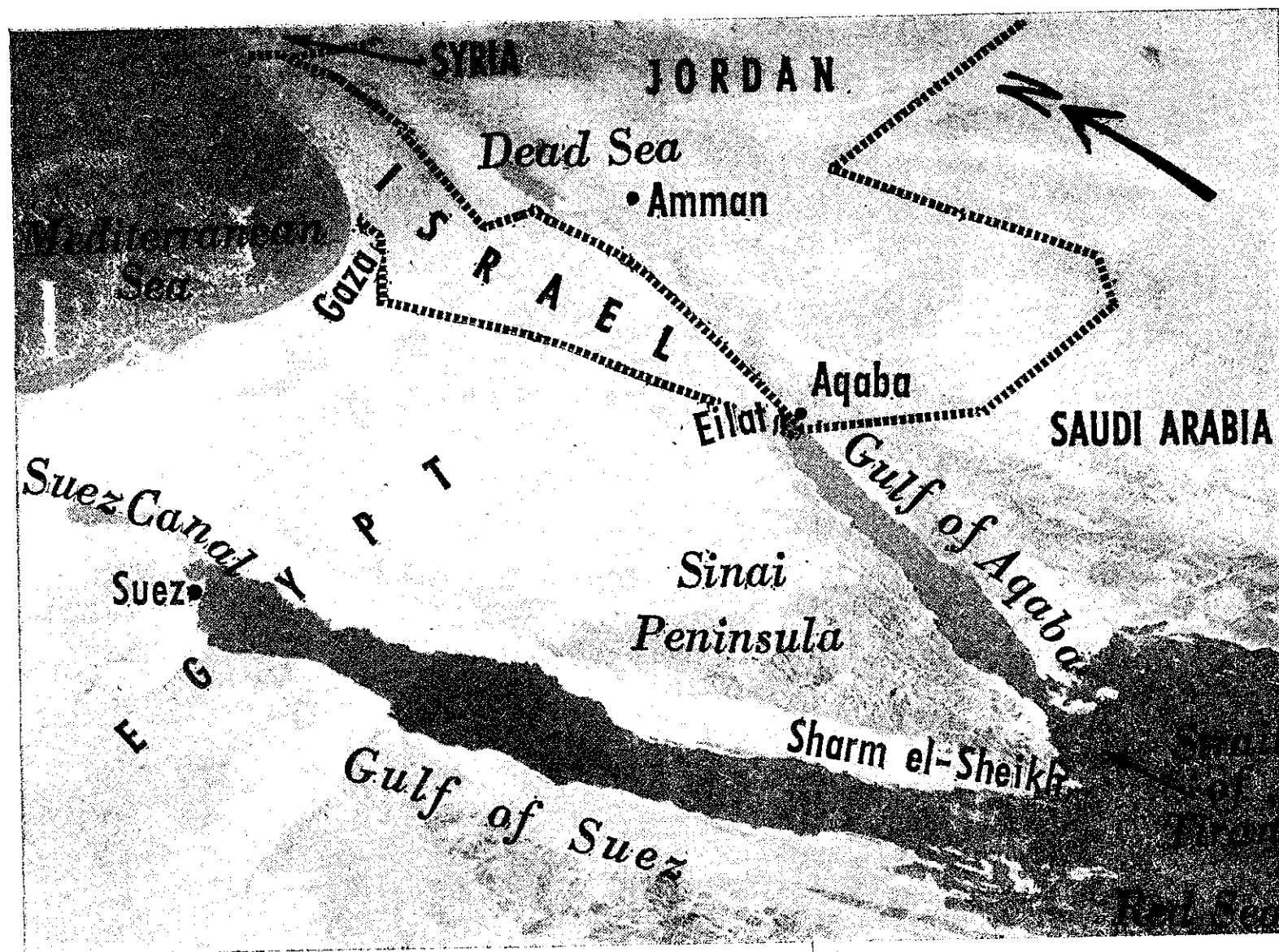
A giant power blackout hit a large section of the Eastern Seaboard yesterday, the second in less than two years.

The failure spread by chain reaction through seven power companies until it affected some 13 million people in a 15,000-square-mile area, according to an estimate by the Federal Power Commission. Included were New Jersey, eastern and southeastern Pennsylvania and parts of Delaware and Maryland.

The gradual restoration got under way within two hours after the failure started at 10:22 a.m., but the political effects promised to be longer lasting.

Governor Issues Challenge

New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes challenged the White House or the Federal Power Commission to find out "if we have to expect this as an on-going fact of life."
The precise cause of the



MIDEAST AREA—Superimposed on this picture of the Middle East taken by astronaut Richard Gordon during the flight of Gemini 11

principal areas involved in the conflict between Israel and the Arab nations surrounding her. In Gaza, Israeli troops cut across the neck of the Gaza Strip. Fighting also was reported at Kuntilla

midway on the Israel-Egypt border. Egypt said Israel bombed Sharm el Sheikh and airports at Suez and in Sinai. Jordan said its planes hit Israel as Israeli planes attacked Amman's airport.

Significant Victories In Skies Reported by Pilots of Both Sides

By John Maffre
Washington Post Staff Writer

Israel and the Arab states went to war at dawn yesterday for the third time in two decades, and by nightfall both sides were claiming significant military victories.

Despite vague and contradictory reports, Israel appeared to have scored heavily over its enemies in the battle for control of the air. The Israelis also penetrated Egyptian territory in the Gaza Strip and apparently in the Sinai Peninsula as well.

The Israelis claimed in a communique early Tuesday to have captured the Egyptian base of El Arish, the gateway to the Sinai Peninsula, and to have shot down or otherwise destroyed 374 Arab planes on all fronts in an "unprecedented" military victory for the loss of 19 planes.

Egypt, claiming to have lost only two aircraft, said she and her allies had brought down 161 Israeli planes, and that her armor had thrust into Israel halfway down the Sinai border between the two countries.

Early Tuesday morning the air war began again, according to Damascus Radio, which claimed the Syrian forces downed two of four Israeli jets that hit front-line Syrian positions. It added that Syrian artillery had begun shelling Israeli defensive positions in preparation for an attack.

Israel's Prime Minister Levi Eshkol claimed "complete air supremacy" as his French-built Mirage and Mystere jets bombed and strafed airfields in Syria, Jordan and Egypt, meeting antiaircraft fire but—except for Egypt—little air interception.

However, Egypt with its larger complement of Russian-built planes—including several squadrons of Mig-21 fighters—was said to be getting another 48 of these planes being flown in from her ally, Algeria.

The Egyptian armed forces command in a broadcast over Radio Cairo that was monitored in Beirut, claimed that American and British planes provided fighter cover over Israel during raids by Israeli aircraft on Egypt.

The announcement said the supreme command had "actual proof that American and British aircraft carriers played a

NASA Photo

Hughes blamed it on what he termed "a power shortage in the northeast industrial portion of the United States." He said it was "very dangerous in its implications" and suggested it might have had far more serious effects had it occurred at another time of day.

The failure also brought congressional calls for an investigation. Both House and Senate members suggested that the power industry had not done all it could to avoid such events.

"This seems to be a recurrence on a somewhat smaller scale of the Northeast power failure of November, 1965," said Rep. Fred B. Rooney (D-Pa.), a member of the House Commerce Committee who investigated the earlier failure.

"Cascading" Failure

That blackout was a "cascading" failure similar to the one that occurred yesterday. The trend of power companies has been to connect up with one another so as to allow one system that is relatively idle to sell electricity to another undergoing a peak load.

Thus the links are designed to prevent frequent local power failures. But when something goes wrong with the system a minor failure can snowball into disaster proportions as one system after another is overloaded and their generators shut down.

Hence in 1965 the shutdown of one switch in Ontario, be-

See POWER, A3, Col. 1



Associated Press

SENTENCED — Richard Speck, convicted slayer of eight Chicago nurses, leaves Peoria County, Ill., courthouse after being sentenced to die in the electric chair Sept. 1. Story is on Page A3.

High Court Curbs Entry By Inspectors

Need Search Warrants To Gain Admittance To Homes, Businesses

By John P. MacKenzie
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Supreme Court held yesterday that citizens have a constitutional right to deny admittance to their homes by health, fire and building code inspectors who do not have search warrants.

Reversing a controversial 1959 Supreme Court decision, the Court said it was vindicating the rights of "the law-abiding citizen" to be as secure from arbitrary intrusion on his privacy as a person suspected of a crime.

Searches in criminal cases must be based upon probable cause that the suspect is involved in crime, and warrants are required in routine cases.

"It is surely anomalous to say that the individual and his private property are fully protected by the Fourth Amendment only when the individual is suspected of criminal behavior," wrote Justice Byron R. White for the 6-to-3 majority.

In a companion case the Court said warrants also are required for health inspec-

See COURT, A2, Col. 3

ICC ordered to reconsider ruling on Greyhound acquisition of Railway Express stock. Page D6.

Gaza Strip Reported Sealed Off

Israel Claims Big Victory

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service
TEL AVIV, June 6 (Tuesday) — Israel claimed early Tuesday a stupendous air and ground victory in the first day of the furious war that flared from the smoldering Middle East crisis.

In official statements from its chief of staff and air force commander, Israel asserted that the combined air forces of its four Arab enemies suffered certain losses of 374 planes and 34 probables. In the

ground fighting, Israel declared it had sealed off the Gaza Strip by the capture of the road centre of Khan Yunis and had occupied the key city of El Arish, 35 miles back of the southern boundary of the Gaza Strip.

El Arish, on the Mediterranean, is believed to be the northern headquarters for Egypt's Sinai front and the location of one of Egypt's largest airfields.

Israel's ground casualties were "comparatively light," the chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Yitzhak

Rabin, declared, and its aircraft losses totaled only 19.

Fighting began, according to somewhat conflicting reports, either in the early hours of Monday morning, or as late as 8 a.m. A series of official statements by Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, Defense Minister Gen. Moshe Dayan and Foreign Minister Abba Eban insisted that it was Egypt that precipitated the hostilities, by shelling settlements in the Gaza area, by mounting an air attack aimed

See ISRAEL, A11, Col. 1

'On to Tel Aviv' Is Cry

Egyptians Dance in Streets

By Garven Hudgins
CAIRO, June 5 (AP) —

Egyptians cheered the start of war with Israel today and the cry went up: "On to Tel Aviv."

They danced in Cairo's streets and displayed no panic even though Israeli fighter-bombers attacked the airport outside Cairo and swept over the capital as anti-aircraft shells burst in the sky.

One Israeli jet swooped over the main avenue, caught anti-aircraft shells in its mid-section and crashed with a thunderous roar near the city's center.

A throng converged at the spot shortly afterward and took up the chant, "Nasser,

Nasser," in praise of their president.

People clustered around radios everywhere.

They listened to the news bulletins interspersed with martial music and militant poetry calling for the destruction of Israel. The lyrics of one song include the line: "I will fight until I have shed my last drop of blood."

The crowds cheered wildly when the announcements came that 40 Israeli planes had been shot down, then 70 planes, and then 86 — against an announced loss to the Egyptians of two jets, whose pilots were saved.

The people flocked to air-raid shelters when the Israeli

planes came but one woman who sells lottery tickets squatted by a wall of sandbags, shouting, "Israel will perish! Israel will perish!"

Moslem leaders in Cairo have been urging holy war on the Israelis since the Middle East crisis in mid-May. They have told their faithful that it was God's command that they take up arms to crush Israel.

Thus, when the first news
See EGYPT, A12, Col. 1

U.S. Asserts Non-Combat Stand on War

State Dept. Shifts From Term 'Neutral' To 'Non-Belligerent'

By Carroll Kilpatrick and Murrey Marder
Washington Post Staff Writers

The United States proclaimed after much controversy yesterday a non-belligerent position with regard to the Middle East war.

Confusion regarding the U.S. attitude followed a State Department briefing at which spokesman Robert J. McCloskey declared, in answer to a question, that this country was "neutral in thought, word and deed."

Use of the term "neutral" immediately confronted President Johnson with a domestic political problem. He had declared on May 23 that the United States supported maintenance of the Gulf of Aqaba as an international waterway, thus supporting Israel against any blockade.

The White House declined to accept the McCloskey definition. Press Secretary George Christian said McCloskey's

See MIDEAST, A8, Col. 1

War's effect on U.S. economy expected to be slight. Page A9.

It also charged that

a direct role" in Jordan yesterday. On the ground, apart from indecisive skirmishes in Jerusalem, fighting was generally restricted to relatively small-scale infantry and tank battles in which Egypt and Israel sought to control invasion routes on the Gaza Strip-Sinai border. Israel captured the strategic town of Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli command also announced three assaults to the

See WAR, A15, Col. 1

Other War News on Pages A6-15

Hope of U.N. Accord On Truce Emerges

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 5—Hope of Soviet-American agreement on a cease-fire resolution in the Mideast crisis emerged tonight after a day of near despair that the Security Council would be unable to act.

Although the Council adjourned at 10:25 p.m. until Tuesday morning, it was learned the Soviet Union and the United States, are reported to be in negotiating distance of a cease-fire call for Israel and the Arab countries. The proposed resolution is said to make a general reference to troop withdrawal.

American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg conferred with Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko tonight after

both apparently received new and presumably more flexible instructions.

Security Council President Hans Tabor of Denmark has been instrumental in working out a compromise which has wide support. Western countries have been in agreement all along, but it has been assessed here that nothing would be salvageable unless the United States and the Soviet Union got together.

The principle question is whether Egypt will abide by a resolution referring to a troop withdrawal. That does not set the position to which the troops should be withdrawn. Egypt sought a precise resolution insisting that withdrawal be to positions occupied on June 4 immediately before fighting started.

The optimism expressed tonight seemed to indicate that the Soviet Union was prepared to use leverage with the Arabs if necessary.

Early tonight it had appeared that the Security Council would be subjected to an-

See NATIONS, A7, Col. 1

What Was Won Is in Doubt

Marine Victory Poses Query

By Richard Harwood
Washington Post Staff Writer

DANANG, South Vietnam, June 4 (Delayed)—The colonel was shouting into a telephone to some higher authority and he was saying:

"No, no, no. We have not been wiped out. We are all right. We're ready to go right now on Union 3."

The battle of Union 2 was practically at an end. A few artillery rounds were being fired into presumed enemy positions four or five miles away. Across the ridgeline fighter-bombers were making their graceful runs in big leisurely circles and from time to time smoke clouds drifted up.

The colonel—Kenneth Houghton—was jubilant. "We've knocked hell out

of them," he said. His 5th Marine Regiment had entered the Ngilocsan hill region 30 miles south of Danang on April 26 in search of a North Vietnamese regular army division. Like all undertakings of this kind, the operation was given a name—"Union." For 37 days the regiment combed the valleys and rice paddies with only sporadic action. Its dead averaged one a day. The enemy's dead averaged about six a day.

On the morning of June 2, however, things changed. The Regiment's 1st Battalion was crossing a rice paddy when it got word from its "Kit Carson" scout

See UNION, A4, Col. 3

U.S. pilots down three Migs in raids on North Vietnam. Page A4.



Associated Press

ARTILLERY CASUALTIES—These men were among the first Israeli casualties in the Arab-Israeli war. They were wounded in a Jordanian attack on Jerusalem.

Stock Market Drops 15 Points

Heavy emotional selling on war news from the Mideast sent stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange to a deep loss yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 20.77 points, about 2.5 per cent, in the first hour of trading and finished the day down 15.54. The breadth of the loss was revealed by the number of declining issues — 1211 — compared with 112 advances.

Details on Page D6



Associated Press
TED YATES



Associated Press
TOM STREITHORST

NEWSMEN CASUALTIES—NBC NEWS reported yesterday that one of its producers, Ted Yates, 36, was seriously wounded by mortar fragments during fighting in Jerusalem. He was wounded in the Jordanian sector of the city. Yates is based in the Washington bureau of NBC. In Cairo, NBC NEWS correspondent Tom Streithorst was beaten by a mob during an attempt to film street scenes. Companions dragged him to safety but he received a concussion and head cuts.

Britain Avoids Sides, Delays Ships at Suez

By Karl E. Meyer
Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 5—Britain declared today that it was not taking sides in the Arab-Israeli war and urged an immediate cease-fire as a prelude to an honorable negotiated settlement.

Describing the conflict as a "tragic development," Foreign Secretary George Brown told Parliament that British forces had been instructed not to become involved and that British ships about to enter the Suez Canal had been advised to delay passage for 24 hours.

Brown said he hoped the United Nations Security Council would proceed immediately to adopt a resolution calling for a cease-fire.

The Foreign Secretary was repeatedly pressed by questioners to discuss the merits of the conflict, but he would do so only to the extent of reiterating that Israel, as a sovereign state, had a right to exist.

On the crucial question of whether Britain had ordered a halt to arms shipments to Arab states, Brown replied that he was "urgently in touch" with other Western nations to decide what should be

done in Benghazi and Tunis and on a consulate in Basra, Iraq.

"I am in close touch with all our posts," he said, "and I am raising the subject with Arab ambassadors when I see them later this afternoon."

After his appearance in Parliament, Brown met with representatives of Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Morocco, Libya, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and Iraq. Egypt has no diplomatic representation in London.

The Arab diplomats, who had requested the meeting with Brown last week, presented a memoire giving the Arab position on the crisis, while Brown repeated his remonstrances on attacks on British embassies. The meeting lasted 30 minutes.

In political terms, the Labor government appears divided on what course to follow, with Cabinet debate reportedly revealing a "hawk" vs. "dove" division.

It is said that "hawks" include Prime Minister Wilson, Brown and former Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, who is now Minister for Economic Affairs. The prevailing Foreign Office view is known to be more sympathetic to the Arab than the Israeli position.

Hill Leaders Cautious on War Commitments

By J. Y. Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

Congressional leaders were reluctant yesterday to commit themselves on whether the United States, either alone or with other nations, should use force on behalf of Israel in the war in the Middle East.

Part of the hesitancy apparently arose from the Johnson Administration's failure to articulate a clear policy at this point in the crisis. Another factor was the obvious reluctance of the "hawks" on Vietnam to commit U.S. military power in a second conflict.

The uncertainty arose despite day-long closed briefings on Capitol Hill by Administration spokesmen. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and CIA Director Richard I. Helms met with the leadership of both Houses in the morning. In the afternoon, Assistant Secretary of State Lucius Battle spent two hours with leaders of the House and then spent two and one-half hours with about 50 members of the Senate.

The upshot was that many lawmakers came away with the impression that the Administration regarded its commitment to aid Israel if that country were threatened with extinction by its Arab neighbors as a "moral" one rather than a "legal" one.

This was reported by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) after the Rusk-McNamara-Helms session. The Minority Leader, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), said he had the same impression as the result of a background briefing given by Secretary Rusk last Friday.

"Caught by Surprise"

Mansfield said the Administration had been caught by surprise by the outbreak of war. He said it was his understanding that the United States had counseled restraint on the part of Israel while the Soviet Union had done the same for Egypt, if not for all the Arab states.

Other Senate sources, who declined to be identified, said the Administration had been counting on a "few" more days to see if diplomacy could head off an armed clash. This may have been why it was surprised.

On the key question of said, was largely the result whether a majority of Congressmen would favor some form of military intervention by the United States, Mansfield said he believed that not even the combined forces of those who favored unilateral

that he had attended the background briefing given by Secretary Rusk last Friday but had learned more about what was said when he read the newspapers Saturday than he had from the Secretary.

