

### The Weather

Today — Mostly sunny, high in low or mid 80s. Thursday — Partly cloudy and continued warm. Probability of rain near zero. Temperature range: Today, 83-58; Yesterday, 81-57. Details on Page B6.

# The Washington Post

Times Herald

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# Israel Pushes On; U.N. Votes for Truce; 6 Arab States Cut U.S. Ties; Suez Shut

## Russians Ease Mideast Stand

### LBJ-Kosygin Notes Revealed

By Murrey Marder  
Washington Post Staff Writer  
President Johnson and Soviet Premier Kosygin have exchanged messages declaring a mutual desire to avoid an American-Soviet collision in the Middle East, it was learned yesterday.

Secret correspondence between the White House and the Kremlin extended over the period prior to and during the outbreak of Israeli-Arab warfare, informed sources said.

Through the critical exchange, Washington and Moscow signalled each other that despite their deep differences in the crisis, each superpower was anxious to avoid the risk of being dragged into World War III. These private assurances evidently helped to set the stage for yesterday's turn-about developments in the United Nations on a call for a cease-fire, as the tide of war turned heavily against the Arabs.

Diplomatic repercussions

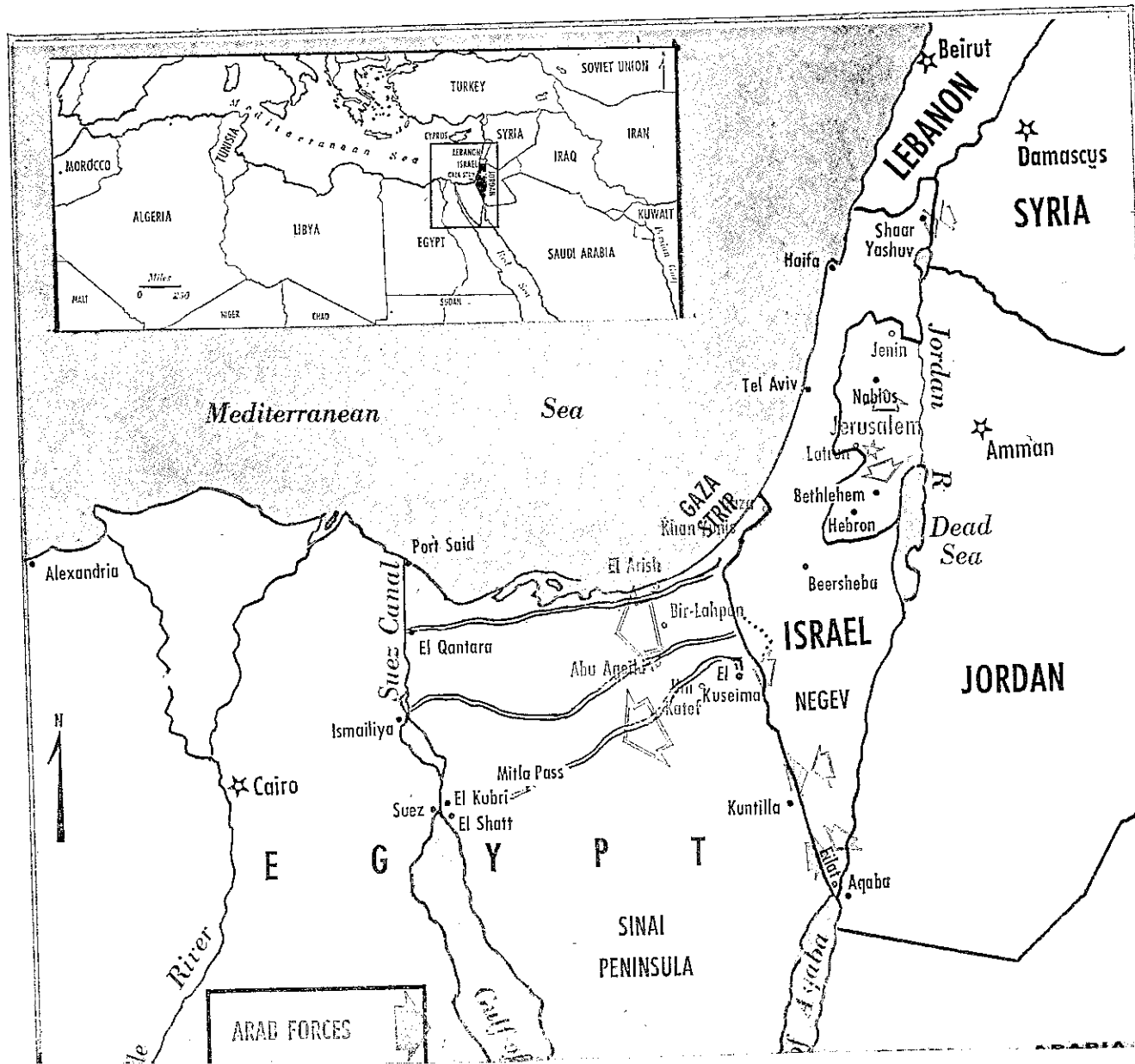
### Eban Outlines Peace Terms

By Robert H. Estabrook  
Washington Post Foreign Service  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 6—The Security Council tonight unanimously called for an immediate cease-fire in the Middle Eastern war.

Adoption of the resolution by the 15-member Council followed shortly after the Soviet Union and the United States had agreed on a formula with no reference to troop dispositions or withdrawal, a major Soviet concession.

[Shortly after the Security Council vote, President Johnson acclaimed the move in statement on television and radio.]

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban told the Council after the vote that his government welcomes the cease-fire, but that the implementation depends upon "sincere acceptance" by the other governments. It is imperative, he



## Egypt Admits Enemy Gains

By Chalmers M. Roberts  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Israel last night appeared headed toward a major military victory over her Arab enemies.

By Israeli account and Arab admission, Israeli forces yesterday smashed deeply into Egypt and fought their way to the gates of the Jordan-held old city of Jerusalem.

Washington sources said the Jordanian armed forces appeared to have been defeated and that Syrian forces appeared headed for similar defeat. They were more cautious about how long Egypt could resist, and an unconfirmed report said Jordan was seeking a cease-fire with Israeli forces.

There were violent Arab counter reactions: breaks in diplomatic relations, interruptions to oil supplies, closing of the Suez Canal, though it was not blocked, and accusations that the United States and Britain had sent aircraft into combat on the Israeli side. This latter charge was angrily and categorically denied in Washington and London.

At the United Nations, the Security Council met at dinner time and unanimously voted a general cease-fire call with no qualifications. President Johnson welcomed the resolution as "the necessary first step" toward "a new time of settled peace" in the Middle East.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban told the Council that his government welcomed the resolution but included among principles that must first be accepted the "acceptance of Israel's statehood and total elimination of the fiction of her non-existence."

With his government on the verge of a victory even greater than the one in the 1956 Suez war, Eban made clear that free passage in the Gulf of Aqaba would be a condition of the cease-fire.

...then a chain of other Arab nations, broke diplomatic relations with the United States. Cairo's action came after a charge by the Egyptian Supreme Command that there had been "large-scale air intervention by the U.S. and Britain on behalf of the Israeli enemy."

The charge, regarded by See VIEW, A11, Col. 1.

## Vietcong Back In Iron Triangle

Last January, U.S. infantry divisions swept through the Vietcong's Iron Triangle, evacuating villagers, destroying fortifications and supplies. Now, the Vietcong is back in the Iron Triangle, and a new technique is being tried. Meanwhile, the U.S. Command reported that Marines killed a record number of Communist troops during May. Pages A23, A26.

## Shop Owner Kills Bandit In Store's Fourth Holdup

By Alfred E. Lewis  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Eddie (Uncle Ed) Eisenstein, 39, served fatal notice yesterday that he has taken his last holdup lying down. The man who got the notice collapsed and died on the street about a block from Eisenstein's second-hand shop at 4839 Georgia ave. nw.



Associated Press

### 3 Newsmen Killed

Television producer-reporter Ted Yates, 36, above, of Washington, is one of three newsmen who died yesterday in the Mideast war. Obituary, B5. A story on the others, Paul Schutzer, Life magazine, and Ben Oyserman, a free-lance cameraman, is on A10.

statehood and total elimination of the fiction of her non-existence."

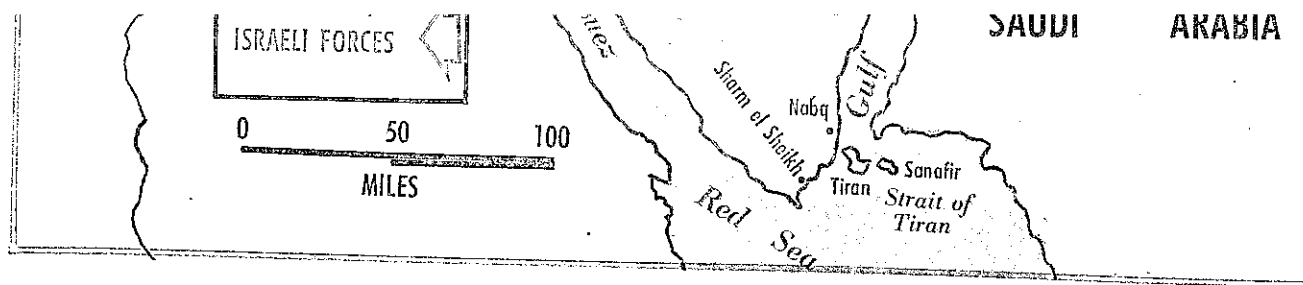
- "Authentic intellectual recognition by her neighbors of Israel's deep roots in Middle Eastern reality."
- Peaceful settlement of disputes, without attempts to "exploit tensions" or "inflammatory passions."

Eban gave no specific hints of Israel's plans for withdrawal from positions she has captured or of what she contemplates to guarantee free passage in the Gulf of Aqaba. But he left no doubt that Israel will insist on free passage.

"I am convinced men and nations do behave wisely after they have exhausted all other alternatives," Eban said. "What has anybody gained from this?"

Arab speakers tonight did not accept the cease-fire in so many words but implied that they would go along.

Agreement on a simple cease-fire resolution represented an enormous backdown for the Russians. Previously See NATIONS, A14, Col. 1



The Washington Post, June 7, 1967

**WAR'S SCOPE**—Mideast fighting was reported on three fronts. Israeli forces (outlined arrows) claim to have taken the towns printed in red. Israelis in Washington described the repulse of Egyptian armor near Eilat, and paratroopers

have been dropped behind Egyptian troops past Kuntilla. On a second front, Israeli armor was surging west from Gaza. Northward, Israel held Jerusalem and fighting was reported in Bethlehem. Inset depicts Arab states.

# Inflamed Cairo Orders Americans Out

## Israel Drives Toward Suez, Drops Paratroops in Sinai

By Alfred Friendly  
Washington Post Foreign Service

TEL AVIV, June 6—Israel claimed new victories today, pushing offensives against Jordan and on the decisive Sinai front with Egypt.

Tanks drove deep into Egyptian territory, reaching halfway across the Sinai Peninsula. Early in the day, Israeli armor conquered the key road junction of Abu Ageila.

[To the south, Israeli paratroopers were dropped behind Egyptian lines in a drive toward the head of the blockaded Gulf of Aqaba, United Press International reported in a dispatch quoting Israeli military spokesmen. The paratroopers were said to have taken an artillery emplacement and put the Arabs to flight.]

[In Washington, there were reports that Egyptian forces were beginning to pull out of

Sharm el-Sheikh, which overlooks the Strait of Tiran at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba. It was Egypt's announcement that it had closed the Gulf to Israeli shipping, and to other ships carrying strategic goods to the Israeli port of Eilat at the head of the Gulf, that precipitated the war.]

With the capture of Abu Ageila, Israel gained control of the three main roads from Egypt over the Negev Desert toward the Sinai border. It gained control over the other two routes Monday when it took El Arish on the Mediterranean and Kuntilla, a town far to the south.

Elsewhere on the Sinai front, the Egyptian village of Bir-Lahpan was said to have been captured. It is southeast See ISRAEL, A16, Col. 1.

## Israeli Tactic: 3-Road Dash To Suez Canal

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Israel sees the three desert roads that run from her border through Sinai to Egypt as the main route to victory.

One of the first things Israel did after war broke out with Egypt Monday morning was to seize border points on these roads, the only direct routes that tanks and trucks can travel between the two warring nations.

By last night, Israel had thrust its tanks down the roads in a race to reach the Suez Canal before Egypt has time to defend it heavily.

These other features of Israel's war strategy are in-

## Egypt Says U.S. Provided Air Cover for Israelis

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, June 7 (Wednesday)—Arab reaction against America exploded here today when an Egyptian mob set fire to the U.S. Embassy.

The incident came after Egypt charged yesterday that the United States and Britain were providing air support for the Israelis in the Middle East war. Egypt also closed the Suez Canal to all shipping, broke diplomatic relations with the United States, and ordered all Americans, including newsmen, from its territory. The Americans were told to gather at two main Cairo hotels.

Mobs yesterday sacked and burned the American and British consulates in the port city of Alexandria. Embassy personnel were reported to be unhurt. A similar attempt to mob the American Embassy here yesterday by an estimated 150 demonstrators was

thwarted by steel-helmeted police, some on horseback. In today's incident, mounted police fired tear gas into the crowds in an attempt to drive them back from the building.

Yesterday was a day of major diplomatic thrusts for Egypt and scant information about its military activities. Cairo's actions implied that the war was going badly for President Nasser.

Thus, for the first time, the Supreme Command of the Egyptian Armed Forces conceded publicly that Egyptian troops "are now engaged in fierce fighting on Egyptian territory..." Cairo charged, in effect, that "large-scale air intervention by the United States and Britain" was turning the battle tide against the Egyptians.

[Though Washington and See EGYPT, A16, Col. 5.

be a condition of Israel's acceptance of the cease-fire.

## Soviets for Action to End War

The Soviet Union, after long supplying arms to Egypt, Syria and other Arab states and verbally supporting the Arab cause in the pre-war crisis period, suddenly became a supporter of "urgent and instant actions" to end the fighting.

It was evident that the Kremlin leaders faced a dilemma, especially in view of the implied call for help in the Egyptian charge that the Western powers had come in on the Israeli side. They appeared to have chosen an Arab defeat rather than their own involvement.

Every sign yesterday was that Israel had almost total control of the air, the result of a strike in the first moments of war before dawn on Monday.

The main ground battles were in Sinai, the easternmost part of Egypt. Cairo conceded that the fighting now was on "Egyptian soil." Israel claimed capture of several strategic points as well as the city of Gaza in the Gaza Strip, thus bottling up an unstated number of Arab forces.

But much of the war remained shrouded in censorship on both sides. Rival Israeli-Syrian claims left unclear the actual situation on that frontier.

There was little information on casualties. From Tel Aviv one report was that Jordanian fire into the Israeli sector of Jerusalem had killed 15 and wounded 500 since Monday. There was fighting in the Jordanian city of Bethlehem.

## Nasser Charge Called False

Aside from the fighting itself, perhaps the most serious event of the day was Egyptian President Nasser's charge of "large-scale air intervention" by the United States and Britain. Egypt claimed "conclusive evidence" of this "aggressive action."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk called the accusation "utterly and wholly false." In London Foreign Secretary George Brown called it a "monstrous story."

But Arab radio stations repeated the charge as Arabs sacked, burned or otherwise damaged American diplomatic offices in several nations. Cairo ordered all Americans in Egypt to assemble at once, preparatory to leaving the country. Not long thereafter, Egyptians set the U.S. Embassy afire.