Still No Idea

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and an outspoken critic of the Administration's policy on Vietnam, attended both morning and afternoon briefings yesterday and said he still had no idea what President Johnson's policy was in the Middle East.

Asked whether the United States should use force, Fulbright said the question was "too speculative" at this point.

"My own feeling on it, and I think a number share it with me," he said, "is that we should do all we can to bring the United Nations into this."

Hawks Advise Restraint

While Fulbright, the dove's dove, was running true to form, a number of Vietnam hawks were also advocating restraint in the Middle East. Among them were Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.) of the House Armed Services Committee and Rep. William R. Bates of Massachusetts, the senior GOP member of the Committee, and Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.).

"We've got to keep cool, keep our heads," said Rivers. Bates said that any unilateral action by the United States would "only mean an escalation in the fighting." Tower called for an exercise of "restraint."

A somewhat more typical remark came from Sen. Jack Miller (R-Iowa). Asked if he favored intervention, Miller replied:

"There has been a lot of talk concerning policies and commitments, but when you come down hard it is difficult to put a handle on it. Everybody is playing it by ear."

More forthright support for Israel came from two Jewish senators, Jacob K. Javits (D-N.Y.) and Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.). In a speech on the Senate floor, Javits said Egypt and President Nasser were clearly the aggressors in the present situation. He added:

"I am confident of the good faith of our own Government

in honoring the pledges of four Presidents, pledges which have received and which merit the continued support of all Americans."

Ribicoff expressed similar views. "One thing is clear," he said. "Neither the Arab nations nor the Soviet Union can be allowed to succeed in their threat to the national integrity and independence of Israel."

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) said in a Senate speech that the United States must insist that the United Nations "enlarge its role in this area to prevent a giant step toward the darkness of world conflict."

In the final reckoning, "the United States will stand with Israel."

There were these other reactions to the situation:

• Sen. Edward M. Brooke (R-Mass.) said, "It seems that the Administration doesn't have a legal commitment to

Israel, but does have a commitment to keep the peace. We'll just have to wait and see."

• Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) said in a statement that "we cannot in all honor disregard" a request from Israel for aid should one be made. But he emphasized that efforts for a cease-fire should be directed first through the United Nations.

• Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.)

said that the Big Four powers should lead the way in re-establishing an effective U.N. presence in the Mideast and in

bringing about a "full and fair solution" to the conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

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[From Felixstowe, England, Reuters reported that an Israeli cargo ship left Sunday with an arms cargo including armored cars, Sten guns and ammunition. And a Dutch Defense Ministry spokesman at The Hague said that Israeli transport planes loaded military equipment from the Netherlands over the weekend.]

The Foreign Secretary said he had received reports of mob attacks on British Embas-

Exchequer James Callaghan, leader of the House of Commons R. H. S. Crossman, and two leftwingers, Minister of Housing Anthony Greenwood and Transport Minister Barbara Castle.

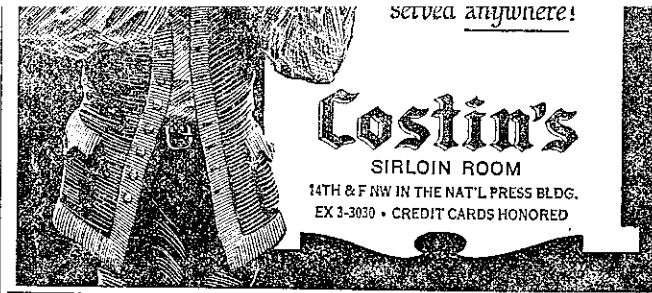
Popular sentiment seems strongly in favor of Israel, which is viewed by Laborites as a beleaguered socialist country and remembered by many Tories as Britain's partner in the Suez affair.

majority.
Due to Vietnam

This lack of support, he said, was largely the result of the war in Vietnam.

Sen. Dirksen declined to comment when asked whether he would favor intervention. Later, he emerged from Secretary Battle's briefing and loudly declared: "I won't talk. They said this was a secret meeting."

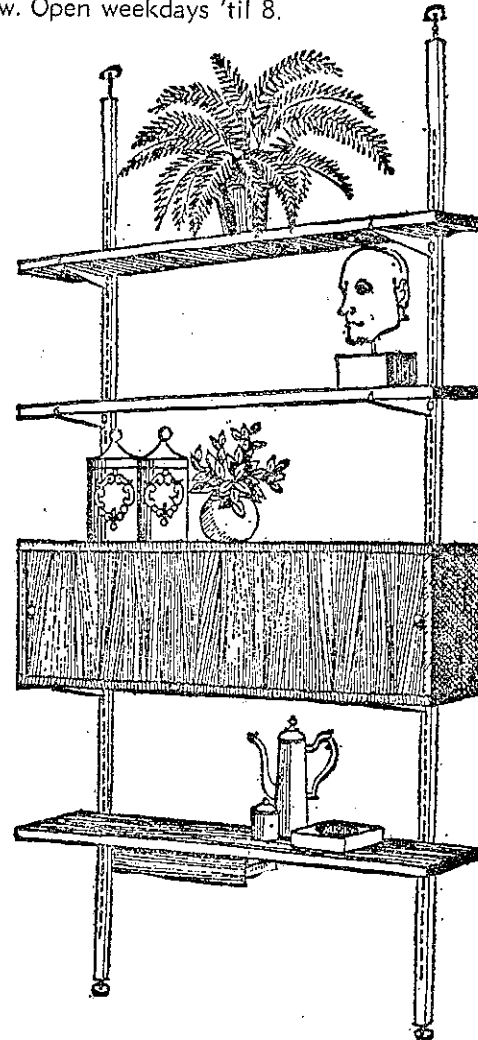
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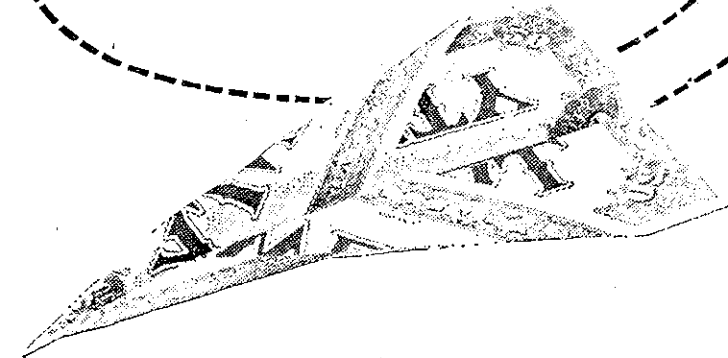
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Hopes of U.S., Soviet Accord On Truce Rise

other bitter wrangle in which no resolution would command the necessary nine votes even if there was no veto. The Council has now discussed the Arab-Israeli crisis for 12 days with no vote so far.

The struggle today was between the Western preference for a simple cease-fire order as the first stage in a peace-making effort, and a Soviet-Indian demand, made at the Egyptians' behest, for withdrawal to the June 4 positions.

Western countries had argued that if withdrawal were mentioned, it should be to positions held on May 18, before Egyptian President Nasser sought to bar ships carrying strategic materials for Israel from the Gulf of Aqaba.

May 18 also was the date of Egypt's demand for withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force from (UNEF) the Egyptian-Israeli border.

During the morning meeting of the 15-member Council, Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael and Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed el Kony reported on the action of their governments. Each country accused the other of starting the war.

El-Kony also asserted that Israel had tried to block the Suez Canal by bombing a French tanker.

In a report to the Council, Secretary General U Thant detailed the rapidly spreading clashes and disclosed that Jordanian troops had captured Government House in Jerusalem which contains United Nations headquarters there.

Thant also disclosed that an attack by Israeli aircraft had killed three members of the Indian contingents of the UNEF in a convoy south of Khan Yunis.

Indian Ambassador Gopalaswami Parthasarathi called the incidents "a wanton strafing attack" by Israel and asked that the Security Council condemn the action.

In a later report, Thant said two more Indians had been killed and ten wounded by

holy places. Pope Paul issued a similar appeal.

Although information from military fronts was sparse here, many delegates in private conversation reflected the impression that Israel had begun hostilities in desperation and that Israeli forces are doing well.

The apparent absence of any Egyptian bombing of Tel Aviv is cited as evidence that the Israelis have destroyed a substantial part of the Egyptian Air Force.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban is due at the United Nations Tuesday.

Seven countries had troops in the U.N. force although India and Yugoslavia announced their intent to pull out as soon as Egypt demanded withdrawal of the U.N. forces and even before Thant made a formal decision. Subsequently the Canadian contingent was evacuated by air upon Egyptian request.

About 2300 U.N. troops remain in camps on the Gaza Strip, at El Arish and at Aafa. Efforts are being made to keep them out of the fighting. Their weapons are limited to small arms.

How far if at all the Soviet Union would cooperate in damping down the flames was a major puzzle until tonight. It had been virtually impossible for other diplomats to talk privately to Ambassador Fedorenko until he consulted with Goldberg and Tabor.

Previously Fedorenko had accused the United States of artificially exaggerating the Middle East crisis. There were suggestions tonight that Soviet willingness to see a resolution was prompted by Arab reverses.

There are reliable reports that Fedorenko rejected an invitation from Thant to luncheon on Saturday with British Prime Minister Wilson, on the contention that the presence of representatives of other permanent members of the Security Council would have made it a "four-power" meeting.

A high U.N. official flatly



United Press International

Demonstrators urging support for Israel march outside United Nations, New York.

Soviet line coincides with the appointment of Marshal Andrei Grechko as Defense Minister two months ago. They attribute the appointment to a victory by Moscow "hawks" who are said to be skeptical of the worth of a long-range understanding with the United States at this time.

One Mediterranean delegate also advanced the unusual theory today that the Russians want Israel to win in the present conflict. This would meet one Soviet objective of avoiding direct American involvement in the Middle East, and it also might help to control Arab bellicosity.

CORRECTION

Pope Calls for Cease-Fire, Protection for Jerusalem

By Leo J. Wollemborg
Washington Post Foreign Service

ROME, June 5 — Pope Paul VI appealed today to the Israeli government and to Egyptian president Nasser to halt the armed conflict in the Middle East and to preserve the holy places of Palestine by declaring Jerusalem an open city. The Pontiff also called for efforts "to find a solution of the crisis through recourse to international bodies," an obvious reference to the United Nations.

Paul also sent a message to U.N. Secretary General Thant, asking him "to make every effort that the United Nations organization may succeed in halting the conflict." The Pope further expressed "in the name of Christianity the fervent hope that in the unfortunate eventuality which we firmly hope will never occur that the situation may worsen, Jerusalem may, because of its peculiarly sacred and holy character, be declared an open and inviolable city."

On his side, Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani urged both Thant and all members of the U.N. Security Council to press for prompt approval of a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire in the Middle East.

Moro Speaks
Premier Moro, speaking on television tonight, reaffirmed Italian support for respect of the independence and territorial integrity of all Middle Eastern countries, including Israel.

With the exception of the

Communists, of the pro-Communist splinter Socialist Party and of some leftwing Catholic groups, all sectors of the Italian political alignment have expressed their sympathy for Israel since the beginning of the crisis in the Middle East.

The mood of public opinion appears to be overwhelmingly sympathetic to Israel. Said one cab driver tonight: "The Israelis are fighting for their lives against Nasser, who is just a little Hitler."

The following reactions were reported from around the world:

India

NEW DELHI — In contrast to its earlier support to the Arabs, the government of India was silent over the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war.

Top Indian officials were hopeful, however, that the United Nations Security Council would take prompt action to bring the hostilities to an end.

East Germany

EAST BERLIN — Premier Willi Stoph said East Germany stood solidly on the side of the Arab Nations in the Middle East crisis. East Germany is anxious to win diplomatic recognition from the Arab countries. It called the flare-up a clear case of imperialist aggression.

Argentina

BUENOS AIRES — Police here broke up a demonstration of about 200 Jews protest-

ing outside the Russian embassy against Soviet support for Arab countries.

Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez told newsmen that Argentina's stand would be "equidistant" between the Arabs and Israel.

Red Cross

GENEVA—Leaders of the League of Red Cross Societies called on the warring nations in the Middle East to end hostilities immediately and begin negotiations.

They also reminded the belligerents of the provisions of the Geneva conventions designed to protect prisoners, wounded and civilians.

Bulgaria

VIENNA — Students from Arab and African countries attacked the American, British and Israeli embassies in Sofia, Bulgaria.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy reported by telephone the crowd there smashed most windows on the ground floor and several on the floor above, burned two cars in front of the building and damaged six others.

NATO

PARIS—The 15-nation NATO permanent council discussed the Middle East situation following the outbreak of hostilities there, a NATO spokesman said.

The NATO permanent council which holds its regular weekly meeting on Wednesday, has been following events in the Middle East since the crisis flared up two weeks ago.

Perpetual

Brazilian was wounded at Rafah and artillery fire came near the Swedish battalion.

The UNEF Commander, Maj. Gen. Indar J. Rikhye, pointed out that a contributing factor was the "proximity" of Egyptian military positions to the U.N. camp, Thant noted.

He also reported an air attack on the U.N. radio station in Amman, Jordan.

A Jordanian attack on Government House in Jerusalem cut U.N. communications, and Thant addressed an urgent plea to King Hussein of Jordan. Subsequently Israeli troops captured Government House and escorted Gen. Odd Bull, commander of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization and his staff into Israel.

Thant sent a strong protest to Israel about the violation of U.N. headquarters.

He also endorsed an appeal originally made by Greek Ambassador Alexis Liatis that Jerusalem be declared an open city so as to spare its

tion to know the facts insisted today that it was true.

Although few here believe that the Middle East crisis was triggered by any deliberate Soviet plan, many diplomats think that Soviet tactics have reflected Moscow's wish to bring pressure on the United States because of Vietnam.

Some note that a new harder

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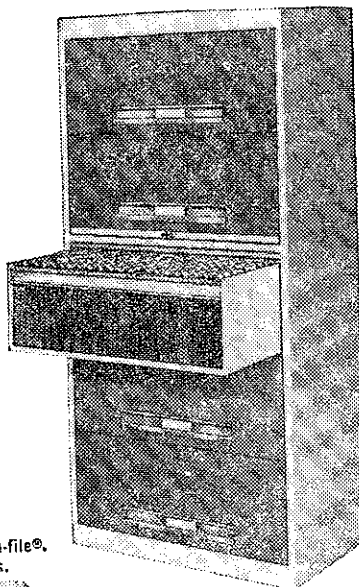


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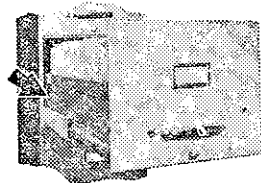
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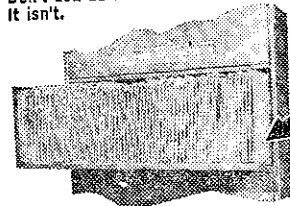
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U.S., Britain Won't Take Sides



Associated Press

The President, Secretary of State Rusk and Defense Secretary McNamara leave yesterday's White House conference.

MIDEAST—From Page A1

Non-Belligerency Is Proclaimed by U.S.

statement was "not a formal declaration of neutrality."

But Christian agreed that "in a conflict you are either a belligerent or a neutral." However, he refused to endorse the terminology used by McCloskey and said that the President's May 23 statement was still valid.

Finally, late in the day, Secretary of State Dean Rusk told White House newsmen that "any use of this word neutral, which is a great concept of international law, is not an expression of indifference."

"We are not a belligerent," Rusk said. "Our citizens in the areas of conflict are entitled to treatment" as non-belligerents. "They are not enemy aliens," he added.

ever, by its refusal to discuss and explain what it has been doing in private.

Top-Level Talks Held

President Johnson met three times during the day with Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and Special Assistant Walt W. Rostow.

The President was notified by Rostow shortly after 4 a.m. that fighting had begun in the Middle East. The President talked to Rusk, McNamara and U.N. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg by telephone before going to the White House situation room just after 8 a.m. for his first meeting with Rusk and McNamara.

They reviewed the situation and read the latest cables until nearly 9:30, when Mr. Johnson accompanied the two sec-

President had been in touch with Soviet leaders, Christian said he was not at liberty to name the foreign leaders with whom the President was in touch.

The President conferred with Llewellyn E. Thompson, Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who returned to this country last weekend for consultations.

Staff Writer George C. Wilson reported from the Pentagon:

Defense officials said yesterday that the Pentagon did not issue any special alert or new orders to the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean or any other U.S. Force in response to the breakout of war in the Mideast.

The Pentagon issued a press release flatly denying that air-

the two aircraft carriers as well as several destroyers were no more than 24 hours sailing time from Israel.

Informed military officials said that neither Egypt nor Israel has the resources to fight a sustained war without outside help. They said that neither side could fight more than about 30 days on an intensive basis with their own stockpile of war materials.

Just what items would cause the pinch first is not known for sure. But informed officials feel that Israel may run short of petroleum while Egypt, plagued with maintenance problems in past wars, probably will have its biggest problem with the spare parts needed to keep its war machine running.

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

As diplomacy gave way to war yesterday, the United States and its allies on one side and the Soviet Union and its friends on the other, awaited the initial verdict of the battlefield.

In Washington, the United States fell back to a position of "neutrality," later modified to "nonbelligerency." Britain likewise refused to take sides. France banned arms sales to either the Israelis or the Arabs. West Germany announced "strict non-interference."

In Moscow, the Soviet Union accused Israel of aggression, stressed its "absolute support" for the Arab nations and announced that "the Soviet government reserves the right to take all the steps that may be necessitated by the situation."

But neither the implied Soviet threat nor a White House call for a cease-fire nor the possibility of a United Nations resolution appeared likely to halt the fighting for at least some days.

Many diplomats felt that it would take three or four days at least before they could know whether Israel could defeat the combined arms of the Arab nations. The prewar Washington assessment was that it could.

Diplomats here all tended to agree that Israel was determined to force an Egyptian backdown on the Gulf of Aqaba issue, at the least. The real question, they indicated, was whether Israel also was out to topple the man it blames for its troubles, Egyptian President Nasser.

At the United Nations, neither a public session of the Security Council, where invective dominated the day, nor private corridor conversation had produced any common position.

However, U.S.-Soviet agreement on a ceasefire resolution was regarded as a possibility by the time the Security Council adjourned late last night.

American neutrality, or non-belligerency, is likely to continue unless the Arab nations should make such military gains as to endanger the existence of Israel. If that should occur, President Johnson is almost certain to go to Congress for some form of declaration before engaging American military power, close associates reported yesterday.

The United States, under four Presidents, is committed

to "the support of the political independence and territorial integrity" of both Israel and her Arab neighbors in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union, with which the United States appeared yesterday to be in secret contact though without any evident results, has yet to rattle its rockets as it did in the 1956 Middle East war against Britain.

The hour of decision would come for Moscow if the Israeli forces are able to smash the Arab armies and air forces.

An Arab debacle, or the threat of one, probably would bring a call to the Kremlin for help. The Soviet Union thus far has carefully limited its public commitment to a prewar pledge of "resolute resistance to aggression." Last night's statement did not go beyond that, it appeared.

Past Statements

Because many past American statements, during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, have declared opposition to "aggression," the question of which side started this newest Middle East war could have a key importance.

The United States and Britain yesterday both refused to pass judgment on that point.

At the State Department Secretary Dean Rusk was on hand at 4 a.m. and other top officials about the same time. Every sign was that they were caught by surprise at the outbreak of war, just as the United States had been caught in 1956.

While American officials were far from amazed that the fighting had begun, they evidently had thought they had won some additional time with a new diplomatic device.