Egypt was the first to break diplomatic relations, followed by Syria, Algeria, Iraq, the Sudan and the Yemen Republican regime. Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, who has enjoyed the closest Arab relationship with the United States, warned he would take measures against anyone who "helps our enemies," but did not go beyond that.

Algeria took over American oil companies operating there. But it was not clear just how far either such action or damage to oil installations had gone. The fate of both American influence and American oil investments will be major post-war problems, it was evident, but they presented no immediate problem for the Western nations other than a shift to other available oil sources.



An Israeli soldier helps a wounded comrade during fighting in the vicinity of Gaza.

Associated Press

## Jerusalem: Eyewitness To Battle

The battle for Jerusalem is beginning to center on the old walled city, containing the shrines of three religions. Flora Lewis writes about the threat of the impending battle. Page A16.

In the wake of Israeli military successes, supporters here put pressure on Congress to see that Israel emerges from war with guarantee of its future safety. Page A10.

Who fired the first shot is far less important than why. Staff writer Chalmers W. Roberts analyzes the events leading to the outbreak of hostilities and finds the United States shares a heavy burden of responsibility. Page A10.

More on Mideast, A10-23



# Pressure Mounts For U.S. to Assert Pro-Israel Stand

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Israeli military successes combined yesterday to pressure the Johnson Administration a step away from the "neutral" position in the Middle East conflict which it announced and then recanted on Monday.

Democratic and Republican members of Congress, prodded by what some called the heaviest volume of telegrams and letters to hit Capitol Hill since the opening of the session, took the floor to urge that the United States see that Israel emerges from the war with a secure guarantee of its future safety.

There were some indications that a partisan political fight might develop over the Administration's declarations of "neutrality" or "non-belligerency," but Republicans who criticized those stands seemed as unwilling as the Administration to urge unilateral U.S. intervention in the war.

Both the Administration and its critics were operating on the hope that Israeli military successes would remove any necessity for American military involvement in the war.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), perhaps the most prominent Jewish spokesman on Capitol Hill, called on President Johnson yesterday to restate American policy "while the Israelis are winning" and to make it clear that any cease-fire must guarantee "a permanent peace in the Middle East."

Javits warned against being "mousetrapped" into a settlement without such guarantees, saying that the only reason Russia wants a cease-fire is that the "Arab nations are losing."

### Correction Sought

Javits, like several other members of Congress in each party, called on President Johnson to "correct any misunderstanding" remaining from Monday's statement by State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey that the United States was "neutral in thought, word and deed."

McCloskey's phrasing, apparently based on a speech Woodrow Wilson made at the outbreak of World War I, was altered by the White House and Secretary of State Dean

Rusk Monday night to a position of "non-belligerence," but Javits maintained that only a personal clarification by the President would reassure those who were "dismayed" and "confused" by McCloskey's statement.

Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), a potential presidential contender, said in a statement, "I cannot feel neutral when a dictator threatens to drive a free people into the sea." Percy called for an increase in economic aid to Israel.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), a chief critic of the U.S. military presence in Vietnam, called the McCloskey statement "incomprehensible" and said the U.S. should assure Israel "the equivalent of the weapons we have made available to her enemies."

In a speech prepared for a United Jewish Appeal dinner in New York, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) said the United States "must support whatever action is necessary to maintain the integrity of Israel . . . to restore peace and to remove the long-festering conditions of conflict that torment the Middle East."

Gov. George Romney of Michigan, the Rockefeller-backed candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, took a cautious approach in a statement at Lansing, urging that the United States "continue to work multilaterally" through the United Nations and with other major powers to stop the fighting and assure "political independence and territorial integrity for all nations in the area."

White House Press Secretary George Christian used words almost identical to Romney's in restating the Johnson Administration policy yesterday.

"We support the territorial integrity and independence of all the states in the Middle East," Christian said. "We support the efforts in the Security Council to put an end to hostilities . . . We will join with other countries in seeking this end."

Another potential Republican presidential candidate, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California told a press conference in Sacramento that "the real villain" of the Middle East



United Press International  
Pro-Israel pickets march in front of the State Department Building here.

war "is the Soviet Union. It is probably as anti-Semitic as was the Nazi regime."

### Rally Set Here

Meantime, the leaders of major Jewish organizations continued plans to demonstrate their political muscle at a mass rally in Lafayette Park, across from the White House, Thursday. A spokesman for the sponsors said more than 300 buses would bring supporters of the Israeli cause from the New York area to Washington.

The Jewish Statistical Bureau estimates there were 5,600,000 Jews in the United States in 1966, but their political influence is larger than their numbers for at least two reasons.

The Jewish population is concentrated in large cities in key states making the "Jewish vote" a major prize in presidential, senatorial and gubernatorial elections. Also Jews have been particularly active in the fund-raising and political operations of both parties further increasing their political influence.

The largest Jewish communities in this country are centered in New York, with an estimated 836,000 Jews in the city and another 545,000 in three suburban counties; Los Angeles, with an estimated 490,000; Philadelphia, 330,000; Chicago, 285,000; Boston, 169,000, and Newark, 100,000.

Those six cities alone dominate states with 169 of the 270 electoral votes needed to elect a President.

Though Jewish leaders have maintained there is no Jewish "bloc vote," a post-election survey by the National Broad-

casting Co. in 1964 said President Johnson received 89 per cent of the Jewish vote and Barry Goldwater only 11 per cent. A sampling of heavily Jewish precincts in the 1960 election by the Anti-Defamation League estimated that John F. Kennedy received 77.5 per cent of the Jewish vote to 22.5 per cent for Richard M. Nixon.

### Dissent On Vietnam

Dissent from President Johnson's Vietnam policy has been particularly acute among Jewish voters, however, and a Louis Harris Survey in April showed he would lose 50 per cent of the Jewish vote to Romney and 14 per cent of it to Nixon.

In the current Middle East crisis, Senators and Representatives from states with large Jewish populations have reported exceptionally heavy mail. The office of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) said it had opened and counted over 12,000 letters and telegrams on the subject last week and had "at least as much more" in the past two days. There were comparable reports from Senators from Pennsylvania, Illinois and California.

### Arab Group Gives LBJ Its Views on Truce Line

The American Friends of the Middle East, Inc., a pro-Arab organization, asked President Johnson yesterday to insist that Israeli troops withdraw to their own borders as part of any truce in the Israeli-Arab war.

The group, in a telegram, said the United States was committed to protect the

boundaries of all Middle East nations.

"If it does not, it said, "the price is likely to be not just the loss of oil and other U.S. investment, but a major sacrifice of U.S. prestige in the whole area, which can only result in a major increase of Soviet influence."

Meanwhile, in New York, American Arabs laid plans for a demonstration in Washington Thursday—the same day American Jews have scheduled a gigantic rally in the Nation's capital.

The Action Committee on American-Arab Relations sent a telegram to President Johnson asking to meet with him on behalf of 25 leaders of the American Arab community, "representing one million American Arabs."

## 15 Spacecraft Still Operating

Associated Press

The Defense Department says all 15 spacecraft in the defense communications satellite system are working although some were expected to have failed before now.

Mel. M. B. Gibson, director of the Communications Satellite Systems program for the Air Force Systems Command, said survival of all 15 in working order speaks well for the thoroughness of Defense Department satellite acceptance procedures.

Gibson's remarks came in a report prepared for the annual convention of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association yesterday.

## Delay Backfires

# U.S. 'Waffling' Forced Israel to Take Action

By Chalmers M. Roberts  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Who fired the first shot is far less important than why shots were fired. And the record, so far as it has been made public or has leaked, puts a high burden of responsibility on the United States.

This is not to say that Washington could have prevented war in 1967 any more than it could in 1956. But it is to say that Israel decided it had to act on its own because the Western powers, and that means essentially the United States, were waffling.

In the American search for a device to buy time, and perhaps to impress Egypt's President Nasser that he had better do an about-face on his Gulf of Aqaba blockade, the end result was a maritime nations declaration.

The text of this declaration, or of any of its drafts, has yet to be made public. What is known is that Secretary of State Rusk took a copy to the Capitol last Thursday morning and afternoon and showed it to leading members in both the Senate and the House.

### Central Question

The central question about the scheme was whether it would protect Israel's rights of passage to which the United States had pledged itself in 1957 as the key means of winning an Israeli Army pullback from Sinai.

At the time Rusk went to the Hill, it was evident in diplomatic quarters here that there was very little stomach among other maritime powers to join the United States in any really tough declaration. Indeed, there was a wide tendency to ask why Israeli-flag shipping rights, which Nasser had vociferously said he would never again grant, had to be fought over.

Hence the draft in Rusk's hand lacked any clear backing for the Israeli stand that all shipping, Israeli-flag ships included, must have the right of passage. That assessment came from numerous members who heard Rusk.

### Backing Explained

After The Washington Post published a story the following morning saying that the draft had omitted that backing, Rusk, who had

## News Analysis

been incommunicado to the press, saw two press association reporters to give his version in outline form.

His key contention on Friday, as carried by the wires, was that Israel would be covered because Israel would sign the declaration. Up to that point, Israel had never been considered a maritime power though it does have a few ocean-going vessels. It has sent none of its own flag ships through the gulf in the past two years, according to Administration officials in a position to know.

The State Department then said publicly that it expected Israel to sign and the Israeli Embassy confirmed that it would.

But at the Thursday secret session with the Senate leaders, this question-and-answer had been recorded:

Sen. John Sherman Cooper: World Israel be asked to sign this declaration?

Secretary Rusk: That matter has not been finally decided. There are some pluses and minuses. At the present time, no, I cannot give you a final answer.

### 'Left It Hazy'

It was that sort of response which led senators and representatives to tell newsmen afterwards that Rusk had waffled about supporting Israel. One said "they left it very hazy." Another said of the American commitment that "they just walked around it."

Of all the numerous senators and representatives canvassed by this newspaper none reported any clear belief that Rusk was out to protect Israeli interests.

Perhaps it was a matter of language. Perhaps it was a matter of allied attitudes. But there is little doubt that the waffling felt at the Capitol helped to convince Israel that it would have to do its own fighting.



Associated Press

PAUL SCHUTZER  
... war casualty

# Three Killed In Covering Mideast War

From News Dispatches

Three newsmen covering the Mideast war died on the second day of hostilities yesterday.

First to be killed outright in action was Paul Schutzer of Life magazine, who was riding on an Israeli half-track when it was hit by Egyptian fire in a Sinai Desert battle.

Ted Yates, of the National Broadcasting Company, died in a Jerusalem hospital of wounds received Monday on the Jordan side of the city.

Ben Oyserman, a free-lance cameraman for the Canadian Broadcasting Company, was killed when a mine exploded on the road into Gaza City.

Serge Flegiers, a reporter for the Hearst papers and the Mutual Broadcasting System, was painfully hurt in the explosion that killed Oyserman, but was reported in good condition. Both were accompanying an Israeli tank convoy.

Schutzer, 35, lived in New Rochelle, N.Y., with his wife and two children. A Life photographer for ten years, he had done a series of picture stories of the Israel Army and the country's Biblical background. He had once been assigned to the magazine's Washington bureau.

Yates, 36, was producer-director of a television team covering news developments in embattled Jerusalem. Colleagues said he was hit in the head by a bullet soon after fighting started. He was in the lobby of the Intercontinental Hotel in the Jordanian sector when a burst of machine-gun fire hit the hotel. Others took cover, but Yates remained standing to watch events, those with him said.

Another NBC representative, Tom Streithorst, was injured Monday in Cairo, when he was attacked by a mob and struck in the head with a rock.

VIEW—From Page A1

# Notes Are Exchanged

Washington officialdom as an attempt to shift blame for battlefield setbacks, brought an unprecedentedly indignant denial from the United States, anxious to scuttle any allegation of fomenting a wider war.

A State Department official awakened Ambassador Mostafa Kamel at 3:45 a.m. to protest "inflammatory and false broadcasts" alleging U.S. involvement.

Following an early morning White House conference, Secretary of State Dean Rusk at 9:05 a.m. delivered the most sharply worded statement he has issued in his six years as Secretary of State.

Rusk labelled the charges that U.S. carrier-based planes took part in "attacks on Egypt" as "utterly and wholly false," and containing "just no word of truth."

### 'Malicious Charge'

"We can only conclude," said Rusk, "that this was a malicious charge, known to be false, and therefore, obviously was invented for some purpose not fully disclosed." The truth of the matter, said Rusk, could have been swiftly ascertained in either Cairo or Washington by only a telephone call.

At the Pentagon, Phil G. Goulding, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, said:

"No U.S. military aircraft have been involved in any way in the Middle East actions. Reports of U.S. military air activity in this area are false. The 6th Fleet carriers and their aircraft have been several hundred miles from the scene of the fighting."

According to one report here, a Jordanian radar operator was said to have detected "blips" on a radar screen which showed air activity in the Mediterranean, and jumped to the erroneous conclusion that he was recording flights from a U.S. aircraft carrier.

A half-hour after Cairo, at 2:25 p.m., officially served notice of its break of diplomatic relations with the United States, Ambassador Kamel was summoned to the office of Lucius D. Battle, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, to make the diplomatic breach "reciprocal."

Ambassador Kamel, a dignified, old-school diplomat, stationed here since 1958 and

Council to effect a cease-fire and settlement of the present hostilities."

Similarly, State Department Press Spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said of Egypt's announcement of the closing of the Suez Canal:

"This is something of concern for us, quite obviously, but so far it has not been officially communitated to us."

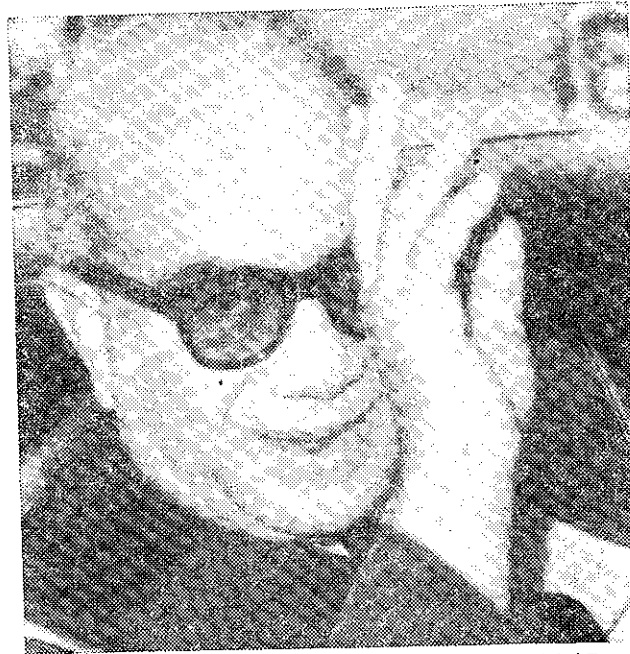
### President Is Busy

For President Johnson it was another grinding day. Christian said the President was on the telephone in his bedroom at 4:29 a.m. and did not go back to bed, but plunged into a round of calls and conferences with Rusk and Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, with the congressional leaders, and others. He con-

ferred by telephone several times with Ambassador Gold-berg at the U.N. Security Council.

Despite the whirl of diplomatic motion, and a rush of emergency actions to evacuate Americans from Arab nations where U.S. embassies and consulates have been taking an oral and physical pounding, there was little atmosphere of crises in Washington.

The ruptures that came in diplomatic relations were carried out here with a tone of courteous regret on all sides, rather than vindictiveness. After announcement that the United States was taking "reciprocal action" to break relations with Egypt, the same procedure was followed in the case of Algeria, with other similar actions to come.