That was the expected visit here, finally arranged only last Saturday, of Egyptian Vice President Zakaria Mohieddin and Deputy Prime Minister Mahmoud Fawzi, the latter Nasser's Foreign Minister during the 1956-57 Sinai showdown.

Talks on Wednesday

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said at midday that the visit would probably be postponed. But by late afternoon Cairo authorities announced they would go ahead with their plans to fly here. The Associated Press said they expect to confer with President Johnson on Wednesday to explain Egypt's position.

The State Department also called in the Arab ambassadors and Israeli charge d'affaires Ephrim Evron to press the White House request for a cease-fire.

The war also had another effect. American ambassador-designate Richard Nolte was to have presented his credentials to Nasser in Cairo yesterday morning. Instead he called on Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad who told Nolte Israel had launched "armed aggression" against Egypt. Nolte has never been received by Nasser.

While the outbreak of war had no immediate repercussions in the United States beyond a drop in the stock market, American embassies had information offices in many Arab lands came under attack. The State Department reported incidents in Tripoli, Libya, where there was said to have been an attack on some American airmen, and in Benghazi, Libya; Baghdad and Basra, Iraq; Damascus, Syria; Khartoum, Sudan; Sana'a, Yemen, and Tunis.

At last count about 13,000 American citizens remained in Middle East countries after about 9,000 had left. Many of those remaining were either long-time residents, diplomats or newsmen.

McCloskey announced yesterday that the State Department is restricting travel of American citizens to these nations: Lebanon, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Jordan, Syria, Israel, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Sudan.

Exceptions will be granted persons whose travel to the area may be in the national interest. He cited as examples newsmen and businessmen with previously established businesses in the area.

McCloskey said that as far as he knew no arrangements had been made to use U.S. Government planes or ships to evacuate Americans.

He also said that all American aid programs, both military and economic, to Middle East nations "are urgently under review."

United Press International said that the U.S. had supplied at least \$345.9 million in military aid to ten of the Arab nations backing Egypt against Israel, according to Pentagon figures.

Military aid to Israel, UPI said, totaled \$27.6 million through fiscal 1966. But UPI added that Israel has yet to receive the 24 F-4 fighter-

bombers that the United States promised to sell her a few months ago.

The international repercussions of the war were far from clear yesterday but there were many ominous possibilities.

Meeting on Oil

Representatives of the Arab oil-producing countries and sheikdoms, meeting in Baghdad, Iraq, decided to stop the flow of oil to any country attacking the Arabs or aiding Israel. Whether the Anglo-American neutrality, or non-belligerency, status will satisfy that requirement was not certain last night.

Although some Arab leaders have talked of blowing up Western-owned oil installations, Nasser has counseled against that as self-defeating for the Arab states. But what American oilmen fear far more is the possibility that the Arab states will nationalize the oil fields in which the West has vast investments.

Pope Voices Dismay

Much of what the world's diplomats had to say yesterday amounted to verbal hand-wringing. In London Foreign Secretary George Brown spoke of the "tragic development." A cabinet meeting was held in Ottawa with visiting Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt sitting in. And in Paris the NATO council met to consider the war and its effects.

Pope Paul VI expressed "dismay" over the fighting and asked that Jerusalem, holy to three faiths, be declared an "open and inviolable city."

Leaders of Congress were briefed on the fighting by Rusk, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and CIA chief Richard Helms at a hastily called meeting at the Capitol.

Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois reported that when he had asked an unnamed Administration official at a secret briefing last week about the American commitment to Israel, the official had replied there was "no legal commitment" but "a moral" one.

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would carry its "full share" of responsibility.

There were reports that the White House received a number of complaints that the United States appeared to be trying to disassociate itself from the crisis by McCloskey's statement.

The President's sensitive antennae immediately recognized the potentially explosive political repercussions of such criticism and he quickly moved to dispel that impression.

Early yesterday, Christian read a White House statement declaring that the Administration would seek a ceasefire through the Security Council.

"Each side has accused the other of launching aggression," Christian said. "At this time the facts are not clear. But we do know that tragic consequences will flow from this needless and destructive struggle if the fighting does not cease immediately."

The controversy over the use of the term "neutral" began when a newsman at the State Department noted that widespread demonstrations against U.S. embassies and consulates in Arab countries yesterday "obviously are linking the United States with Israel."

"The United States position in the U.N. has been stated as being neutral; would you reaffirm that?" McCloskey was asked.

"Indeed I would," replied the spokesman. "I would be more than happy to. We have tried to steer an even course through this," he said. "Our position is neutral in thought, word, and deed."

McCloskey was speaking without benefit of any prepared statement, however, despite the great international and domestic implications of his terminology.

McCloskey's use of the word "neutral" was intended to show that the United States was taking a non-belligerent position in the fighting. Technically, the term remains correct, officials agreed later, but the Johnson Administration wishes to avoid it because of its other connotations.

The Administration is extremely sensitive about widespread criticism that it was caught unprepared by the Middle East crisis and has reacted inadequately to it. Administration officials last night, while acknowledging great disappointment that their diplomatic efforts failed to head off a shooting war, insisted they have been "working around the clock" since the crisis began to try to tamp it down. The Administration has suffered publicly, how-

After their appearance before Hill leaders, the two secretaries returned to the White House about noon to see the President again. They returned for the third time about 6 p.m.

Vice President Humphrey also attended the 6 p.m. briefing.

Christian reported that the President throughout the crisis has believed, and still does, that efforts to attain a settlement should be made first through the U.N.

"The President feels that it is the duty of all nations to cooperate in this and try to work toward that end in the U.N.," Christian said.

Further Comment Declined

Christian declined to say whether the President had sent messages to the Egyptian and Israeli governments. Nor would he comment on a report that the President had spoken by telephone to British Prime Minister Wilson.

It is an "open question" whether Cairo government leaders might visit here this week, Christian said. But he reported that a proposed trip to Cairo by Vice President Humphrey, which had been reported over the weekend, was no longer being considered.

When asked whether the

that this report, as well as claims that Sixth Fleet aircraft "have participated in air activity elsewhere in the area of conflict, are erroneous. All Sixth Fleet aircraft are and have been several hundred miles from the area of conflict."

The aircraft carrier Intrepid, which cleared the Suez Canal May 31, remained on its course toward Vietnam rather than turn around to provide possible assistance in the Middle East.

The destroyer Dyess, which cleared the canal Saturday, has joined the destroyer Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. in the Red Sea. It was supposed to relieve the Kennedy, but the Navy may decide to keep the Kennedy on station. This would give the United States three rather than the usual two destroyers in the Red Sea—the Dyess, Kennedy, and the Fiske.

Has Long Reach

The Sixth Fleet, patrolling the Mediterranean, carries a huge punch and has a long reach. It carries about 170 planes as well as about 2000 Marines with all the equipment they need to make an amphibious landing.

The Navy would not disclose the exact whereabouts of the ships in its Sixth Fleet. But it was learned yesterday that

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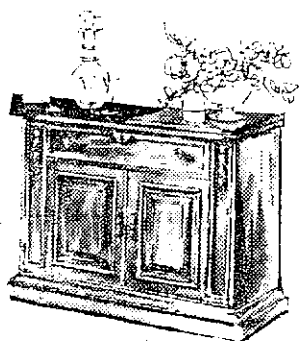
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War's Impact Held Slight on U.S. Oil Needs

By Eric Wentworth and Frank C. Porter
Washington Post Staff Writers

Assuming it doesn't escalate, the Israeli-Arab War should have little impact on the American economy but it could be very painful to Western Europe and Japan.

The name of the economic game in the Near East is, of course, oil.

But whereas Europe and Japan depend upon the area for about 60 per cent of their petroleum needs, less than 5 per cent of U.S. domestic consumption is supplied by the Arab bloc.

Paradoxically, the two big powers most likely to be drawn into a confrontation over the crisis are among the least dependent on Arab oil. The Soviet Union, with the help of Rumania is self-sufficient and the United States has the capacity to be.

More than half of American requirements in Vietnam, however, come from Persian Gulf sources. But it is entirely possible that the war will leave this flow relatively untouched. As of last night the oil situation was extremely murky.

For example, it still is not known which, if any, of the nine Arab nations at war with Israel will make good the Baghdad conference threat to withhold oil from any nation that supports Israel.

Although the Suez Canal was still open last night, after a short shutdown following the outbreak of hostilities, it is not clear how long closure can be averted under full-scale warfare. In the 1956 crisis it was so damaged and obstructed that it stayed closed for six

months—long after the fighting had stopped.

There was general agreement in Washington yesterday that any oil crisis would stem more from transportation difficulties rather than a shortage of "black gold" itself. Although about a third of the Free World's supply comes from the Arabian peninsula and Iran, alternative sources might make up the difference if it were cut off. But moving it is another problem.

Most authorities believe the oil shortage would be less stringent today than in 1956. They note that there is a surplus of tanker capacity today compared to a shortage before the earlier crisis. Since then a large number of supertankers have been built — many of them too large to pass through the Suez Canal under a full cargo.

But shipping officials are far from complacent. One estimates present unused tanker capacity at 20 per cent. But he speculates that as much as 70 per cent more capacity would be needed if the Suez is closed and ships were diverted around the Cape of Good Hope, adding several weeks to a tanker's voyage.

The tanker shortage would have side effects for other cargoes since many of these ships are now being used as dry bulk carriers. Most officials believe American grain shipments to India and Pakistan would be hard hit if Suez shuts down.

Generally, as U.S. analysts see it, Nasser and his Middle

Comparison of Arab and Israeli Forces

	EGYPT	SYRIA	IRAQ	JORDAN	LEBANON	SAUDI ARABIA	COMBINED ARAB FORCES 2	TOTAL ISRAELI FORCES
MANPOWER								
active, reserve	310,000	115,000	82,000	70,000	11,000	55,000	643,000	300,000
Army	280,000	104,000	70,000	69,000	10,000	50,000	565,000	291,000
active	160,000	54,000		38,000		30,000		71,000
reserve	120,000	50,000		30,000		20,000		220,000
Navy	11,000 +5,000 reserve	1,300	1,800		200	1,000	15,300	3,000
Air Force	15-20,000	9,000	10,000	1,500	600	4,000	40 to 45,100	8 to 14,000
HARDWARE								
Tanks	1400	600	300	250	150		2700	800
Missiles	100 SAM and about 100 SSM and 1 Batt. of U.S. Hawks						200	(1 Batt. SAM)
Aircraft	550	150	200	80	50	60	1090	approx. 400
fighters	400	105	95	61	39	50	800	190
bombers	70	28	44	0	0	0	142	103
transports	140	6	80	17	9	5	257	48
Ships 1.	114	47	23	3	5	25	217	37

1. Warships of the combined Arab forces total about 215 and over half of those are Egyptian. The United Arab Republic's ships include 6 to 8 destroyers, 9 to 14 submarines, 44 patrol craft, 20 landing craft, 14 minesweepers, and 44 torpedo boats. The sea power of other Arab countries include Syria's 12 and Iraq's 20 torpedo boats.

Israel's Navy totals about 37 warships, including 9 to 12 torpedo boats, 15 patrol craft, and 7 landing craft. Israel also has 2 destroyers and from 2 to 4 submarines.

2. In addition to these forces is the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), formed by Arabs trained in guerrilla and desert warfare. Created in January 1964, its army is sworn to destroy Israel. Headed by Ahmed Shukairy, the PLO claims to represent the 1.3 million Palestine refugees in countries bordering Israel. As many as 12,000 of its troops are said to be in the Gaza Strip in Egypt, others in Syria. Also not included in these totals are Kuwait's 2400 man army and small (6 to 8 aircraft) air force.

East allies have less leverage today than during the 1956 Suez crisis when it comes to an oil-supply squeeze. Western Europe, they say, has been taking a decreasing percentage of her imported oil from the Middle East: by one estimate, about 58 per cent at present.

On the other hand, two additional sources—Algeria and Libya—could be lost if the entire Arab world joined a supply shut-off. And in another nation gaining importance as a source of oil for the West—Nigeria—the political balance is far from stable.

Analysts here say Europe has substantially more oil stocks on hand today than during the Suez crisis—a short-term advantage at least.

According to the Oil and Gas Journal, more than half the estimated 40 million barrels of U.S. petroleum supplies needed in Vietnam yearly are shipped from the Persian Gulf. Large additional volumes for U.S. military needs elsewhere in Southeast

Asia flow from the same source.

A breakdown on how much of this oil comes from Arab-bloc nations and how much from Iran were unavailable—one official said this information was classified "secret."

A Pentagon spokesman asserted late yesterday that "sufficient alternate sources are available and will be used if necessary." Delays, though, would seem inevitable if Arab oil from the Persian Gulf were cut off.

A Suez Canal closure needn't affect oil shipments to Southeast Asia from the United States, however, since these supplies travel across the Pacific.

The U.S. domestic supply situation is generally sound. Only about 17 per cent, by one estimate, of this country's demand is met from imports as a result of the Government's mandatory import controls, and by far the largest quantities originate in Venezuela, elsewhere in the Caribbean, and in Canada. Saudi Arabia supplies about 4.5 per cent of

U.S. imports, and other Arab nations far less than that.

U.S. industry officials say domestic production in Texas, Louisiana and other states could be stepped up substantially and promptly if the need arises.

In fact, there is a surplus of crude-oil production capacity worldwide.

Although eight oil-producing Arab nations unanimously resolved yesterday to cut off oil from any nation supporting Israel, there is skepticism that they would permit principle to rise above pocketbook. "They cannot drink their oil and they have no more desire to do without their revenue than we have to do without their oil," the Financial Times of London observed over the weekend.

[Reuters reported early Tuesday that all oil companies operating in Kuwait have been placed under the direct control of the Kuwait military governor, according to Kuwait Radio.]

Nevertheless, British officials are worried, Karl E.

Meyer of The Washington Post reported from London.

In the first four months of this year, Meyer wrote, 23 per cent of crude oil shipped to Britain came from Kuwait, 20 per cent from Saudi Arabia, 5.2 per cent from Iraq and 15 per cent from Libya.

But British calculations assume continuance of oil supplies from Libya and from Iran. If these supplies are cut off, Meyer reported, Britain would have to pay in dollars for oil, weakening the country's balance of payments position.

These uncertainties were reflected yesterday in the foreign exchange market where by noon sterling had dropped to \$2.7911, its lowest level since Jan. 26. The Bank of England reportedly stepped in to steady the rate.

Other financial markets also were shaken by war's outbreak. The New York Stock Exchange suffered the worst selloff since President Kennedy's assassination. Grain and soybean futures soared in Chicago.

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Israel's Birth and Her Harried Career

In the 19th century, Zionist settlers began arriving in Palestine with the dream of creating a modern Jewish state in their ancient "homeland." During World War I, in an effort to win Jewish backing, the British government issued the Balfour Declaration, which promised England's support for the Zionist cause. When the war ended, the League of Nations gave Britain trusteeship over Palestine. But fierce Arab opposition to Jewish settlement in Palestine drove the British to renege on the Balfour Declaration.

However, shortly after World War II the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in defiance of the British, began to bring into the country whole

shiploads full of Jewish survivors of Nazi concentration camps. At the same time, Jewish commandos began to harry Arab terrorists stepped up their attacks on Jewish settlements there. Within months, the country was in the throes of a three-way civil war, and in 1947, unable to cope with the situation any longer, the British government turned the problem over to the United Nations. The sequence of events thereafter:

November 1947: The U.N. General Assembly votes to partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. The Arabs refuse to accept.

May 1948: David Ben-Gurion declares Israel's independence. The armies of Egypt,

Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria and contingents from Saudi Arabia invade the new state; hundreds of thousands of Arabs flee Palestine.

Mid-1949: A U.N.-sponsored truce ends the fighting. Jordan winds up with control of most of Arab Palestine and Egypt with the Gaza Strip.

May 1950: U.S., Britain and France issue a Tripartite Declaration guaranteeing the integrity of Arab and Israeli borders.

July 1950: Egypt bans ships bound for Israel from the Suez Canal.

April 1954: Nasser takes power in Egypt, harasses the British into agreeing to evacuate their military bases in the Suez Canal Zone.

July 1955: Egypt shells British ship at entrance to Gulf of Aqaba, claiming Egypt is at war with Israel and therefore has a right to prevent maritime traffic to the Israeli port of Eilat in the Gulf.

September 1955: Ben-Gurion, Israeli Premier-designate, says Gulf of Aqaba will be opened to Israeli ships within one year or less and that armed force will be used if necessary. Finding his requests for arms turned down by the West, Nasser concludes an arms-for-cotton deal with Russia and Czechoslovakia.

July 1956: Alarmed by Nasser's arms deal with the Communists, the U.S. withdraws its offer to help build Egypt's Aswan High Dam. Nasser retaliates by nationalizing the Suez Canal.

October-November 1956: The British, French and Israeli governments secretly plan coordinated action against Egypt.

The Israelis attack first, driving through the Sinai Peninsula toward the Suez Canal. British and French troops then land at the canal's northern end. The Soviet Union threatens military action.

November-December 1956: Under United States and Soviet pressure, a cease-fire is agreed to and a 4500-man United Nations Emergency Force is stationed in Egypt.

January 1957: President Eisenhower reaffirms the U.S. guarantee of Mideast borders.

February 1957: The U.S. pledges to support Israel's right of free passage through the Strait of Tiran.

March 1957: Israel completes withdrawal from Gaza and the Strait of Tiran as UNEF takes position along the Israeli-Egyptian frontier. Cairo Radio reports a Saudi Arabian statement that the Gulf of Aqaba is subject to the sovereignty of the surrounding Arab states.

April 1957: U.S. oil tanker, Kern Hills, sails through the Gulf to the port of Eilat, signifying to the Arabs a weakening of the blockade.

July 1958: Civil war threatens Lebanon; Iraq's monarch is overthrown. At Lebanese request, U.S. Marines land at Beirut; the British, fearing upheaval in Jordan, send troops to Amman. Both forces withdraw as the situation becomes more stable.

September 1962: A Nasser-backed revolution in Yemen ousts that country's monarchy. Civil war pits Saudi-backed Yemeni monarchists against the new Republican government. An Egyptian expeditionary force, now totaling about



At Amman, Jordan, armored carriers patrol the city streets after news that war had broken out with Israel.

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40,000 men, enters Yemen to aid the Republicans.

May 1963: President Kennedy reaffirms United States support for the territorial integrity of both Israel and its neighbors in the Middle East.

February 1966: The extremist wing of Socialist Ba'ath Party seizes power in a Syrian military coup; its militant leaders offer backing to a campaign of sabotage along the Syrian-Israeli frontier.

August 1966: President Johnson reaffirms the U.S. guarantee of Mideastern borders.

November 1966: Syria and Egypt sign a mutual-defense agreement, establishing a joint military command. Faced with continuing Arab sabotage and harassment, Israeli Army units raid a Jordanian village. The U.N. Security Council censures Israel.

Turkey's Dardanelles bound for the Mediterranean.

June 1: British Prime Minister Wilson flies the Atlantic for a series of top-level talks in Ottawa and Washington.

June 2: Israeli and Syrian soldiers clash briefly at the border, producing the first reported fatalities of the new crisis. Two Israelis and one Syrian are killed.

June 3: New Israeli Defense Minister Gen. Moshe Dayan, one-eyed hero of the 1956 Sinai campaign, says he believed Israel could win if war broke out with the Arab states. Egypt orders its citizens to take precautions against any bombing attack or invasion.