Associated Press

RELATIONS SEVERED—Egypt's Ambassador Mostafa Kamel leaves the State Department after diplomatic relations between this country and Egypt were broken.

## Emergency Fund Drive Set by UJA

The United Jewish Appeal here has added an Israel Emergency Fund drive to its regular campaign being conducted at this time.

UJA volunteers are scheduled to appear in all Washington area synagogues this weekend to ask for additional contributions from UJA supporters and others who have not contributed up to now to the regular campaign.

No goal has been set for the crash program. The regular campaign goal for this area was set at \$2.6 million and the national goal at \$75.6 million.

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to a new post on June 10, spent about 20 minutes with Battle. Kamel emerged to tell newsmen, calmly but perplexedly:

**No Instructions**  
 "I had rather a very serious talk with the distinguished Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Battle. I still have no instructions from my government about the news he has conveyed to me. And I would add, at this point, that there are time to speak and times of silence. I would prefer at this point to be silent."

One other line of speculation about Egypt's accusation and its swift break in diplomatic relations, was that by accusing the United States, Egypt may have hoped to gain greater help in the war from the Soviet Union, its prime military supplier. Some officials, however, discounted that theory.

It was previously reported unofficially—on May 20, two weeks before fighting broke out in the Middle East—that President Johnson had made a secret, urgent approach to the Soviet Union, proposing concerted diplomatic action to contain the Arab-Israeli conflict.

**Soviet Desire**  
 What has not been disclosed earlier is that the correspondence extended into the period of the fighting, and more importantly, that the Soviets equally expressed a desire to avoid a collision.

After a Democratic leadership meeting with President Johnson at the White House yesterday morning, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield was asked about joint U.S.-Soviet efforts to end the fighting. Mansfield replied:

"I think there is close cooperation and perhaps collaboration between the two in this area." Mansfield said President Johnson "indicated he is hopeful" that Moscow would join a U.N. call for a cease-fire.

He declined to amplify on that, as did administration officials. State Department officials confirmed that there had been "communications" between Moscow and Washington, but refused to discuss them.

The existence of the Johnson-Kosygin messages was ascertained independently.

White House Press Officer George C. Christian would say only that "this Government is in touch with a number of governments and will continue to stay in touch with them." The diplomatic discussions, he said, included "everyone who could be of assistance."

Christian said the breaking of diplomatic relations with Arab countries was "a source of regret" to the United States, but it "does not in any way affect the efforts of the United States in the Security

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# Tunisia to Send Troops Today

**Reuters**  
**TUNIS, June 6** — Tunisia will send troops to the Middle East on Wednesday to "combat Israeli aggression," a government spokesman said here tonight. The number of troops to be sent was not announced.

Meanwhile, President Habib Bourguiba had his first telephone conversation with Egyptian President Nasser since the two leaders quarrelled over the Palestine problem two years ago. They broke off diplomatic relations last October.

Bourguiba told Nasser that every Tunisian was considered mobilized and Tunisia only waited to be told Egypt's requirements before sending troops.

Mass rallies in support of the Arab cause were held all over Tunisia today, but authoritative sources said Tunisia's attitude to the Arab break in diplomatic relations with the United States and Britain had not yet been decided.

The government also expressed regret for anti-Jewish the American and British Embassies for damage caused in demonstrations and banned promised to pay for repairs. About 200 demonstrators were arrested.

*The following reactions were reported around the world:*

### Yemen

**ADEN**—Preparations are under way in Yemen to send Yemeni Republican Army units to fight alongside Arab forces in the war against Israel, Radio Sana'a said.

The broadcast monitored here said this announcement

was made by Yemeni President Abdullah al-Sallal to cheering crowds in the Yemeni capital yesterday.

Yemen later declared itself to be in a state of war against Israel. Yemen also called on Arabs in Aden to burn a British oil refinery, destroy other British installations and attack the Royal Air Force base there. [The Algerian news agency reported from Sana'a that Republican Yemen had broken off diplomatic relations with the United States.]

### Algeria

**ALGIERS** — All American and British oil companies in Algeria were placed under state control, the government announced in a broadcast over Algiers Radio.

The decision was taken in view of American and British "participation in the aggression against Arab countries," the communique said.

Algeria, for example, reportedly announced that Government commissioners had taken over the offices of a half dozen American oil companies—Esso, Sinclair, Phillips Petroleum, Mobil, Veedol and El Paso. There was no indication, however, that Algeria was stopping the flow of oil to France, which has taken a "hands off" policy in the Middle East.

Algeria could pose a major threat to Israel if President Houari Boumedienne gives the word.

Russia has been pouring military supplies into the country since it became independent from France in 1962. Some of the most modern Soviet aircraft, tanks and guns have built up Algeria into one of the most power-

fully equipped Arab nations on the Mediterranean coast.

Units of the 50,000-man Algerian army were reported yesterday to be on their way to the scene of conflict.

The Algerian mood is also reflected by the announcement that all American and British oil companies in Algeria have been placed under state control, and Algeria has broken diplomatic relation with the United States.

Soviet arms deliveries to Algeria since Algerian independence are conservatively estimated at \$150 million.

### Lebanon

**BEIRUT**—All American citizens in Lebanon were told to report for immediate evacuation.

They were advised to go to the Agricultural Building at the American University of Beirut, carrying one bag per person, and enough food for 24 hours. They were told to bring passport, health card and sufficient funds to see them through.

Earlier, a special Pan American jetliner chartered by the U.S. Government evacuated about 100 American citizens from Lebanon.

Lebanon, a terminus for oil pipelines, banned the loading of any tankers with oil until further notice.

### Persian Gulf

• Mecca radio announced that Saudi Arabia was sending more armored troops to reinforce the Arab front, particularly Jordan.

• The sale of oil to Britain and the United States was cut off by Kuwait and Iraq, two major producers.

• Baghdad Radio reported

that Iraq has severed diplomatic relations with the United States and Britain.

### India

**NEW DELHI**—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi won Communist support for a statement blaming Israel for the outbreak of war in the Middle East but the other main opposition parties criticized her for taking sides.

Mrs. Gandhi was jeered when she said India had made its mark not by being cautious but by taking a firm stand for justice and peace.

Accused of supporting those who talked of obliterating Israel, she said "we do not stand for the destruction of any nation."

### Somalia

**MOGADISHU** — President Aden Abdulla Osman assured Arab states of Somalia's full support in the Middle East war, following an announcement here Monday night that the Cabinet had decided Somalia would give military assistance.

### Arab Students Rally in Poland

**Reuters**

**WARSAW, June 6** — About 300 foreign students, mostly Arabs, demonstrated in front of the Egyptian, British and U.S. Embassies here today.

They carried placards and chanted "Long live Nasser," "Wilson—assassin," and "Down with Johnson."

Police guarded the British and American Embassies but there was no violence.

# How A Secret Federal Agency used the ingenious communications network devised for them by Western Union.

## calendar of community events

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT, MARYLAND NATIONAL BANK

### Reunions

**Bladensburg H.S., Class of 1957,** 10-Year Class Reunion, Elks Lodge #1778, Riverdale, June 17, 6:30 PM, Donna Ball, 772-5683

**Bethesda-Chevy Chase H.S., Class of 1957,** 10-Year Class Reunion, Brooke Manor C.C., Norbeck, July 29

**Blair H.S., Class of '42-'43.** Sil-

**Bethesda-Chevy Chase C.C.,** Independence Day Celebration, Cabin John Reg. Park, July 4, 7 PM, Mr. Beatty, OL 2-4900

**Wash. Area Soap Box Derby,** Eastern Ave., N.E., July 8

**Beltsville Seventh-Day Adventist Church,** Vacation Bible School, July 10-20, Mrs. Coon, 779-8932

**Prince Georges Jaycees,** Miss

**M.C. Tuberculosis Assoc.,** Mobile Chest X-Ray Schedule: June 29—Quebec Terrace Apts., Silver Spring, 2-8 PM; June 30—Viers Mill Shop, Clr., 2-8 PM, Phone 949-3377

**Wheaton Rescue Squad,** Fund Raising Drive, Wheaton-Kensington-Silver Spring Area, June, Mr. White, 949-4044

**M.C. Mental Health Assn.,** Parents Exchange on Problems of

**T.O.P.S.,** Every Thurs., 9525 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, 9:30 AM, Mrs. Weisler, HE 9-2845

**Parents Without Partners,** Third Tues. of each Month, Hotel Burlington, 8 AM, Miss Federman, 585-6838

**Civil Air Patrol,** Lanham Cadet Squadron, Robert Goddard Jr. H.S., every Wed., 7:30-10 PM, Maj. Axterhous, 577-1953



NATIONS—  
From A1

# U.N. Council Calls for Mideast Cease-Fire

they had insisted on a provision calling for withdrawal of troops to positions as of June 4 before the Arab-Israeli fighting began.

Although Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko demanded after the vote that the Council adopt another resolution calling for troop withdrawal behind the 1956 armistice line, the practical meaning of the compromise is that Moscow has looked at the military situation and decided despite its extensive aid to the Arabs to cut its losses.

It also appeared to mean that the Soviet Union does not credit Jordanian and Egyptian charges that American and British planes and pilots have been providing air cover for the Israelis. Soviet warships in the Mediterranean have been shadowing the U.S. 6th Fleet and could verify any carrier-based flights.

Tonight American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg categorically rejected these "fantastic allegations." Lord Caradon, the British Ambassador, called them "a monstrous and mischievous invention."

The United States, Goldberg said, is prepared to cooperate with the United Nations in an immediate investigation of the

charges and to invite U.N. observers aboard American aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean to verify records and interview crews.

Later Goldberg arose to reply indignantly to an accusation by Iraqi Foreign Minister Adnan Pachachi that the United States had given "massive assistance" to Israel while Security Council talks were going on to help her launch attacks on the Arab states.

**'Without Foundation'**  
Such charges, Goldberg declared, are "completely and entirely without foundation." Syrian Ambassador George Tomeh later repeated many of them.

Goldberg also recalled the many attempts by the United States to urge the Security Council to act earlier in the danger. Fedorenko had accused the United States of exaggerating the crisis. Tonight he implied that the United States had abetted Israel.

As presented by Security Council President Hans Tabor of Denmark, the resolution adopted tonight calls upon "the governments concerned as a first step to take forthwith all measures for an immediate cease-fire and for a cessation of all military activities in the area" and requests the Secretary General "to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the situation."

Many delegates tonight commented that the resolution is a mere first step, and that the real test of the United Nations will lie in whether it can cope successfully with problems raised by withdrawal and stabilization of Israeli-Arab frontiers with a solution in the Gulf of Aqaba.

The change in the Soviet position came suddenly after 36 hours of frequent consultations among Fedorenko, Goldberg and Tabor.

[Shortly after the Security Council's unanimous vote for a cease-fire, President Johnson made the following statement at 8 p.m. on television and radio:

"The cease-fire vote of the Security Council opens a hopeful path away from danger in the Middle East.

"It reflects responsible concern for peace on the part of all who voted for it. The United States has warmly supported this resolution. We hope that the parties directly

concerned will promptly act upon it.

"We believe a cease-fire is the necessary first step, in the words of the resolution itself—a first step toward what we all must hope will be a new time of settled peace and progress for all the peoples of the Middle East. It is toward this end that we shall now strive."

### Talk of Compromise

After rigidly supporting the Arabs yesterday, Fedorenko consented last night to talk in terms of a possible compromise. This morning, however, he had to refer back to Moscow for further instructions.

As matters turned out, the result was a substantial vindication of the patient efforts of Goldberg, whose preference from the beginning had been for a simple cease-fire with no references to withdrawal. He views this as belonging in the second stage after fighting has stopped.

Mutual disenchantment between the Soviet Union and the Arabs was visible here today. Arab delegates displayed progressively longer faces. There were indications that the actions of Egypt, Algeria, Syria and the Sudan in breaking diplomatic relations with the United States had been intended in part to stave off a Soviet compromise.

A Soviet diplomat suggested tonight that the change of policy on the cease-fire was in conformity with Arab desires. But there were other suggestions that the Soviet Union, in addition to cutting its losses,

also may have been concerned to avert an attempt by Communist China to muscle into the Middle East with military aid to the Arabs.

But there was no doubt about Soviet disillusionment. A Russian diplomat privately questioned how the Arabs could have made such poor use of Soviet planes and other military equipment. "At least South Vietnam has kept going for four years with American aid," he remarked.

Israel has said she has no territorial ambitions, but no one here thinks that she will give up easily what she has gained militarily. While it is highly unlikely that the Security Council would condone any military conquest, the Israelis are thought to have established a strong case for international rights in the Gulf of Aqaba and perhaps for access to the Suez Canal.

In a new report to the Security Council today Secretary General U Thant said three more Indian members of the United Nations Emergency Force on the Egyptian-Israeli frontier had been killed and three more wounded by Israeli artillery fire. This was in addition to five Indians killed and 10 wounded Monday.

The UNEF headquarters came under direct Israeli fire, Thant said, and the UNEF commander, Maj. Gen. Indar J. Rikhye, was forced to re-establish his headquarters and communications near the beach in Gaza.

### Heavy Fighting Reported

Thant relayed reports that Jordan had been shelling the Israeli cities of Tel Aviv and Lydda and Israeli threats to bomb the Jordanian capital of Amman and Ramallah if the shelling did not stop. Heavy fighting was also reported

along the Israeli-Syrian border.

Tonight's compromise followed arduous efforts by French and Latin American delegates to put together an acceptable mix only to have the Arabs say no.

French Ambassador Roger Seydoux yesterday concocted what he called a "cocktail," borrowing something from a proposed American cease-fire resolution, a part from an Indian resolution that favored the Arabs and perhaps a bit from a rejected Latin American compromise. But Egypt turned it down.



## Jordan Is Said To Have Asked For Cease-Fire

Associated Press

Jordan has put out discreet feelers asking the United States to arrange for an immediate cease-fire with Israel, diplomatic sources reported last night.

There was no immediate confirmation available at the State Department but high officials said they would not deny the report. The same answer given to a newsman by the Jordanian Embassy in Washington.

The request to mediate a cease-fire, the sources said, was conveyed to Washington yesterday before the U.N. Security Council unanimously agreed to an appeal to all sides to stop fighting.

Washington sources declined to discuss any details.

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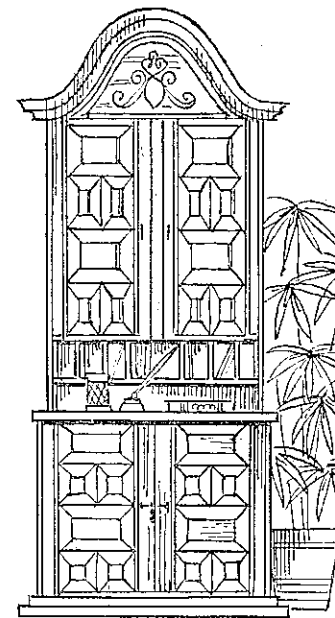
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# U.S., Industry to Discuss Oil Shortage Possibility

By Eric Wentworth  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Administration officials planned talks with oil industry advisers here Thursday on how to meet any supply shortages arising from the Middle East crisis.

But despite yesterday's Arab oil-squeeze, the Administration maintained the shortage threat was minimal.

Iraq, Kuwait and Algeria announced they were cutting off oil to the United States and Great Britain for their alleged support of Israel. The United States gets only a small fraction of the oil it consumes at home from Arab sources, and the primary source is Saudi Arabia which for the moment was not joining the embargo. The Pentagon asserted it has other sources available for fuel for Vietnam.