June 4: Iraq joins the mutual defense agreement between Egypt and Jordan. The Israeli cabinet meets for the first time with Dayan. Gunfire heard between the Israeli and Jordanian sectors of divided Jerusalem.

June 5: War breaks out between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

This spring events in the Middle East took this course:

April 7: Israeli and Syrian land and air forces clash after a series of incidents along their 48-mile border in Galilee.

May 11: Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol says Israel may have to adopt measures no less drastic than those of April 7 because of continued Arab provocation.

May 15: Nasser accused Israel of usings its independence day military parade as a cover for a massive buildup for an attack on the Arabs. He put Egypt's armed forces on a state of emergency alert.

May 17: Egypt demands and gets withdrawal of the U.N. Emergency Force from the border.

May 22: Nasser declares the

(Compiled from Newsweek, Washington Post and news agency dispatches.)

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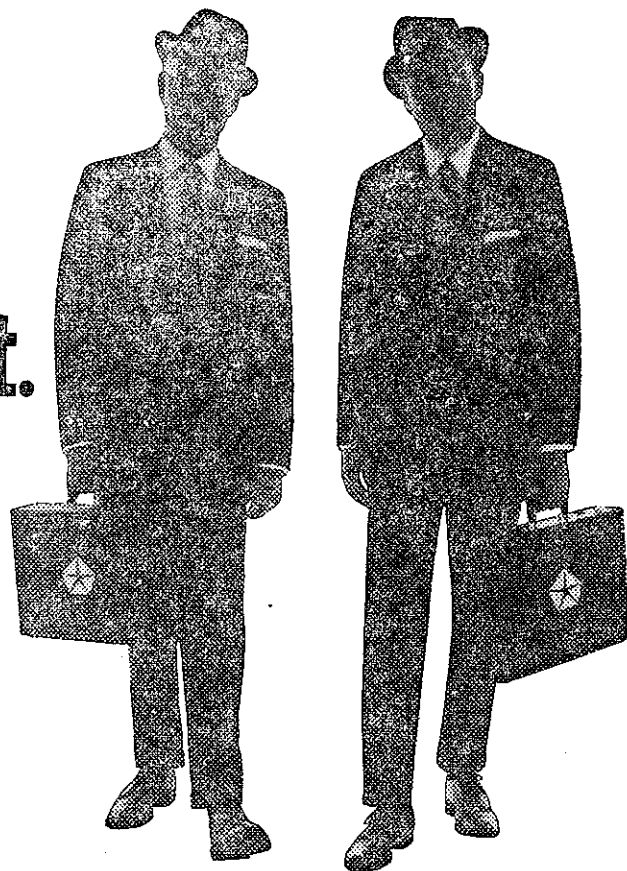
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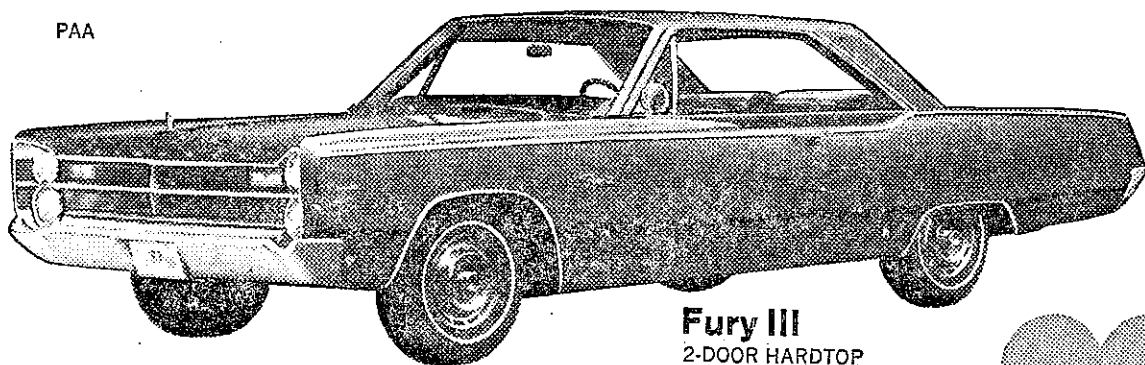
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Gulf of Aqaba closed to Israeli shipping and Israeli-bound cargoes.

May 24: Israel charges the blockade was an "armed attack."

May 26: U.S. Navy 6th Fleet ships in the Mediterranean headed toward the troubled waters. Two aircraft carriers join British fleet in area.

May 27: U.N. Secretary General U Thant appeals for a "breathing spell" to cool off Middle East tensions even as Egypt called for a "Holy War" against Israel.

May 29: Israeli and Egyptian forces exchange fire across the Gaza Strip border.

May 30: Nasser and Jordanian King Hussein shelve a bitter feud to sign a five-year mutual defense treaty against Israel.

May 31: The first of 10 Russian warships move through

JWV Chief Bids U.S. Aid Israel

NEWARK, N.J., June 5 (AP) The national commander of the Jewish War Veterans called on the United States today to aid Israel in the conflict with Arab nations.

Milton Waldor, a Newark attorney, said: "We expect this government to honor its commitments to Israel, or in any other part of the world."

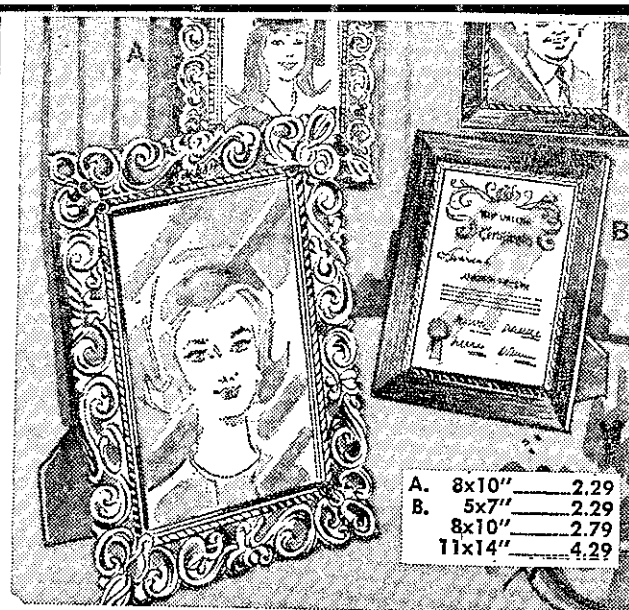
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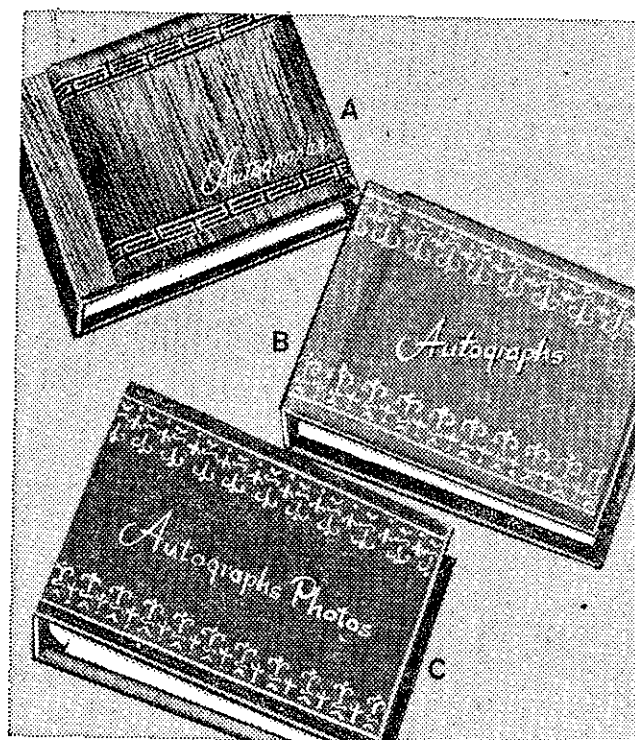
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Eshkol Reports 'Air Supremacy,' Ground Gains

at Israel and by advancing troops and armor.

Jordan, Syria and, to a smaller extent, Iraq, joined in the conflict by about noon, presenting Israel with a war on all fronts.

From a period when the crisis began two weeks ago, with the massing of Egyptian troops on the Sinai front, it was clear that the crucial battles of the war would be fought in that area.

Few Details

Israeli spokesmen gave few details of the day's developments there, beyond announcing the capture of several locations well on the Egyptian side of the line. Gen. Rabin said that "a large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands as well as a considerable number of weapons, including guns and tanks. The enemy also suffered heavy casualties."

According to unofficial pronouncements from well-informed sources, Israeli ground troops on the Sinai front had reached all the important places they are supposed to be by nightfall.

Rabin called the air force accomplishment an achievement without parallel. He said the Israeli air armada struck a devastating blow at the air forces of Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Iraq and had achieved superiority in the entire area.

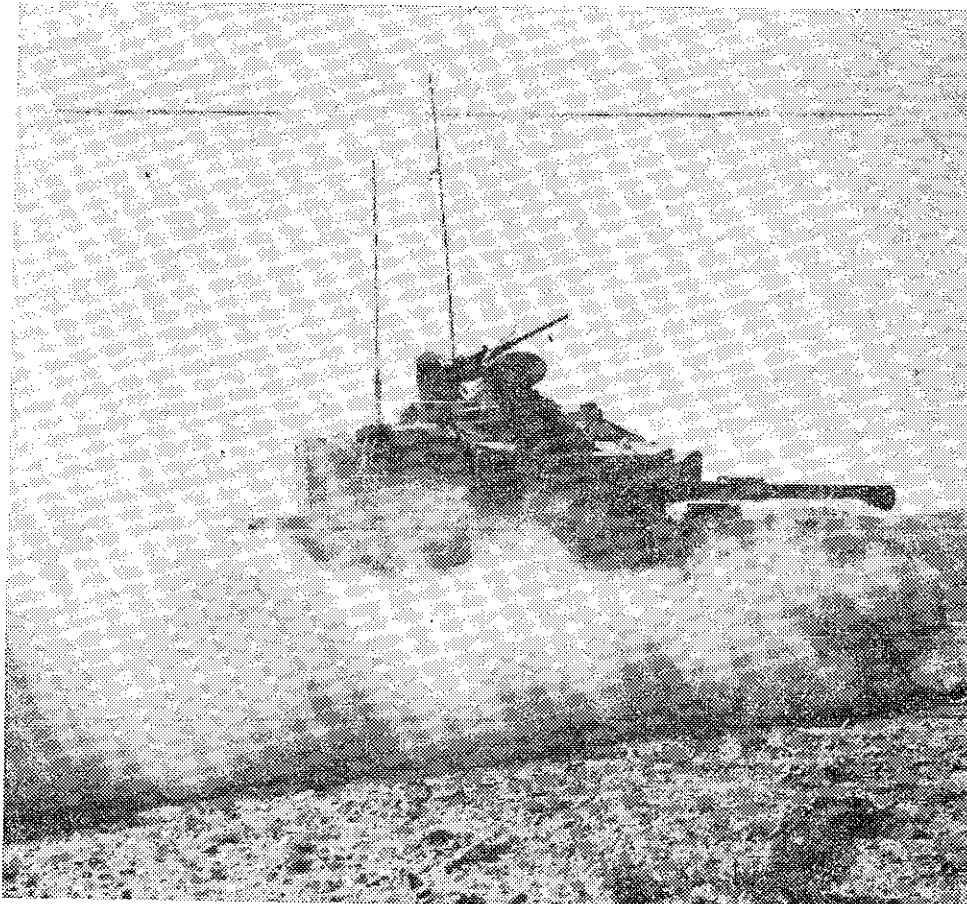
Brig Gen. Mordecai Hod, the air force commander, reported that Egypt lost 286 planes, Syria 52, Jordan 27 and Iraq 9. Twenty were reported destroyed in air combat and the rest on the ground. Israel acknowledged losses of 19 fliers, 8 killed and 11 missing over enemy territory.

Single-Minded Assault

If the tally is correct, or even close to it, it appears that Israel, as expected, launched its first and presumably single-minded air assault against the airfields of the Arab nations, and did so successfully.

One of the most striking features of the day was the virtual absence of Arab aircraft over the populated portion of Israel north of the Negev Desert. As far as could be determined, no Egyptian bombers whatsoever penetrated the air space above Israel's cities, and only a handful of Syrian and Jordanian planes found their way through.

None reached Tel Aviv, despite some eight or ten air alerts. About noon, some Syrian planes attacked villages in the Haifa region. But the im-



A British-made Centurion tank is operated by its Israeli crew near the Sinai border.

portant port, industrial and oil refining center itself was not touched, the government announced.

The Syrian MiGs attacked Megiddo, the biblical city of Armageddon in central Israel, but two were knocked down, according to the Israel Army spokesman. Fighter planes attacked the coastal city of Natanya, about 30 miles north of Tel Aviv, and a few other villages were noted as having been subjected to air raids. Casualties were said to be light.

The low intensity of air attacks, accordingly, suggested that the Israeli Air Force had indeed succeeded spectacularly in what was obviously its prime mission: neutralization of Egyptian and other Arab air forces, numerically superior to that of Israel itself.

From what is understood to have gone on in the key theater of the war—the Sinai Desert—it appeared that the major Arab offensive action inside Israeli territory was accomplished by means of short and long-range artillery shelling, almost entirely from Jordan.

Israel's major airport at Lydda seemed to have suf-

fered considerable damage from artillery firing from 10 to 15 miles away across the border. At nightfall, one shell was lobbed into the center of Tel Aviv—the only one of the day. It destroyed about three rooms in a house but inflicted no casualties. Other shells fell in the area of the nation's principal city.

Fire Heavy

Jordanian artillery, as well as small arms fire, however, was abundant along the border north of Jerusalem, with nearby villages and farm settlements taking the brunt of the barrages.

Jerusalem itself was subjected to day-long shelling, forcing its inhabitants into shelters for long hours. Total casualties and specific damage were not announced.

Tel Aviv first learned that the war was on by an air raid

Throughout the city, most windows were taped to prevent shattering from bomb blasts.

News agencies reported this account of Premier Eshkol's speech to the Israeli Parliament:

Eshkol said that Israel enjoys "complete air supremacy" in its war with the Arabs.

"The enemy is nowhere in sight and our land forces are proceeding as scheduled," Eshkol said.

Eshkol said Israeli jet fighters struck hard at the air forces of Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Eshkol told Parliament Israeli forces were on the advance in ground battles in the Sinai desert.

"The Israeli Army is standing the test," he said.

Armor Greater

The massive amount of armor used in the Sinai battle during the day was larger than that used in the crucial World War II battle of El Alamein in the North African desert, he said.

Parliament approved Eshkol's statement — delivered as gunfire could be heard in Jerusalem — with only three Communist deputies dissenting.

Eshkol told Parliament that he pledged that Israel would not attack any country that did not attack it.

But, he added, both Syria and Jordan joined Egypt in carrying out the war in the air and by artillery on the ground.

"Therefore the Israel defense forces launched counterattacks against these two countries," Eshkol added.

He declared: "On the Israeli side there are Israeli soldiers

and only Israeli soldiers"— apparently a reference to the Sinai campaign of a decade ago, when France and Britain were also engaged in the fighting at the same time as Israel.

But in an earlier broadcast to the nation, Eshkol said he hoped "the peace-loving countries and peoples" would not stand aloof, but help Israel in its conflict with the Arabs."

Gen. Moshe Dayan, the new Defense Minister who led Israel to victory in the 1956 Sinai war with Egypt, declared in another broadcast the Egyptians began the attack in Sinai. "Soldiers of Israel, we are not setting out for conquest," he said. "Our only aim is to frustrate the attempt of the Arab armies to conquer our country."

Parts of Mideast Invoke Censorship

Associated Press

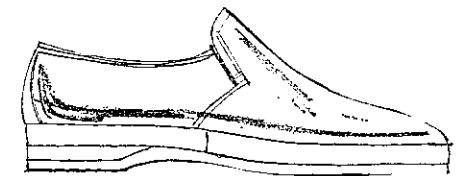
Censorship was in effect in parts of the Middle East yesterday, but in general news copy seemed to be moving with scant limitations. The Cairo bureau of the Associated Press reported censorship invoked there. Photographs of war scenes, downed aircraft and other military aspects of the situation were banned from transmission unless approved.

Dispatches from Israel relating to military movements are always subject to censorship, although this has been relaxed in recent years. An AP reporter was allowed to go out with Israeli forces in the Gaza Strip area Monday.

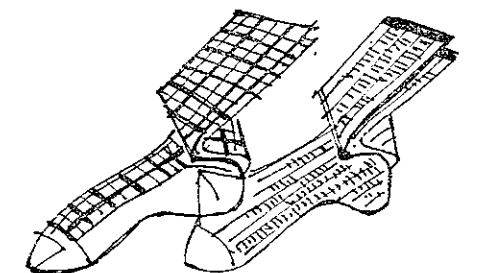


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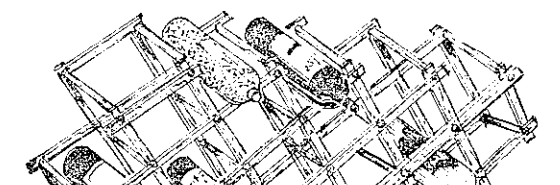


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alert at 8 a.m. The sirens wailed, it was thought, more as a signal to the citizenry to turn to their radios to hear the news than as announcing any real air threat.

In short order, civil defense measures were proclaimed and put into effect, including a drastic blackout.

Headlights were hooded, street lights extinguished and during air alerts all traffic was halted and all persons required to take shelter.

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Dancing Crowds in Cairo Streets Cry 'On to Tel Aviv'

of the fighting broke in Cairo, the general reaction of Egyptians was to say, "Helas." This roughly translates into, "Good, let's get it over with."

A radio announcer declared at one point: "Our armies have only one cry: 'To Tel Aviv.'" Tel Aviv is Israel's largest city and industrial center.

While Israeli planes swept over Cairo and attacked in its outskirts, no bombs were dropped or attacks made in the capital itself.

Stores remained open and

housewives went about their shopping.

Riot police stood guard outside the U.S. Embassy. Its gates were locked with chains, but a U.S. spokesman said work there was going on.

There were these other developments reported from Cairo by the news agencies:

A complete blackout throughout Egypt was ordered tonight.

An armed forces directive urged all citizens to observe the blackout meticulously.

Military checkpoints were set

up on principal highways in Egypt and only essential military and public assistance traffic was permitted to move during air raid alerts.

Truck Convoys

Convoys of empty construction trucks, mobilized for military duty were moving east

out of the city, along with some buses and fuel tank trucks.

A traveler arriving from the Suez Canal control city, Ismailia, half way between Port Said and Suez, said he saw a large fire at the Egyptian base of Aby Sweir, apparently started by Israeli bombs.

Communications with Port

Said at the northern entrance of the canal were difficult. Attempts to contact the city from Cairo were fruitless. The U.S. Embassy reported it was out of touch with its consulate in Port Said.

Antiaircraft fire was heavy around Cairo during three

long air raid alerts. At one point, Egyptian Mig fighters swooped low over the city in pursuit of an Israeli plane.

At Breakfast

Don Cook of The Los Angeles Times reported the fighting broke out in an unreal and

slightly preposterous breakfast time atmosphere this morning.

Cook said a number of correspondents were simply having coffee around the hotel swimming pool, speculating about being able to head home this weekend when the first supersonic booms and anti-aircraft fire began over the city.