### Effect on Britain

Loss of Iraq and Kuwait oil could cost the British about 30 per cent of their imports. (Algeria supplies only a trickle to the U.S. and Britain.)

But Britain's Power Ministry asserted oil stocks were

### Royal Trip Starts

BANGKOK, June 6 (UPI)—King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit left today on a flight to the United States and a four-week stay that will include an official visit to Washington, June 27 and 28.

sufficient for the time being and there was no threat of rationing. Longer-range economic effects, of course, could prove more serious.

The planned meeting Thursday of the 20-company Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee was said to be its first formal session since the Marines landed in Lebanon nine years ago. The panel had previously been activated during the Suez crisis.

Its functions include reviewing available supplies, shipping and refinery capacity and working out cooperative arrangements to keep oil-using nations supplied during emergencies.

### Delay of Shipments

Arab closure yesterday of the Suez Canal will unquestionably delay shipments of oil and other commodities as well, but it is agreed the impact will be less severe than in 1956.

The need to reroute shipping around the Cape of Good Hope will begin to bite into the present surplus of tankers. This will likely mean higher shipping rates, which presumably will produce upward price pressure on oil and goods where they are delivered.

But while delays will be substantial for shipments to and from European ports, the impact on vital Food for Freedom grain shipments from the U.S. to India apparently will be modest. Food air officials here reckon the Cape route would take only about five

more days than would the Canal route.

Most European nations receive less oil through the Suez Canal than they did 11 years ago. However, France relies on Canal traffic for such incoming commodities as rubber from Southeast Asia.

### Other Oil Sources

Should a continuing Arab oil embargo force Britain to find other sources, the logical candidates are the Caribbean and the continental United States.

One observer noted yesterday that the Caribbean would be more likely, particularly because of the high price of U.S. home-produced oil. Should Caribbean oil normally destined for American ports be shipped for American ports be shipped to Europe instead. U.S. production could make up the difference at home.

British oil purchases from U.S. companies, whether the source is the Caribbean or the U.S. itself, would yield at least a modest balance-of-payments dividend for this country. However, it would probably be far less than after the Suez crisis, when the U.S. picked up about \$1.5 billion in its payments balance through sharply increased shipments of oil and other goods to Europe.

U.S. trade with the nine belligerent Arab nations is comparatively small: last year U.S. exports totaled \$918 million; imports, \$291 million.

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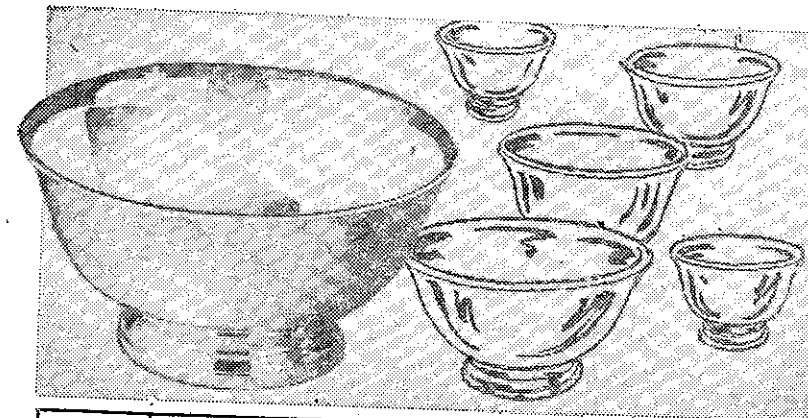
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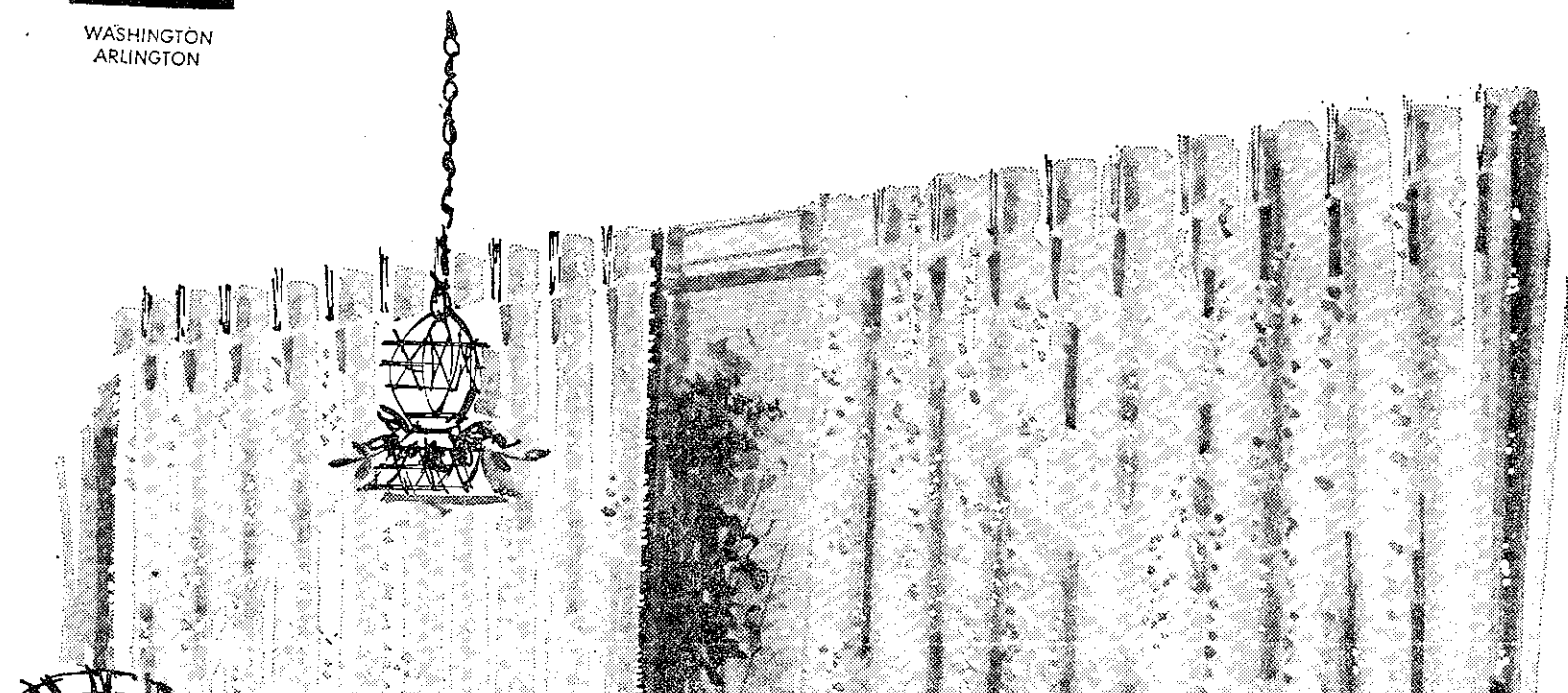
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# Battle Looms For Walled City

## Historic Shrines for 3 Religions Threatened in Jerusalem

By Flora Lewis

Special to The Washington Post and Newsday

JERUSALEM, Israel, June 6—Though the Israelis have already inflicted what the mayor of Israeli Jerusalem called a "terrible debacle for the Arabs," the most ferocious battle for the Holy City is yet to come.

Gunfire is getting more intense. There may be house-to-house fighting through the narrow streets of the walled old city where almost every third building is a shrine. The Israelis control most of the area around it, but the Jordanians are holding out in the heart of the town itself.

They have also battled determinedly to keep some of the strong points around the city—almost certainly a hopeless struggle if they are cut off and have no air cover. But it is a fight which has won the admiration of many Israelis.