One correspondent remarked that this was the way wars could start with some damned fool getting radar operators nervous.

Another group of Western journalists who were at Cairo airport were whisked into underground shelters. They reported hearing gunfire close

by and on one occasion the building in which they took shelter shuddered from a large explosion. They could not determine, however, whether any bombs were dropped on the airport.

Jewish Groups Open Drives to Help Israel

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—The war in the Middle East brought Jewish communities around the Nation rallying today to aid Israel. The drive was spearheaded by a call from American Jewish leaders for a huge White House rally on Thursday.

There was no announcement of a comparable mobilization by the less numerous, less well-organized Arab community.

[The New York Daily News said bomb threats were made against Arab missions to the United Nations, and police were guarding the missions.]

The conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations asked all Jews to charter planes or buses, if necessary, but to show

up in Washington's Lafayette Park, across from the White House, at 2 p.m. Thursday to urge public support for "vigorous U.S. action to support Israel."

As this announcement was being made by Dr. Joachim Prinz, chairman of the presidents group, an estimated 1800 chanting Jewish students were marching outside the United Nations in New York collecting money and urging "quick action."

Feelings were strong in the Jewish community. Women students at Yeshiva University in New York deserted their final exams to collect money at subway and bus stops.

Checks as large as \$1800, representing money raised by Jewish schoolchildren, were sent to Israel by youngsters from Cincinnati, Miami Beach, and New York.

Emergency fund drives began in cities across the Nation, some organized by local Jewish groups, and some by national organizations like Haddassah, the Jewish women's organization.

Four hundred Jewish leaders contributed a total of \$15 million today to the day-old "Israel Emergency Fund Drive," the sponsoring United Jewish Appeal announced.

The UJA launched the nationwide campaign Sunday specifically to aid Israel in its war with Arab states. The campaign goal is \$200 million in 30 days.

Jewish leaders in Atlanta reported a surge in financial

and moral support throughout the South, with many persons volunteering to fight in the Israeli army.

Miami, with a heavy Jewish population, reported similar activity, as did Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. But except for a Los

Angeles Israeli student organization which reported before the State Department restricted travel to the Mideast that 80 members were preparing to leave for Israel, there was no organized effort to airlift Israeli, nationals or anyone else to join in the fighting.



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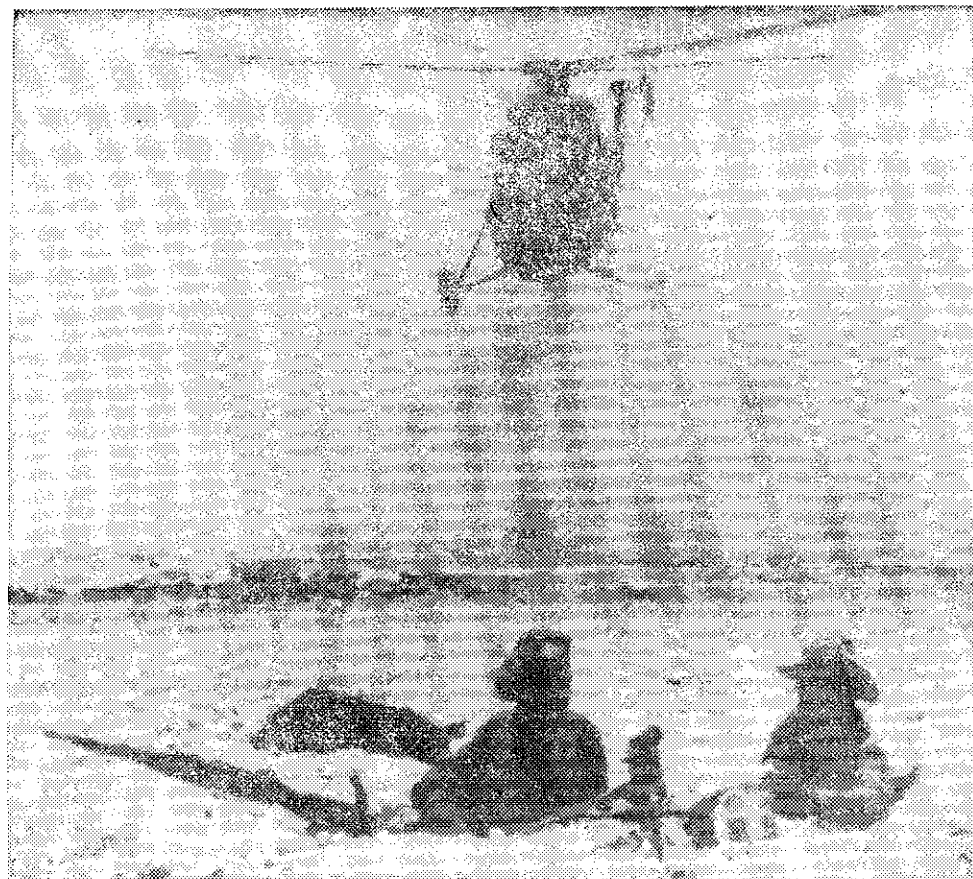
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An Israeli helicopter flies over a forward position somewhere near Gaza Strip.

Associated Press

De Gaulle Puts Off Polish Trip; Paris Awaiting Action by U.N.

By Waverley Root

Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, June 5—President de Gaulle today postponed his trip to Poland, which was to have started Wednesday, because of the crisis in the Middle East.

He took this decision after conferring with Premier Georges Pompidou and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville.

[Reuters reported that according to official sources France suspended arms deliveries to Israel and the Arab countries today. Israel, whose air force is largely French-built, is expected to be hardest hit by the embargo.]

No New Comment

The French government is not making any new statement of position and is not expected to do so until it sees what the Security Council of the United Nations decides to do. For the moment, it is sticking by the declarations made at the United Nations Saturday by French representative Roger Seydoux, and by de Gaulle himself at Friday's cabinet meeting.

Seydoux said that what is needed is a breathing spell during which a cooling off of the situation could be attempted to be followed by negotiations.

"For the moment," he said,

"it is not a question of approving or disapproving of the respective positions, but simply of seeking means which can lead to peaceful procedures for a settlement."

The de Gaulle statement, which he permitted to be attributed directly to him, an exceptional action, said: "France is not committed to any of the opposing states . . . but she believes the worst thing that could happen would be the opening of hostilities. Consequently the state which is the first to employ arms will have neither her approval nor her support."

Today, one French official commented:

"It is hard at this moment for us to determine who started the fighting.

"At present, we are waiting to see what the Security Council does, he said.

Israel Supported

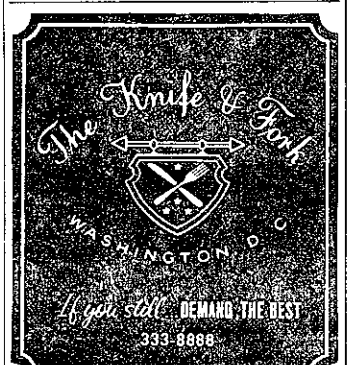
Public feeling here would seem to be largely on the side of Israel. The first French volunteers will leave for Israel Tuesday headed by the former Deputy, Jean Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

At the Israeli Embassy, where volunteers are being enrolled, about 500 persons, mostly of university age, waved Israeli flags, and then held a well-organized parade. When they passed the Herald Trib-

une-Washington Post building they cheered the American flag.

Most political leaders who commented today were on the Israeli side. The one dissenting note came from Communist secretary-general Waldeck Rochet, suggesting that one side effect of the hostilities could be the stymieing of the long Communist effort to rebuild the Popular Front in France.

Waldeck Rochet sounded out of tune with the rest of the left when he stigmatized "the anti-Arab policy dangerously practiced by the present governors of Israel. We Communists consider that by lending themselves to the maneuvers of American imperialists . . . the governors of Israel are risking the security of their own country."



MOSCOW Demands Israelis

Stop 'Aggression,' Pull Back

MOSCOW, June 6 (Tuesday) (UPI)—The Soviet Union early today accused Israel of invading Egypt and demanded that Israeli forces stop fighting and withdraw immediately "beyond the truce lines."

The Kremlin said Russia "reserves the right to take all the steps that may be necessitated by the situation."

The Soviet statement did not elaborate on what form such steps might take, but it reiterated Soviet support for the Arab world.

The Russian position was given in a long statement distributed by the official Tass news agency shortly after midnight. It accused Israel of following "a course of recklessness and adventurism."

"The Soviet government has condemned Israeli aggression and demanded that the Israeli government should, as the first urgent step, end the military conflict, stop immediately and unconditionally its military actions against the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Syria, Jordan and other Arab countries, and pull back its troops beyond the truce lines," the statement said.

The Soviets charged Israel launched the war against Egypt with "encouragement by covert and overt actions by certain imperialist circles," a reference to the United States and Britain, although no countries were mentioned by name.

The statement warned that the fighting could "undermine the foundations of development and the very existence of the state of Israel."

"Israel . . . chose the road to war," the Kremlin said. "It

has trampled underfoot the United Nations charter and elementary standards of international law."

The statement said the Soviet Union has expressed "its resolute support for the governments and the peoples of the United Arab Republic, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Jordan and other Arab states and expressed confidence in the success of their just struggle for independence and sovereign rights."

The Kremlin expressed the hope that the governments of

other nations "will do everything in their power to extinguish the military conflagration in the Middle East and restore peace."

It called on the United Nations to "discharge its direct duty—condemn Israeli action and promptly take steps to restore peace in the Middle East."

Earlier on Monday, the official Soviet government newspaper Izvestia charged that the United States and Britain "incited the Israeli extremists" into attacking Egypt.



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Israeli Planes Bomb Syrian Installations Near Damascus

From News Dispatches

DAMASCUS, June 5 — Clouds of smoke curled up from three corners of Syria's capital city today after Israeli air attacks and another rose from a spot in the desert where an Israeli warplane fell after being hit by anti-aircraft fire.

No bombs fell within the city—the targets were installations and the airport in the outskirts—but the atmosphere was very much one of war. Sirens screamed at intervals for three hours and Syrian guns pounded away at Israeli jet fighters. Pedestrians, halted in their tracks, huddled in doorways, while others ran for air-raid shelters.

The streets quickly cleared and businesses closed. By sundown, after three raids by Israeli planes, the all-clear signal still had not been sounded, but some traffic and some of the city's residents reappeared on the streets.

Armed youths from the student militia and young men of the Peoples Army patrolled the almost empty streets wearing odd uniforms and arm bands and carrying rifles or submachine guns with freshly issued pouches of bullets.

In other Arab countries, these developments were reported by news agencies:

Tunisia

TUNIS — Thousands of angry Tunisians, reacting to the outbreak of fighting in the Middle East, invaded the American and British embassies here and sacked the capital's Jewish quarter.

President Habib Bourguiba banned all further demonstrations, threatening demonstrators with severe punishment and looters with court-martial.

Tunisia is one of the most pro-Western of the Arab nations, but the mobs were in an ugly, anti-Western mood. Shouting anti-Western slogans, the demonstrators burned out the ground floor of the British Embassy, after smashing doors and windows. They also set fire to Embassy cars.

Troops in full battle array had to be called in to clear the area.

Crowds also broke into the American Embassy, smashing windows and tearing up a photograph of President Johnson before police forced them out with tear-gas grenades. The American Library and an American airline office also were attacked.

Other Tunisians, crying "Burn and bury all Jews," rampaged through other parts of the city, breaking into Jew-

tired British officer and eight Arabs were killed in renewed anti-British violence.

Fourteen Arabs were wounded in the new violence, apparently sparked by Arab-Israeli fighting.

Authorities, imposing a 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew in two areas, warned British civilians to stay off the streets after retired naval Capt. William Curtis was killed by a gunman while shopping.

Police used tear gas to disperse more than 200 demonstrators who shouted pro-Nasser slogans while they stormed a police station.

British troops rescued 30 Jews from the Crater area after Arabs set fire to two Jewish-owned stores there.

Algeria

ALGIERS — A rampaging crowd sacked the American cultural center here and broke into the British Embassy and ransacked it.

The outbreaks of violence came as Algeria announced that it is "in a state of war against Israel" and that a "general mobilization" had been proclaimed.

President Houari Boumedienne, reviewing 2500 troops at the coastal resort of Zeralda, told them there were only two roads open to them "death or glory." Some of them were scheduled to join the first contingent being sent to fight against the Israelis.

In other action: • Baghdad Radio said Iraqi forces had crossed into Israel and were "chasing before them enemy troops," but gave no other details.

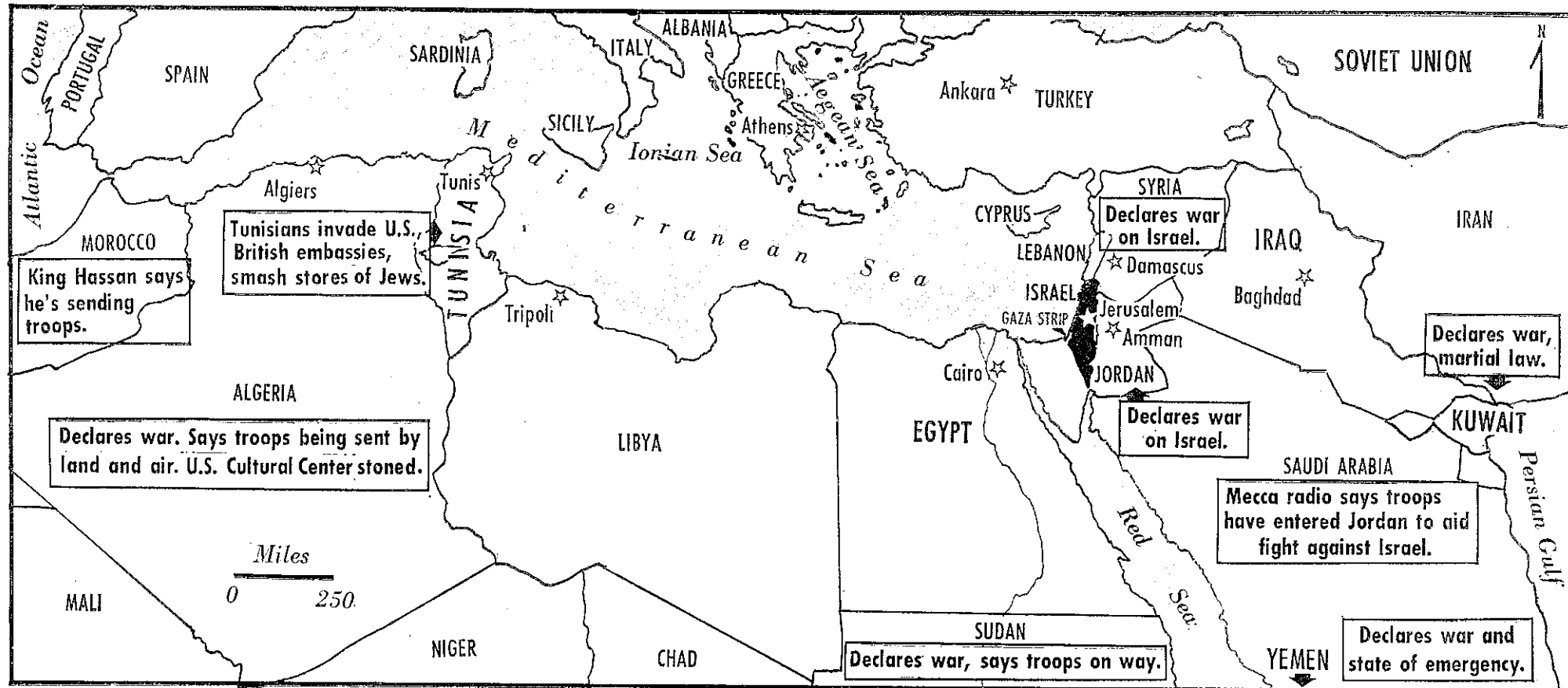
• Saudi Arabian forces have entered Jordan to "fight on the side of our Arab brothers," Mecca Radio said.

• Kuwait Radio broadcast a decree from Premier Jabir al-Ahmed al-Jabir proclaiming "a defensive war between Kuwait and Zionist gangs in occupied Palestine."

• Sudan has declared war on Israel, and Sudanese troops are leaving for Egypt, Prime Minister Mohammed Mahgoub announced in Parliament in Khartoum. A state of emergency has been declared throughout the country.

• President Abdullah al-Salal declared Yemen was at war with Israel and proclaimed a state of emergency in the country, Saana Radio announced.

• The Lebanese Chamber of Deputies empowered Premier Rashid Karami to legislate by decree for two months



The Washington Post

This map of the Mediterranean area locates nations involved in the Mideast crisis and action taken yesterday after hostilities broke out on several fronts.

June 6, 1967

Jerusalem Shaken by Gunfire as All Israel Rallies to Call

By Flora Lewis

Special to The Washington Post

JERUSALEM, Israel, June 5—The first shot came at a little after 11 a.m. Since then it has not stopped. Rifle and machine-gun fire has continued and the occasional boom of shells gets louder and more frequent as I write. Early this morning we all heard that fighting had begun in Sinai, but there was no sign of anything here. It was a bright lovely day. As I looked out my window at the wall of the old city—the Arab side where I was last night—the only person I saw was an old man watering a rose garden.

At 9 a.m. the radio had broadcast the full mobilization code calling everybody to their stations. The paunchy, elderly man in thick glasses who had been tending a counter in my hotel, the King David, got into full battle dress with camouflaged hel-

met and rifle and began guarding the door.

It was not really a surprise. The Middle East has been on the edge of war for three weeks or more, but it is still a shock to hear the first guns.

The joke you heard last night is no longer a joke. Jerusalem is at the head of a narrow corridor between the two big bulges of Jordan's West Bank territory that go within 15 miles of the Mediterranean at two points. The Arab side is about two blocks across the no-man's-land from where I am sitting here in the hotel lobby.

Standing at the side of the window—one can see bullets bouncing off the Old City wall and chunks of the wall that have been knocked off. Smoke from the shells that landed in no-man's-land is beginning to screen the two sides.

Last night, a little before 8 o'clock when transit was closed, I walked across from

Jordan. But today the Mandelbaum Gate—the only crossing point between Israel and the Arab countries, did not open.

Both the Jordanian and the Israeli police at the two checkpoints had been amiable and matter-of-fact. On both sides they said they did not know when trouble would start, but probably not soon.

At this point, it isn't known who really started it. The Israelis say it was the Egyptians. Somehow it doesn't seem to matter very much, the sense of desperation having reached such a pitch on both sides.

A good deal has been done on the Jordanian side between the morning when I drove from Amman to Arab Jerusalem, and that evening when I returned here.

Much Military Traffic

That morning there was a lot of military traffic on the road. One could see anti-aircraft guns, small tanks, per-

sonnel carriers and anti-tank guns deployed in the brown Judaeen Hills some 15 miles behind Jerusalem. They were well dispersed against air attack. By evening they were mostly camouflaged.

The soldiers were calmly going about their jobs. But the civilians were eager and excited. (A shell just landed in front of the hotel. I don't know what was hit, but I could feel the blast. We have been ordered down to the basement where there is a bar. Several Englishmen are drinking at it.)

100 Interviewed

A Palestinian Arab newspaperman was the only one of more than 100 people I talked to in Egypt and Jordan during the last three weeks who wasn't enthusiastic about going to war. He saw nothing to be gained. A taxi driver in Jordan gave me my worst fright. Waving his arms, flex-

ing his muscles, and looking back at me as we zoomed around a curve, he shouted: "That Nasser, he's strong—he's really strong."

At the refugee camps I visited outside Amman the children were dashing about as usual and the women were gossiping or huddling in front of their huts grinding beans with a stone. The men were waiting.

A man who once had a restaurant in Jaffa, now part of Israel, said he would go into the Army as soon as war broke out.

"This waiting is bad. We should go now," he said.

He had fled with his wife and six children in 1948, going to Damascus, where he bought a house and opened another restaurant. Life was all right there, he told me.

"We were treated fine. But the children felt too strange, too far from home. They insisted that we move here to Jordan—it is nearer home—and we have relatives in 3 other camps nearby."

quick battle of 1956 with relatively light casualties.

"The whole area is stuffed to splitting with every kind of arms—except atomic, of course—" a United Nations supervisor told me. "This," he said scornfully, "is what the so-called balance of arms policy has meant here. They are modern arms of modern quality."

An Israeli official confided that many more casualties are expected, much more damage, than in the two previous rounds of battle between the Arabs and Israel.

Nobody responsible is predicting the outcome. "How can you grade an army" said the U.N. man. "I am French. We thought we had the best army until 1940. We learned the mistake too late."

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Mineral Deposits Found in South Iran

TEHRAN, June 5 (AP)—Rumanian experts surveying southern Iran have reported

synagogue in central Tunis was set on fire.

The army took up positions in the center of the city to check the violence, which forced offices and banks to close.

Aden

ADEN—British authorities tightened security arrangements and clamped a curfew on parts of Aden after a re-

brigade of 3000 men to join Arab forces fighting Israel.

In Washington, the State Department reported that anti-American demonstrators attacked the U.S. embassies in Tripoli, Libya, and Baghdad, Iraq. It also reported that the mission at Benghazi, Libya, was damaged and that Americans were forced by a mob to take refuge there.

There Was No Mention Of War in the Synagogue

By Jimmy Breslin

The woman sat in the sun in front of the temple and held a transistor radio to hear so she could hear news of the war that Israel is in.

"We should help them," she said. "Israel is ready to fight to the last drop of blood. The Vietnamese sit on their hands and let us fight. When I think of my grandson home."

"How old is he?" she was asked.

"Old enough to fight wars," she said.

The men came past her and went up the walk to the Adas Israel Synagogue at Connecticut Avenue and Porter Street nw. They stepped inside and waited in the lobby. It was almost there. They waited for a minyan, 10 adult men, to be present so they could begin the evening service. And while they waited to pray in their synagogue, they talked about war.

"Israel may have started it," one, Joe Rabin, was saying. "But there was no choice. Israel had to fight now or get strangled."

The others nodded at what he said. Rabin said he worked as an economist with the Treasury Department.

"The Russians, they could run in Migs all day," another man, Bernard Cohen, said.

"Israel must do it quickly," Bernard Rifkind said. "Two, three weeks. Everybody knows Israel can't fight a long war. The other people are better armed than they were in 1956. So it must be done quickly." Rifkind said he works for the Department of Defense.

"So many Migs they could send," somebody else said.

A couple of men had come in while they were talking and now Stanley Weiner, the director of the temple, came out of his office, looked around, and said, "We're 10 now. Let's go."

They put on yarmulkes and stepped inside to pray. In other religions, people flock to their houses of worship when there is trouble. In the 34 syn-

agogues in Washington, only these small groups were present to pray.

"We have prayed for centuries and we hope to pray for more centuries," Weiner explained quietly. "We do not need to flock to worship for one day. Besides, more than prayers are needed now."

Inside, Rifkind went up in front of the Ark and he began reciting aloud an ancient prayer in an ancient language. And the men followed him.

They did not pray over war. They were reciting Kaddish, the mourner's prayer. They prayed for dead parents and dead children and they only prayed for 10 minutes, but the language was gentle and spoken softly and the room was cool and outside the windows, the sun came through the new leaves of the trees. And the men standing in the temple said, "Yis-ga-dal v'yis-ka-dash" and they prayed for their loved ones. They did not implore the Lord to go to work for them. It was, just for these few moments, maybe the only place in Washington at 5:30 p.m. yesterday where war was not the topic.

Rifkind, the man from the Defense Department, closed his book and everybody walked out of the synagogue. They walked out into the sunlight, past sprinklers which waved water in the air, and then they began to talk again.

"Migs, do you know how many Russia could send in every day?" one of them was saying.

© 1967 by Jimmy Breslin

'Satay Village' Set

SINGAPORE, June 5 (AP)—For tourists who can't afford to dine at Singapore's luxury hotels, the Tourist Association is planning a "satay village."

The village will comprise about 40 small stands near a beach to sell satay—a spiced chicken or beef barbecue eaten with hot peanut sauce and costing about 10 cents a serving.

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

JERUSALEM, Jordan, June 5—Heavy fighting broke out in the holy city of Jerusalem today.

Concentrated small arms and heavy mortar began less than an hour after reports of an Egyptian and Israeli clash. After Israelis began firing it appeared Jordanians were doing most of the damage and a pall of smoke rose over the Israeli sector of the divided city.

Mortar shells were observed landing inside the territory across a wide path.

At Enclave

Shells were directed at the Israeli enclave of Mount Scopus which is entirely surrounded by Jordan territory.

The streets were deserted of all except military and civil defense workers. The Mandelbaum Gate, sole access to

Israel from Jordan, was closed and heavy explosions were seen in the vicinity.

News that fighting had broken out raised enthusiasm to a fever pitch. Every radio was tuned to Arab broadcasts reporting air victories over the Israelis and fresh attacks on the enemy from Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Each new report brought a wave of shouting and handclapping.

"Battle of Destiny"

King Hussein went on the radio to announce "this is the battle of destiny. We are at the beginning of the decisive battle which we hope will end in victory. Either we shall live in honor or die in honor."

The American consul tried to make arrangements to evacuate the citizens living on the West Bank. Twelve hundred Americans live here—all but 150 of them Americans of Arab descent.

As I sit writing, the deep cough of heavy guns rattles the window of the National Hotel. Firing is sporadic, and intensive periods of shellbursts are followed by relative calm in which the sharp rattle of automatic weapons fire from the rooftops and the ancient wall of Jerusalem provides continuous background sound.

Over all is the blare of the radio appealing to the Arabs to sally forth against Israel. The feeling here is one of elation and confidence that the United Arabs will finish off Israel.

From the Jordanian capital of Amman, Associated Press writer Alex Efty sent this report:

Israeli jets swept down into the steep valleys among Amman's seven hills today, screamed over the city and, with machine guns and rockets blazing, hammered at in-

stallations in the city and the airport in the outskirts.

There was a heavy explosion and a ball of smoke billowed up over the airport; apparently a fuel tank was hit. Air raid sirens wailed and this city of 200,000 people stopped.

The attacks came in two waves. First four French-made Mystere jets raked at the installations in the city in the first of two attacks, each lasting two minutes. After they left, four French-built Mirage fighter bombers hit the airport.

The final all clear came at 3:50 p.m., just 98 minutes after the first alert was sounded.

Ambulances raced through the streets of Amman in the direction of the airport. A government spokesman said there were no reports of casualties.

More than 100 guests and staff at Amman's largest hotel sheltered in the basement night club during the raid.

Now he has 10 children. The four youngest, born since the family left home, do not receive United Nations refugee rations.

Rations are not granted to those born after 1952. This is an effort to persuade people to move out of camps and resettle, instead of bringing up a whole new generation of refugees. But the device has not worked.

The sense of necessity of driving people to fill their only acceptable destiny is as strong on the Israeli side. But here the waste, the futility of war, is more keenly felt.

"What's the good of it? Whatever happens, we will only have to fight again in six years," a professor said last night, before the fighting started.

But the drive of fatalism has been too strong to move these two countries off collision course. Now the mortal conflict has started.

It is accepted that "this time" will be different, not the

New War Casualty: U.S. Donor's Eyes

Two human eyes destined for two blind Algerians have been sent instead to San Salvador because of the Middle East crisis, the International Eye Foundation said yesterday. The eyes, donated by an Ohioan, were to be flown to Algiers for corneal transplant operations.

The eyes, for which there is a long waiting list, are packed in ice and must be used within 48 hours of the donor's death.

Israeli Troops Quickly Cut Off Gaza Strip From Egypt

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

THE GAZA FRONTIER, June 5—In a swift initial military success in a secondary

theater of war, Israeli troops cut off the Gaza Strip from Egypt by capturing its southern highway connection, the village of Khan Yunis.

I was among reporters who watched from a vantage point less than two miles away what was apparently the beginning of the second stage: the as-

sault on the Strip's main urban center, Gaza City.

Light mortar fire from Israeli positions on border kibbutzim (cooperative farm settlements) was directed against the hill of Ali Muntar, a spot made famous by two British assaults, both repulsed, in 1917. The hill is a commanding position above Gaza City.

Frequent Bursts

Apparently from Israeli forces working northward from Khan Yunis, heavier mortar bursts were to be seen on Ali Muntar. Bursts hit every minute or two during the afternoon, kicking up clouds of dust and seemingly starting fires.

The area behind the border settlements was stiff with troops and armor, tucked away under the double and triple rows of eucalyptus trees that line most Israeli roads—long since planted for the purpose of concealment.

At the kibbutz of Nahal Oz, barely a mile from the border, the officer commanding that sector, a young lieutenant colonel who carried himself as if the day's events were routine, took us to a high spot from which a clear view of the softening-up operation was to be had across fields of ripened grain.

Tells of Start

He said that at about 8 a.m. Monday, Egyptian mortar fire, apparently trying to get the

range, began to fall on the kibbutz. The alert was sounded and non-fighting personnel of the settlement took to their shelters.

The bombardment, he said, came from light and heavy mortars and artillery. A few hours later, the Israeli response began and the Egyptian firing ceased.

As reporters arrived, a bulldozer was hauling out the carcass of the last of 20 cows killed by shots into one of the settlement's barns. There were no human casualties, the officer said.

Mortar Fire Heard

His recitation of the events was punctuated by the sound of mortar fire nearby—first a sharp crack at the launching and, a few seconds later, the dull thud of the landing as it echoed from Ali Muntar across the gentle valley. The only features on the landscape that intervened were the square blockhouses of the erstwhile U.N. Emergency Force, now evacuated on orders of Egyptian President Nasser.

There was no air action and there had been none. Clearly, both sides had better use for their planes far to the south, on the Sinai border cutting through the Negev Desert, where the heavy and doubtless decisive battles of this war are taking place.

Nahal Oz was the scene of an Egyptian terrorist attack last week, when mortar fire

from the Egyptian side was also laid down at the kibbutz of Kefar Aza. Overshooting, the missiles set fire to several acres of ripe grain fields a few hundred yards beyond the center of the settlement. The smell of fresh smoke still hung in the air as reporters arrived about midday.

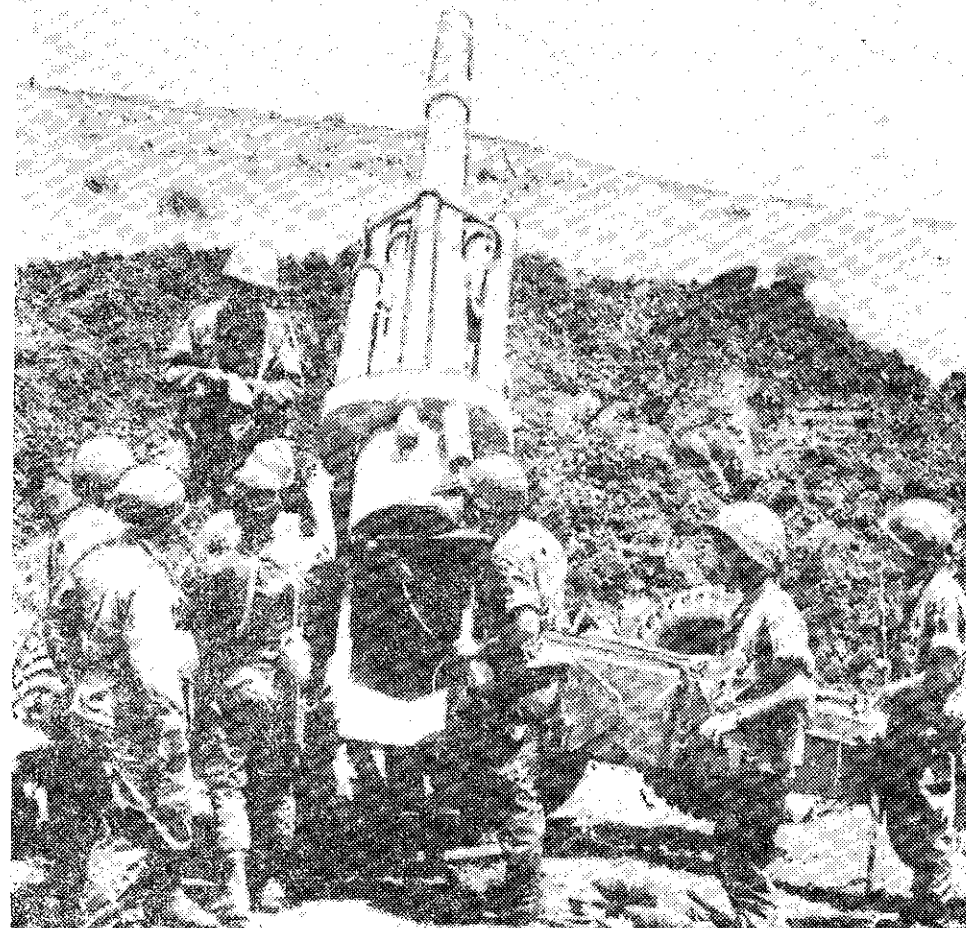
Conflicting Reports.

There were conflicting reports about the time of the first Egyptian shooting. The director of the kibbutz was reported to have given it as 8 a.m. However, three farmers to whom I spoke indicated that the firing began about 4 a.m., paused, and resumed at 8.

Language difficulties, plus the insistence of escort officers to get reporters quickly out of an area where continued military action had not been expected, prevented reconciling the divergent reports.

At about the same time Monday the sector reported that there had been Egyptian firing on two other kibbutzim to the south, Kissusfim and En Hashelousha. It was from about that area that the successful Israeli thrusts at the key village of Khan Yunis must have been launched.

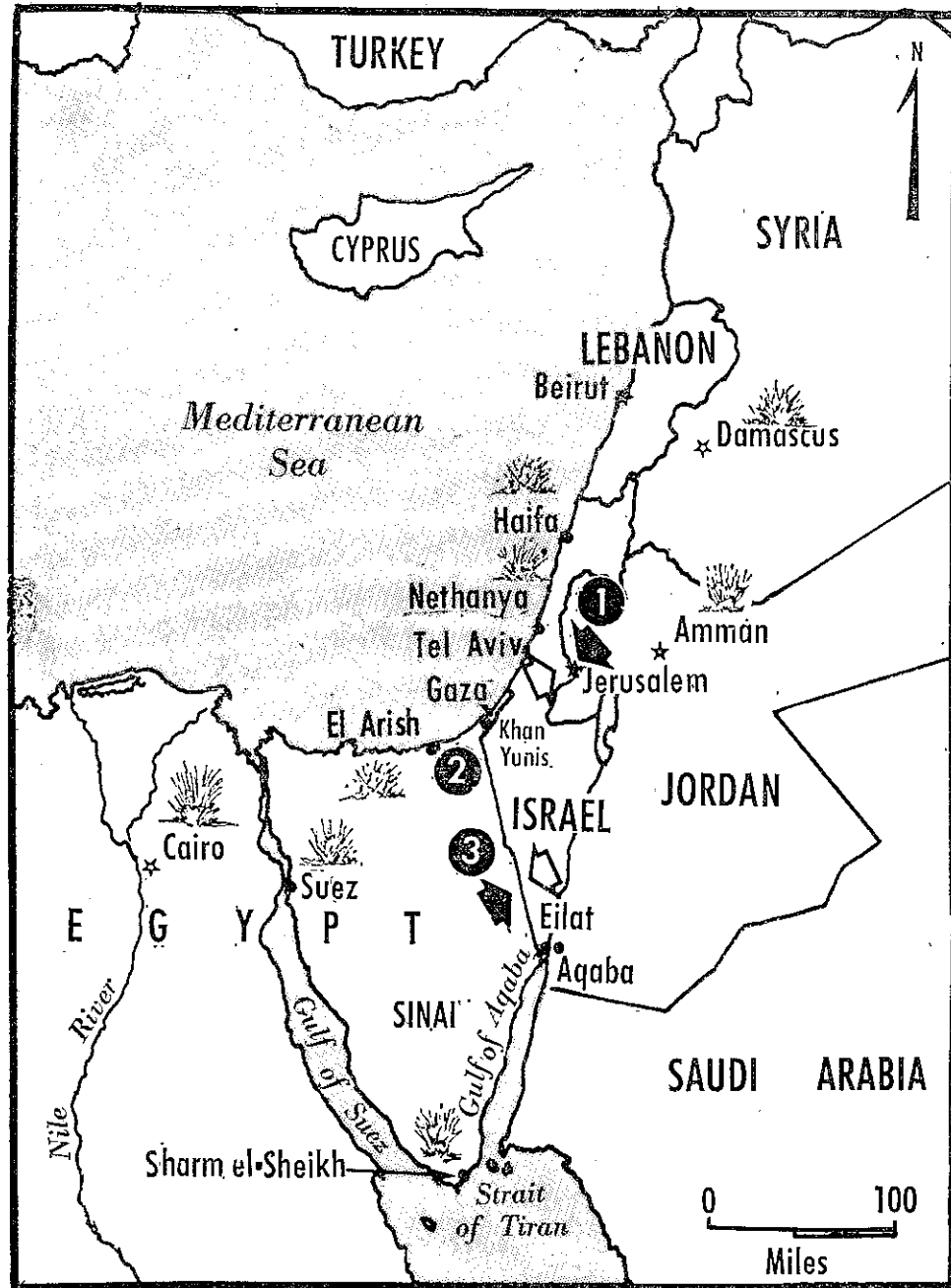
No reports of casualties were given for the two farm collectives, which lie about on the level of the bottom, or southern boundary of the Gaza Strip.



United Press International

Israeli troops prepare artillery position near the Gaza Strip.

Israeli Forces Drive Into Gaza Strip and Sinai



The Washington Post

June 6, 1967

DAY'S EVENTS — Israeli and Jordanian troops and artillery battled in Jerusalem (1). Eyewitness reports said Khan Yunis (2) was taken by an Israeli force, thus cutting off Egyptians in the Gaza Strip. Israel also claimed it had occupied the Egyptian base of El Arish, to the east. Egypt said that another thrust, at Kun-

tilla (3) was repulsed. Egypt reported morning or evening air raids on Sharm el-Sheikh and airports at Cairo, Suez and in Sinai. Other Israel raids were reported in Damascus and Amman. Syria said and Israel denied that planes bombed Haifa. Israel charged that Jordanian planes hit Nethanya, 43 miles north of Tel Aviv.

east into Jordanian territory, 30 miles southeast of Haifa. Jordanian artillery and air attacks had been launched from the spot, according to Israel.

This was smaller-scale fighting, however, and observers there felt Iraqi and Egyptian reinforcements that had been arriving in Jordan over the weekend had not assembled in sufficient strength to mount a concerted attack on Israel.

Some observers felt that even with the larger confrontation in the Gaza Strip and in Sinai, there was reluctance on either side to commit troops and armor on a large scale until air superiority had been established.

Although they are severely outnumbered, the Israelis seemed to have the initial edge in the war. The fighting had also erupted before Egypt and her allies had coordinated their military planning.

By contrast, Israel's planes were to a large extent deployed within a much closer range of its bases. Israel's ground forces, particularly armor, were also operating on much less extended supply lines.

Unlike the brief Suez fighting of 1956, the Israelis were going it alone, without the hope of a large Anglo-French force. Cairo claimed that Israeli troops had struck in Gaza and that its planes were raiding airfields outside Cairo and all the way from upper Suez to

Jerusalem. But for seven hours the blurred picture of the fight recalled the Suez crisis of October, 1956. The Egyptian authorities said yesterday transit was halted in the waterway after "enemy planes dropped strange objects in the canal near the Firdan Bridge."

By evening the canal was cleared. The bridge is near Kantara, 27 miles from Port Said, the Mediterranean end of the canal. That bridge was blown up in 1956.

Earlier the Egyptians said an American tanker tried deliberately to block the canal but was towed away.

In holy city of Jerusalem,

Israeli sources said that after an initial assault by Jordanian troops—who had captured the U.N. truce mission headquarters there—the Israelis counterattacked and drove them out.

Mayor Teddy Kollek of the Israeli sector of Jerusalem is reported to have said the Jordanians had then left and returned to their own area.

Shortly before 1 a.m. Tuesday (7 p.m. Monday Washington time), Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli Chief of Staff, said casualties in the day's fighting had been comparatively light. He gave no figures.

The general said Israeli forces captured a large number of prisoners, and large quantities of weapons, guns and tanks.

From Eshkol came a statement that "The enemy is nowhere in sight and our land forces are proceeding as scheduled."

The fighting began at long after dawn in the places where the Arabs and the Israelis have warred before—the Egyptian-held Gaza Strip thrusting into Israel's southern coast, and the Sinai and Negev deserts.

Each accused the other of starting it.

Air raid sirens wailed as Egyptians were going to work. Cairo claimed that Israeli troops had struck in Gaza and that its planes were raiding airfields outside Cairo and all the way from upper Suez to

Murder of Cuban In Venezuelan Jail Is Charged

MIAMI, June 5 (AP)—The Cuban Communist Party charged today that a captive Cuban has been murdered in a Venezuelan jail cell.

The accusation was published in the Havana newspaper Granma, official organ of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. According to an Havana radio broadcast monitored in Miami.

"The assassination of a young revolutionary, Pedro Cabrera Torres, in a Caracas jail is a new indication of the cowardice of (Venezuelan President Raul) Leoni and his imperialist masters," the radio quoted Granma as saying.

Cabrera Torres was captured when landing in a Venezuelan beach last month while allegedly on a guerilla support mission. He was to stand military trial next week. Venezuela announced he had committed suicide.

Sharm el-Sheikh at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Israel, in turn, said the war began when Egyptian armor invaded the Negev, and Egyptian jets blipped onto the Israeli radar screens monitoring the coast. Israel said also that these villages were shelled from the Gaza Strip.

Soon Syria and Jordan reported that their airports at Damascus and Amman had been bombed.

Within hours, war was declared on Israel by all five Arab countries on her borders: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, and the Arab states of Sudan, Algeria, and Iraq.

Yemen, a feudal Arab state battled over since 1962 by Egypt and Saudi Arabia, declared a national emergency. The tiny Arab state of Kuwait on the Persian Gulf declared war and proclaimed martial law.

Israel then captured Khan Yunis, at the southern end of the Gaza Strip. Egyptian forces in the Strip then were cut off from the main weight of their strength — especially their armor — in the Sinai desert.

Less than 20 miles to the north of Khan Yunis, smoke could be seen billowing above Alimontal Hill overlooking Gaza City, along with puffs of smoke thought to be from artillery fire.

Contradictory Reports

Other initial reports were similarly vague and contradictory.

Syria said its jets had bombed the Israeli port of Haifa and had left a refinery there ablaze. Israel denied this claim.

Officials in Amman, the

Capital of Jordan, claimed that Israeli jets were roaming all over the western sector of the Hashemite Kingdom. An eyewitness said no Jordanian jets were observed in the air as Amman was attacked.

Some of the Israeli French-built Mysteres and Mirages swooped below the minarets of the mosques in the Jordanian capital of 200,000 before the all-clear sounded late in the afternoon, after an alert lasting 98 minutes. A heavy explosion and a column of black smoke indicated that a fuel depot may have been struck.

Action in Jerusalem

Late on Monday, it appeared that Israeli forces were still in command of the strategic Mount Scopus enclave in the divided city of Jerusalem. The rise of ground commands a view of the entire city and has been in Israeli hands since the 1948 truce.

Syrian and Jordanian broadcasts said the countries' fighters had launched attacks against Israeli villages in various parts of Galilee and near Megiddo and Haifa. Megiddo is the site of the Biblical Armageddon where tradition says the last war will be fought.

According to Israeli sources, three Israelis were killed and a number wounded in fighting in and around Jerusalem.

There were unofficial reports from Tel Aviv that three Israeli villages and a bus in the Gaza Strip border area had come under Egyptian artillery fire early Monday. The villages were named as Nahal Oz, Kissoufim and Ein Hashlosa.

Canadians See Jordan as Main Casualty of War

Special to The Washington Post

OTTAWA, June 5—Military and diplomatic experts here, including Canada's former Defense Minister, Doug Harkness, expressed the view today that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan would be the main casualty of the Middle East war.

"Whatever happens," Harkness said, "King Hussein is

going to lose. If the Israelis win, they will establish their border on the Jordan River, taking the whole of Jerusalem and the rest of the territory that the state of Transjordan acquired as a result of the partition of Palestine.

"If the Arabs win, they have no liking for Hussein and will undoubtedly oust him."

While Prime Minister Pear-

son has called for a cease-fire in the Middle East, he made it clear, in a television interview, that Canada would not be involved, except through the United Nations.

United Press International reported from Ottawa.

Pearson called on Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union to meet "on a very high political level" in ef-

orts to halt the Israeli-Arab war.

In a statement to the House of Commons, Pearson said immediate action to affect a cease-fire in the Middle East "rests with the Security Council of the United Nations."

But he suggested that the four permanent members of the Council should meet separately to discuss the worsening crisis.

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The Lesson of History

History has been ignored in the Middle East, and it has repeated itself, and all the big and little nations whose interests are bound up in the tragic outbreak of war between Israel and the Arabs will pay in some measure for this. How much will be paid, and by whom, will be reckoned in part by the course of battle and the success of efforts to bring about a ceasefire.

But the price paid will be reckoned in large part by whether we are indeed bound, in our search for a solution, to go on repeating history. A ceasefire is no solution if it rests on nothing more than restoration of an untenable status quo which nations have gone to war to change. A search for a ceasefire is not even a practical way to begin, however great the longing to halt the bloodshed, unless that search carries with it something more than the patchwork improvisation and quick palliatives and easy addiction to things as they are which have so long marked our efforts to keep the peace in the Middle East.

The lesson of history is that there can be no safety in the Middle East without an all-encompassing armistice agreement which promises some greater measure of security to Israel while meeting the legitimate anxieties and grievances of the Arab states as well. These twin requirements interact to reinforce each other and they cannot be wiped away by resort to a war which neither side can hope to win decisively.

If the Arabs really mean to push Israel into the sea, there can be no accommodation. Israel's moral claim upon the Western world—more than any specific commitment over the years—makes it unthinkable for this country, or its allies, to permit the Jewish state to be destroyed. If the Israelis really mean to remove, once and forever, the threat of Nasser and of an Arab "holy war," then no accommodation is possible, for the forces arrayed behind Nasser, and exploited by him, are also certain to outlast him.

That these forces are inherently hostile to Israel, and Israel to them, may make permanent peace improbable. But this is no reason for not making a larger effort to contain both sides behind a far more effective security screen. And this can only be done in the context of a far larger frame than a dispute over freedom of shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba.

This was the focal point of President Nasser's tactical aim; it also was the sticking point which led to war. But it will not necessarily be any easier to resolve after a ceasefire than it was before, for neither the Israelis nor the Egyptians are likely to forswear force for long unless there is some reason for both to hope that they can protect their basic interests by other means.

It is hardly possible at this early stage in a widening conflagration to foresee precise peace terms. It is enough at this point to urge that the search for peace terms be broadened, from the very beginning, to embrace all aspects of the

the United States, Venezuela, Canada—and perhaps from the European Communist bloc. But the price will be high if only because of the added transportation costs.

Information about reserve stocks of oil in Britain and Western Europe is withheld for obvious reasons. But if it is reasonably assumed that they amount to less than three months of normal requirements, the economic threat posed by a prolonged war becomes clear. At some point the economic necessity should frustrate even the most determined effort of the Arab countries to embargo oil shipments. In the interim, the oil-importing countries would face disruption and uncertainty.

The Judges' Plea

Judges, as a matter of principle, ought not to be required to make political appointments. Judges most especially should not be required to make political appointments of great importance to the city, in areas that touch deep emotions and strong interests. The judges of the Federal District Court are entirely right in asking Congress to relieve them of the duty of naming the city's School Board.

The D.C. Judicial Conference has adopted a unanimous resolution asking Congress to change the law. Judge Hart took the initiative in proposing this resolution, and deserves great credit for it. The continuous controversy over the annual School Board appointments is resulting in political labeling of individual judges and undermining the public's faith in their impartiality in issues that come to the Court. Congress has a clear duty to protect the Court from this kind of destructive political involvement.

There are many ways to choose a School Board. The city's voters might elect it. The city's new Commissioner, under President Johnson's reorganization plan, might appoint it with the assent of the new City Council. The seats might be filled by neighborhood, or from the city at large. Any alternative would be preferable to the present procedure, which is bad for the Court and worse for the schools. Within a matter of days the judges will make their next and, one hopes, last three appointments. The District Committees of the House and Senate should then begin immediate joint hearings toward this long overdue reform.

The Trial of Captain Levy

The tragic affair of Capt. Howard Levy has now reached at least a temporary end, and no one has come out of it covered with glory. Captain Levy is no Captain Dreyfus and those who sought to turn this court-martial into a *cause celebre* ought to look elsewhere for their martyr. On the other hand, the Army ought to have foreseen that, given the political climate of the day, a situation like this was sure to arise; it could have taken steps to prevent it.

Uncorked



A Literati Parade At the Front Lines

By Ward Just

Washington Post Foreign Service

SAIGON—Mary McCarthy's pieces on Vietnam, published April and May in *The New York Review of Books*, have found their way to Saigon and are being studied with the care usually reserved for captured enemy documents. There are, as with the lectures given by Vietcong political cadre, some translation problems. "Wouldn't you know it," a senior American official said the other day, "Sure enough, she found some character in the boondocks who said, 'We're teaching them free enterprise.'"

Indeed, Miss McCarthy did. That, and a good deal more, little of which was regarded by the establishment as "helpful." The residents, particularly officials, nurture a basic skepticism of the visiting literati, who come for a few weeks to watch the war and record their impressions. McCarthy followed on the heels of John Steinbeck, who trailed by a few months Martha Gellhorn.

Steinbeck was the most eagerly awaited, encumbered as he was with a luminous reputation (from the early books, anyway) and a bent for cranky outburst. There is a romantic theory here that the poets and novelists could do a better job covering the war than newspaper reporters, who are instructed to pay a minimum of attention to facts.

But after his first two or three pieces for the Long Island daily, *Newsday*, most of the resident critics turned thumbs down. "He is a literary Curtis LeMay," said one, referring to Steinbeck's enthusiastic accounts of derring-do under shot and shell. The dissenters denounced the faint-hearts and chalked up one heavyweight for the hawks.

DOES one Steinbeck equal a McCarthy plus a Gellhorn?

Gellhorn arrived in Saigon better known as the third wife of Ernest Hemingway, an unfair characterization since she is an expert and sensitive writer on her own. She has been covering wars since 1938 in Madrid, and was commissioned by the Manchester *Guardian* to do a series of pieces on the war in Vietnam. She chose to write about "a new kind of war," with emphasis on its cost to Vietnamese civilians.

Between Steinbeck and Gellhorn, the critics here favored the lady. Politics aside, it was felt she wrote with admirable outrage, although there was a muttered disappointment she had not brought more of her Spanish civil war experience to bear. Steinbeck was not a favorite in the early betting, if for no other reason than one of his early pieces was datelined "Somewhere in Vietnam." This was thought to be a bit rah-rah, even for so eminent a figure as John Steinbeck. "He ought at least to know where he is," said the bureau chief of the Los Angeles *Times*. Gathered in informal assembly one night in the bar of the Caravelle Hotel, the resident critics decided to award Gellhorn two ears. In the "mano a mano" with Steinbeck, outrage outclashed Ernie Pyle "manque."

Letters to the Editor

Israel's Crisis

Once again the focal point of international tension has worked its way back to a major problem child of the post-war world. For a decade people have almost forgotten that the word "Palestine" connotes to our age a bitter struggle of rival ideologies capable of inflaming world conflicts beyond the point of rational control. Now this is underlined for us again, since 20 years of makeshift attempts to solve the conflict leave us no further along the road to a real resolution of the problem. So then it is time once more to review the whole situation, and hopefully this time in the context of its entire historical

and at the expense of Arab loses in territory, population, and strategic advantage.

Particularly unfortunate and disadvantageous to the cause of peace is the fact that the Soviet Union has decided to manipulate the crises for her own purposes and that the United States still labors under the pressure of a Zionist publicity that inhibits her development of a more mature policy for the Middle East. The basic question for us now is whether we are going to allow the prevalence of ignorance and partisan opinion on Palestine to let us lose the Middle East by default. The Soviet Union is only too ready to cast the situation in terms of a polarity

Deduction for Brains?

The "brain drain" from the underdeveloped nations to the United States and to Great Britain is well-known and a serious handicap to them for it sharpens the difficulty they face in getting skilled people to spark their economies; may I seek to use your columns to suggest a possible solution?

I suggest the differential taxation of scarce professions in order to direct people into them. So far as I know nothing remotely like this has ever been done outside the U.S.S.R. and there I think it has taken the form of different incen-

the forces arrayed against it, as well as the terrorist tactics of Arab extremists who would tempt Israeli temper with hit-and-run raids in the name of Palestine liberation.

The United Nations has given every evidence that its machinery is incapable of bringing about settlement. The most it seems capable of providing are the instruments of enforcement. The reach for accommodation must be done, not just by Arabs and Israelis, or by some wider concert of interested nations, but, in the last analysis, by the two great powers which may have the most to lose or gain—the Soviet Union and the United States.

It is easy enough to see a Russian power play, to point fingers at "aggressors," to look for large conspiracies. But little useful purpose is served by seeking a grand international design in a crisis which, in its current phase, has been very largely locally-produced. It might be wiser to see whether the Russians do not have some common interest with us in putting a more permanent damper on a conflict which could end in an Arab rout and still explode again five or ten years hence with nuclear arms, or, alternatively, come quickly down to the threat of imminent Israeli defeat. Either way, it would bring the two great nuclear powers face to face. Surely this is reason enough to couple the search for a ceasefire with a far broader search for a more workable accommodation which would serve the legitimate interests of both sides while also doing something to enhance the security of the world at large.

The way to stop the repetition of history is not to repeat it—starting at this grim and tragic turning point.

Oil and War

Before the advent of hostilities there was much talk—some of it loose—about the diminishing importance of the Middle East as a source of crude oil and the Suez Canal as an artery through which it flows. Suez may no longer be a lifeline in the old, literal sense. But if the canal traffic is blocked or if the Arab states embargo petroleum exports, the economic impacts will be pervasive and profound. It is not merely a matter of diminishing the supply of an important source of energy; oil, because of its importance in international trade and finance, is one of the essential lubricants of an integrated world economy.

At the very outset of the Middle East crisis the pound sterling came under pressure because a cessation of the oil flow from Arab countries would compel Britain to dip into her reserves of foreign currencies in order to purchase oil. In the first four months of this year 54.6 per cent of Britain's crude oil came from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and Iran. Nigeria supplied 9.5 per cent of Britain's needs in the same period, but that country, now threatened by the disruption of civil war, cannot be relied upon to fill gaps in the world oil supply.

France, Italy and West Germany are also heavily dependent on oil imports from the Arab countries of Africa and Asia Minor. Together they imported 155 million metric tons of oil from Arab countries in 1966 and only 27.4 million tons from other sources.

The experience of 1956 demonstrated that the gap created by cutting off Middle East oil supplies can be partially filled from other sources, from

to expect too much. The medical talents, which the Army apparently needs since it seems chronically short of doctors, could have been used just as well some place else within the vast military establishment. Located elsewhere and given some rudimentary training in military ways, Captain Levy might well have survived his two-year tour of duty with little more than seething unhappiness.

But, while the Army can certainly do a more thoughtful job of assigning personnel, it is too much to expect the Army to condone the kind of conduct displayed by Captain Levy. It is true—whether we like to admit it or not—that the soldier, volunteer or draftee, loses some of the rights he enjoyed as a civilian. To many of us who did not choose the military as a career, these losses rankled. But they were something one learned to live with and military discipline was something one adjusted to. An army without discipline is not an army and, Captain Levy would have been wiser if he had tried to conform his conduct and to confine his discontent, as thousands of others have done, to the walls of his barracks.

The farcical aspects of this entire affair became clearest during the efforts of Captain Levy's defenders to raise the Nuremberg defense. The Nation is fortunate that Colonel Brown allowed the defense to attempt to prove that Captain Levy was being ordered to train men to commit war crimes; an abrupt rejection of this claim would have cleared the way for a major propaganda offensive against the Army. As it is, the defense tried and failed; it could not produce a single witness who saw a Green Beret engage in a war crime. The lack of evidence only points up the absurdity of the so-called trial held recently in Stockholm.

All that remains of this sorry mess is the problem of Captain Levy. The sentence pronounced by the court-martial—three years in prison and a dishonorable discharge—strikes us as too severe. The Army has vindicated its need to preserve discipline; it can now afford to temper its justice with mercy. The Reviewing Officer would be well advised to reduce the sentence, thus lowering even further the possibility of martyrdom for Captain Levy.

Voice of Russia

Alexander Solzhenitsyn's detailed account of his victimization of Soviet censors is in its way as compelling as his celebrated report on his years in a Soviet concentration camp. It makes clear that the virus of Stalinism, an animal hatred of men who think for themselves, still afflicts some occupants of the Kremlin.

Solzhenitsyn addressed his attack on censorship to last month's congress of Soviet writers but, of course, it was censored and surfaced in the West (in *Le Monde*, certainly no CIA outlet) only after a delay. The Stalinists will persecute Solzhenitsyn the more for it, thereby drawing to themselves more of the pity decent Soviet citizens already feel for them.

Others will harken to Solzhenitsyn: "Literature that is not the air of its contemporary society, that dares not pass on to society its pains and fears, that does not warn in time against threatening moral and social dangers, such literature does not deserve the name of literature; it is only a facade."

most important. The Palestine problem originates in Zionism's systematic conversion of a predominantly Arab region into a non-Arab state during the course of 30 years. And in spite of the cautions of such moderate voices within Zionism as Ahad Ha-Am and Judah Magnes, the Zionist leadership chose to achieve its aims without any serious attempt to accomplish a modus vivendi with the Arabs. Upon this unhealthy foundation the architects of Israel constructed what has become for them a regrettable pattern of Israeli-Arab relations.

The 1948 war not only left a larger Jewish state than was called for in the U.N. Partition Resolution, but also boundaries that divided Arab farms from their fields and increased the potentialities of tension. But when the inevitable border incidents occurred, Israel decided to handle them with a policy of massive retaliation, culminating in the Sinai campaign. The campaign found Egypt relatively unprepared and faced with a combined opposition beyond its military capabilities. Hence she fell back on the instrumentality of the United Nations, granting territory for the establishment of the U.N. Emergency Force.

Meanwhile, Israel was slow to evacuate Gaza and secured a strategic advantage in gaining free access to the Gulf of Aqaba. Hence the attack achieved for Israel not only a measurable strategic gain, but also a psychological advantage in terms of Arab humiliation. But in the long run was it a real gain? For Israel, the basic problem—Arab resentment—was further from resolution than ever. And from high places her political integrity in the world community was brought into question. President Eisenhower reflected on the incident in these words: "If we agree that armed attack can properly achieve the purposes of the assailant, then I fear we will have turned back the clock of international order. We will have countenanced the use of force as a means of settling international differences and gaining national advantages."

Essentially, this is the basis of Arab concerns at the present. After 1948 they sought to return to the U.N. Partition Resolution of 1947 and achieve repatriation of the Arab refugees. Since 1956 they have sought to re-establish the status quo before Sinai. To Israel these demands are unreasonable. But to the Arabs they represent a basic program of containment following four decades in which Zionism has implanted itself in an Arab land and secured increasing advantages for itself by force

only for ourselves but for the world.

ALAN R. TAYLOR, Associate Professor of History, The American University; author, "Prelude to Israel," Washington.

"Disgusting" Pictures

I do not approve of the cover on "Book Week" for May 21. For people with children, it must be disgusting to have pictures like that come into the home. It is tempting to drop *The Washington Post*. Perhaps the covers will improve.

MRS. ROBERT BREWER, Vienna, Va.

"Secular Depravity"

As an ordained clergyman of the Episcopal Church, I am dismayed that the National Cathedral has lowered itself from what should be its high example. Small wonder that people become disenchanted with the Church when it descends from its sacred mission to a vulgar display of secular depravity. Pandering to low tastes is not the true function of the Church.

FRANCIS A. COX, Alexandria.

Distortion

The funnybone of your "humor" columnist Art Buchwald is showing a few cracks, at least re: his approach to the National Rifle Association's stand for reasonable gun legislation and against the monsters the Justice Department keeps birthing.

Buchwald in his latest blast is a living witness for laws requiring considerably greater accuracy in news writing and reporting. Like a good many other commentators, including your own editorial page, he distorts the intent of the American Rifleman editorial of May, makes it appear the NRA is opposing any or all ("decent"—strictly an opinion) legislation and is racist or extremist. A careful examination of the May Rifleman editorial would hardly support Buchwald's supercilious comments.

A man who lives in a city where anticrime witnesses must wear hoods to protect themselves puts himself in an odd position in ridiculing a basic right like self defense. Moreover, the NRA-Rifleman editorial did not endorse unorganized posse-militia actions—it suggested that under certain quite possible circumstances, citizens (no color or other classification specified) might find it necessary to defend themselves. The most likely circumstance would be the widespread federalizing and shipment elsewhere of the various states' National Guards.

W. R. DAVIDSON, Prescott, Ariz.

Plimpton's. Applying such a concept to people is novel but in recent months Great Britain has altered her tax structure to direct capital and labor into preferred industries. India, say, could well consider giving tax advantages to young people who become agricultural chemists. There is nothing in the nature of things that forces India, or Pakistan, or Ghana to tax an engineer at the same rate that they tax a real estate speculator or an entertainer. It would be hard to prove that Pakistan or Ghana needs more entertainers; the case for physicians would seem to be an easier one to make.

It is also possible that the same system might some day be applied in the United States. My impression is that currently it is very difficult to find enough nurses to staff the hospitals and clinics to which Medicare now directs more patients than ever, that social workers are in short supply. Our tax rates, however, suggest that it is a matter of indifference to the State whether a young woman becomes a nurse, or a go-go dancer, a social worker, or a clerk. Luckily, this is for us a long way from emergency conditions.

For the developing countries, however, the shortage of skills is a different and a most serious matter. They might well consider whether differential taxation might not be a relatively simple way to attract and to keep young people in the professions which they so badly need.

RILEY SUNDERLAND, Washington.

Heartwarming Article

The article that appeared in your paper May 21 entitled "Down in Forest Glen," (page 12 of the Potomac section), might at first appear somber, but is really a heartwarming article. It is definitely wonderful to hear these men having such a place as Forest Glen as a transitional stage for a return to civilian life.

Mr. Colt has done a fine job in making us visualize how drastically life is changed for these Vietnam war amputees, yet their optimistic outlook is still as courageous as their fighting on the battlefield.

We owe a lot to these men and this article focuses much deserved attention upon our disabled Vietnam veterans. Even the uncommon melancholy feeling that existed in "Dave" is understandable; however, it is good to know most of these men have jobs and plans for the future, because we owe them much more than a soldiers' home or veterans' disability, much more.

WILLIAM C. SEFEKAR, Silver Spring.

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Some Lessons of the Crisis

WITH THE MIDDLE EAST at war, this is no time to start second-guessing the government officials who bear the responsibility for dealing with the gravest threat to world peace since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.



Broder

Events have a way of mocking the words even of those who profess to be experts on foreign affairs. Richard Nixon, whose claim to the 1968 Republican presidential nomination rests largely on the asserted superiority of his knowledge and experience in world affairs, flew off to the Middle East on Sunday, confidently forecasting that war between Israel and the Arab nations could be averted.

Before his airplane left Paris on the second leg of his trip, he had been proved wrong.

What can be done, even by a layman, at this moment is to acknowledge some of the myths more serious than the Nixon Infallibility Doctrine that have been shattered by the gunfire in the Middle East.

THERE IS, for example, the myth that the United States can escape its commitments and interests. That myth has been propagated by some of the critics of the American policy in Vietnam, who, in their anguish at the consequences of our intervention there, have talked as though the commitment itself could be erased.

This is not to argue that the interests of the United States in Vietnam are identical or equivalent to those in the Middle East. To the contrary, it must be obvious to those who have depicted Vietnam as the crucial battleground in the effort to contain the Communists that there are areas of vastly greater strategic and political consequence at stake — including the Middle East. Indeed, the Middle East crisis may well

be regarded as an argument for limiting American military involvement in such areas of secondary interest as Vietnam.

But what the Arab-Israeli struggle clearly shows is that once the United States enters an arena of international politics, it cannot opt out. Nor can it shift the responsibilities it has assumed for itself to the United Nations or some other international body.

The deterioration of the United Nations as a moral and political force in world affairs has been revealed more clearly by the Mideast crisis than by any other event in recent years. That is an unpleasant fact, but it can no longer be evaded, even by those in our country who have found in Secretary General U Thant's statements on Vietnam a comforting endorsement of their own views. Pretending that the United Nations has an authority it no longer possesses is a dangerous myth; we can now see that it encourages the United States to think it can escape responsibilities that are in fact unavoidable.

From this unhappy time, we might also learn the danger of moral posturing in the world of international politics. Eleven years ago, the British-French-Israeli Suez operation was halted by the United Nations, with strong support from the United States, in an atmosphere that was almost an orgy of moral self-congratulation. Today, neither the United Nations nor the United States was able to prevent the Communist-backed Arab power play in the Gulf of Aqaba from triggering war.

FINALLY, and most important, we might learn from our present predicament that just as there are no easy options available to our Nation, so there are no final solutions for the problem areas of this world. We cannot shut the file on any phase of international politics any more than we can shut our eyes to the unpleasant realities of this age.

The price we must pay for our power and prosperity

and leadership is the expectation that our lifetime will be filled with a succession of unhappy discoveries that old problems remain unsolved.

We may comfort ourselves for a time with evidence of improved relations with Soviet Russia, but we discover again that she will seek her selfish ends by exploiting the animosities of third parties wherever she can.

We may persuade ourselves briefly that economic and political integration of national states is possible, but we learn anew that old hatreds and rivalries persist.

There is no sanctuary in dreams of what might be. This world and this time is our fate. The one certainty is that if we manage to get through this crisis, there will be another one down the road.

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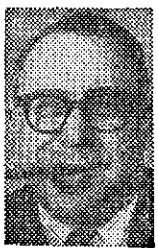
Capitol Punishment

By Art Buchwald

A Guide to the Crisis

This column was written before fighting actually started.

BEFORE WE GO any further with this Middle East crisis, I think we ought to get our terms straight. It's very hard to understand what is going on unless you know what all the countries are talking about. So, as a public service, I am providing an instant definition guide to diplomatic language.



Buchwald

RESTRAINT — Something you tell another country to show when your own personal interests are not involved. It is usually urged by countries who would go to war in a minute if one of their enemies threatened war on them.

AGGRESSION — What the other side is committing at the time your side is trying to be a "peace-loving" nation — i.e., the Russians claim the Israelis are committing aggression against the Arab world because Egypt has closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping.

A RECESS — Something that the Soviet delegate



... And I'll vote for a declaration of war, gentlemen, if and when the State Department can decide who is the enemy!

can people are sick and tired of honoring their country's commitments.

U.S. MILITARY AID—Something the United States gave to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Israel to maintain a "balance of power" there. If war comes to this area, American-made planes will be fighting American-made planes, United States anti-tank guns will try to knock out U.S. manufactured tanks, and American artillery shells will pass each other in the night.

COOLING-OFF PERIOD — A period advocated by U Thant to try to work out a solution to the mess he made when he pulled the United Nations troops out of Sinai and the Gulf of Aqaba without consulting the Security Council or the General Assembly.

A FACE-SAVING AND JUST SOLUTION FOR ALL PARTIES — That which every diplomat talks about, but nobody has any idea what the hell it is.

A U.N. RESOLUTION — If proposed by the United States, it will be automatically vetoed by the Soviet Union. If proposed by another country and passed, it will be ignored by the parties involved in the dispute. The violation of a U.N. resolution is used to justify an act of aggression

last about two weeks. At this writing, Nasser has signed a military pact with King Hussein while Syria is calling for the chopping off of Hussein's head.

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY — Actions taken by countries who don't know what action to take.

A SHOWDOWN — Something that observers believe neither Nasser nor the Soviet Union expected they would have at this time. The Israelis wanted to have it two weeks ago, but were persuaded to hold off by the United States because it was caught completely by surprise.

THE BRINK — That part of the precipice we keep returning to every time the Soviets think it's an opportune time to make another move.

WORLD WAR III — That which, because of the above definitions, we're on the brink of.

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Threats to U.S. Envoys and Wives By Crowds in Leningrad Revealed

From News Dispatches

MOSCOW, June 5 — U.S. diplomats and their wives had to run a gauntlet of demonstrators in Leningrad accusing American warplanes of killing a Soviet seaman in a raid in North Vietnam.

The incident occurred Saturday—a day after the alleged raid—at an American exhibition in Leningrad, but both the Soviet Union and the U.S. Embassy have sought to avoid publicizing the incident, which came to light today. The Embassy delivered an oral protest today at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

In the American group at the Leningrad exhibition were John C. Guthrie, the Embassy charge d'affaires, his wife, other Embassy couples and a group of American youths.

Guthrie, the senior American diplomat in Russia while Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson is in Washington

for consultations, helped open the exhibition. After he and his party left the display, they had to make their threatening demonstrators to board a bus taking them to their hotel.

Some reports said a few of the demonstrators spat at the bus and hammered on its sides before the Russian driver edged it through the crowd.

In a note handed to the American Embassy today, the Soviet Union rejected an American denial of a bombing raid on the Russian ship Turkestan in the North Vietnamese port of Campha on Friday.

The Soviet Union charged Friday in another note that one Russian seaman aboard the Turkestan was killed and six wounded.

The Soviet news agency Tass said today an unexploded 20-mm. shell was found aboard the Turkestan and that it was standard arma-

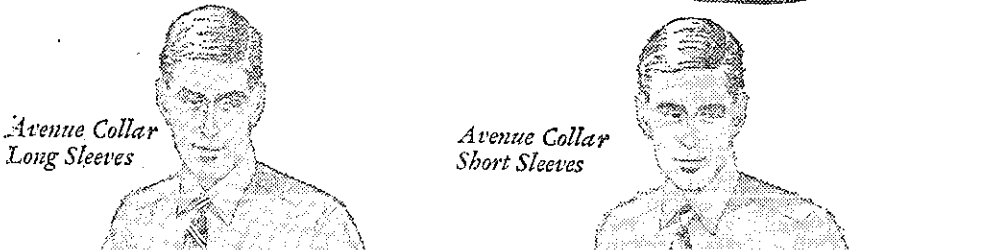
ment for American dive bombers.

[Since early May American jet fighters in Vietnam have been equipped with a new 20-mm. Gatling cannon that can fire 6000 rounds a minute. A Defense Department spokesman said it is likely, though not certain that the U.S. F-105s operating in the Campha area Friday were equipped with the new 20 mm. cannon.

[He further noted that the North Vietnamese have available to their arsenal a 20-mm. anti-aircraft shell. A Pentagon statement Saturday denying the Soviet ship was raided said U.S. planes encountered heavy fire in the Campha area Friday from 37-, 578 and 85 mm. anti-aircraft batteries, and that fallout from this fire might have damaged the Turkestan. The U.S. denial further said all American flights in the area were at least three miles away.]

Remember Father's Day, Sunday, June 18th

The Coolest Men in Town Wear Hathaway's Zephyr II



Court Gets Inquisitive; Loan Firm Drops Case

The Atlantic Finance Co. of 530 7th st. se. yesterday dropped civil proceedings against six defendants after

began questioning the company's business practices.

In each case the defendant had bought a television

Potomac Fever

By Jack Wilson

Russia says we bombed one of its ships in North Vietnam and if we do it again they'll knock down that wall we built in Berlin.

The FCC orders TV to show the anti-cigarette side, too. And next week all stations may have to start giving equal time to the two-toothpaste family.

Insight and Outlook . . . No Munich in Middle East

By Joseph Kraft

I WRITE this column as the first news of the fighting in the Middle East begins to come in. Necessarily, many points are not clear in my mind.

I do not know who started the fighting. I do not know how the course of battle will run. Still less what the outcome will be.

But some things I know with certainty. I know that the Israelis had abundant reason to take matters in their own hands. I know that Israel cannot rightly be regarded as an aggressor in any normal sense. I know that the outbreak of fighting means there will be no Munich in the Middle East.

The possibility of war has at all times been close to the surface in the present crisis. The Arab states have never acknowledged the right of Israel to be a nation. With their extinction thus threatened, the Israelis inevitably regard any major development which damages them as the beginning of the end—the first step on the road to disaster.

Thus in 1956, when Colonel Nasser's seizure closed the Suez Canal to them, the Israelis saw the handwriting on the wall and moved to cut him down. At that time, while they did not open Suez, they did get access to the outside world through the Gulf of Aqaba. And that access was given an international guarantee by a United Nations presence and an explicit American commitment.

When Colonel Nasser end-

price" charge and lost the set when he was unable to make the payments.

The televisions were resold by Atlantic to the stores from which the defendants had bought them.

In its suits, Atlantic asked for the difference between the amount made through resale and the original contract price, less payments already made.

Testimony showed that in some instances the amount being sought by Atlantic was greater than the advertised purchase price of the television sets.

ed the U.N. presence and took control of the Gulf last month, accordingly, the Israelis had brutally posed for them the same old issue of survival.

As I wrote at the time, without any special knowledge at all, "Israel has a life or death requirement for access to the rest of the world through the Gulf. Closing the Gulf to ships, as Colonel Nasser has threatened to do, is a casus belli—an act sure to bring war."

THE ONE POSSIBILITY for heading off a clash was action by the maritime nations to assure free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba. To that end, British naval and diplomatic officials brought to Washington at the outset of the crisis a plan for running ships through the Gulf under armed escort.

Largely on the strength of that project, Israel held up a projected military move when Foreign Minister Abba Eban visited Washington a week ago Friday.

But the project did not gain strength in a way that could give the Israelis continued confidence that they could safely stay their hand. On the contrary, most of the other maritime nations, including Canada and the Scandinavian countries were extremely chary of any direct confrontation with Colonel Nasser.

The White House and the Congress, much concerned by the overwhelming American commitment to Vietnam, had little stomach for new commitments, especially if they were unilateral. The Defense Department, made wise by experience in Vietnam, had deep misgivings about the blockade-run-

Goldberg can go to the bathroom.

COMMITMENT—A commitment is a promise one nation gives another nation which it does or does not have to honor, depending on how the political wind is blowing. For example, the United States is fighting a war in Vietnam to honor its commitment in Southeast Asia. Because of this commitment, the Russians and Arabs are counting on the United States not to honor the one it has to Israel, since they believe the Ameri-

ning plan. So did the British Treasury, with its special sensitivity to the dependence of the pound on oil from the Middle East. By last weekend the plan for running the blockade had only a handful of supporters, even in London and Washington.

FOR THE ISRAELIS that experience was a vivid demonstration of how matters stood. They could see that on an issue vital to their security, they were not going to get help soon. They knew that every day meant an increase in Arab military strength and in the casualties and destruction they would suffer in a clash.

The lesson was clear. They were on their own, with time working against them.

In the next few days and weeks, events are apt to take crazy turns. Charges and claims are likely to darken the skies. But the central issue is not complicated.

The central issue is how to achieve a safe place for Israel in the world. That issue cannot be covered up by sophistries, nor eternally subordinated to other priorities. For the Israelis are now delivering to the rest of the world, to Russians and Americans, to gentiles and to those of us who are Jews, the message delivered by Joshua when he addressed himself to the tribes already possessed of home and lands. They are saying, after 2000 years and 6 million deaths, that we must all help, that none of us will be allowed to settle down in ease "until the Lord have given your brethren rest, as he hath given you, and they also have possessed the land which the Lord your God giveth them . . ."

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EUROPE'S POSTWAR GROWTH

The Role of Labor Supply

By Charles P. Kindleberger

This book by a distinguished economist and former Adviser for the European Recovery Program, is the first thorough, scholarly study of the role of labor supply in Europe's spectacular postwar economic recovery. Analyzing the significance of labor mobility and its capacity to relocate, the author places particular stress on the process of large-scale migration from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Turkey into Switzerland, Germany, and France; and demonstrates how migration contributes markedly to the establishment of a single, cohesive European labor market. **Center for International Affairs. \$6.50**

HARVARD



Organize Dad's Desk

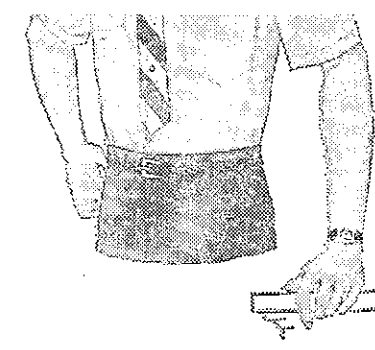
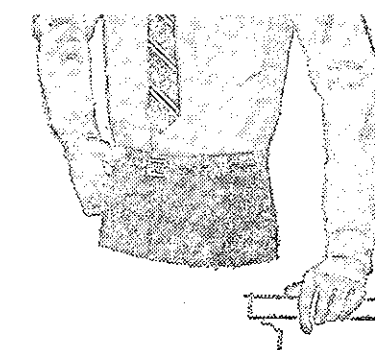


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