"They are fighting for the good name of the Arabs," said Mayor Teddy Koile. But he was full of confidence that it is only a matter of hours until the Jordanians are overwhelmed and he was busy with plans for emergency food and sanitation services for the Arab civilians in the city.

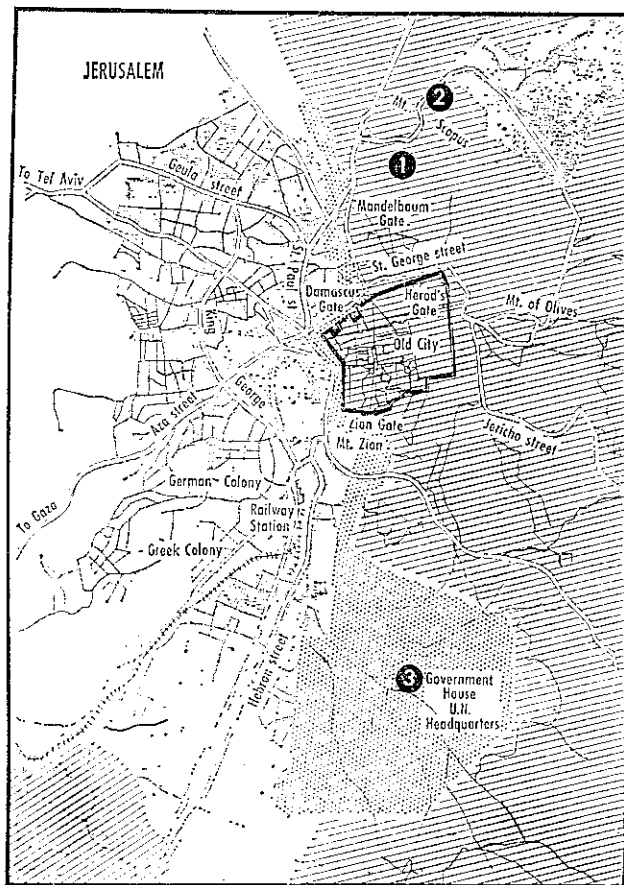
For an hour and a half the battle seems to have raged now. From time to time airplanes flew over and dropped flares. Tonight for the first time all the artillery fire is going the other way—from the Israeli side. A broadcast in Arabic told the people there was nothing to do, and they must get out. Fires were seen around all the monuments of Jerusalem.

What Israel will do with the rest of Jerusalem is more of a question here than when it will fall. Recovery of the "Wailing Wall," the one piece left of the ancient temple destroyed by the Romans, has been "the dream of every Jew individually for 2000 years," said Kollek. The ancient prophecy said the temple would be rebuilt on its original site.

"But nobody imagined it would happen already," Kollek said. The same city wall, rebuilt the last time by the Turks in the 16th Century, enclosed the highest places of Christendom and Islam as well. There is the tomb of Christ and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and the Dome of the Rock where Mohammed ascended to heaven.

### Never Achieved

Some 40,000 people live inside the wall and another 40,000 just outside them on the Arab side. Although the United Na-



The Washington Post, June 7, 1967

**FIGHTING IN JERUSALEM**—An Israeli spokesman, claiming capture of the Old City of Jerusalem from Jordan, reported heavy fighting at Mount Scopus and Government House as Israeli infantry and tanks moved to relieve a small Israeli enclave just west of Mount Scopus. Some Israeli forces passed through the Mandelbaum Gate. Fine-dot area at left is Israeli territory, heavy-dot strip in center is no-man's land including U.N. headquarters at Government House; stripes show Jordanian territory. Wall marks Old City at center.

will be buried in the coming battles. The Israelis say they have given very serious thought to protection of the holy places. But they are also serious about ending all possibility of shooting into their side of Jerusalem from the Old City. Some 200,000 residents of Israeli Jerusalem were still huddled tonight in the shelters where they were ordered to go at the start of fighting on Monday morning. As a result the various casualties here have been light compared to the intensity of the fire. At this point there are reports of 15 dead and 500 wounded.

### Civilian Fortitude

Earlier Joe Alex Morris Jr. of the Los Angeles Times sent this account of the struggle for the city:

The first sign that the Israelis were moving into Arab Jerusalem was a sound—the clanking of tank treads in deserted streets. It came around 8 a.m. today

correspondents here first thought it was an Arab tank as did the hotel employees. Then we went up to the roof to watch Israeli jets hitting at Arab positions around Mount Scopus, the Israeli enclave a mile inside Arab territory to the north of the city.

### Flag Spotted

The Palestine Archeological Museum is in the foreground to the northeast, and as he swung his binoculars over to get a close view, Hugh Mooney of Reuters first noticed a banner with a strange device flying from the crenellated tower of the museum—a blue six-pointed Star of David.

Such was our total confusion that we argued vociferously whether it was an Israeli flag or not. The wind was whipping it into a poor position for sighting it clearly. Half an hour later we heard strange voices in the silent streets below. Looking

troops were obviously pulled back.

Arab Jerusalem—or at least part of the new city outside the walls—was not being defended.

Overhead Israeli Mystere jets appeared in greater numbers than on Monday and wheeled contemptuously through skies conspicuously clear of any Arab fighter planes. Their first objective shortly after dawn was to bomb Arab troops besieging Mount Scopus, particularly those up on the ridge where the Augusta Victoria Hospital marks the dividing line. A thick wood stretches north from Augusta Victoria to the border and Monday night it was the scene of intense fire-fighting.

The battle for the Israeli enclave appeared to be the key contest from the moment fighting started Monday morning on the sector.

### Enclave Fired On

Arab artillery and mortar fire opened up on the enclave which holds the old Hebrew University and the Hadassah Hospital and is defended by 85 Israeli police and 33 civilian technicians, starting fires in the dry fields.

Even before the first Israeli tanks appeared in Jerusalem streets there were disturbing signs that all was not well. Late Monday night the telegraph line to Amman, the capital, was cut. Telephones had been put out of operation.

Jordanians, who earlier had been elated about the final battle for Palestine having at last arrived, turned glum and complained bitterly about the lack of a Jordanian air force.

Pictures of King Hussein in the hotel were hurriedly taken off their hooks.

As the Israelis moved in they shouted warnings to people to stay off the streets. They warned that anyone looking out a window would be shot.

It was difficult to say with precision how the Israelis arrived. Presumably they walked through the Mandelbaum Gate where fighting was heavy yesterday. The gate is the sole open crossing point from the Arab world into Israel in normal times.

These other developments in Jerusalem were reported by the news agencies.

Jordanian government communiques issued from Amman said that hand-to-hand and house-to-house fighting was going on in Jerusalem.

The communiques said that Jordanian forces advanced into the Israeli sector of Jerusalem in the Abu Tur quarter next to Mount Zion just out-



Associated Press via cable from Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv sources claim this photo shows Israeli troops lining up prisoners in the Gaza Strip for identification.



Associated Press

Egyptian sources said this picture shows the wreckage of an Israeli plane downed at Dakhaliya in the Nile Delta.

EGYPT—From Page A1

## Cairo Orders All Americans to Leave

London vigorously denied the Egyptian charges, other Arab nations soon broke off relations with the United States or Britain or both. First Syria, then Algeria, then Sudan, Yemen and Iraq broke relations. Egypt earlier had severed relations with Britain over the Rhodesian affair.

London vigorously denied the Egyptian charges, other Arab nations soon broke off relations with the United States or Britain or both. First Syria, then Algeria, then Sudan, Yemen and Iraq broke relations. Egypt earlier had severed relations with Britain over the Rhodesian affair.

which raided the Suez Canal area bore no markings. Yesterday, Cairo claimed that that 32 American bombers were flying from Wheelus Air Force Base in Libya to Israel's support. Having made its charge, Egypt acted. Its first move was to close the Suez Canal, the 103-mile waterway that connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and through

ship regulation since the hostilities began by ordering foreign correspondents to send cables only in English, French or German. Then, the Egyptian Interior Ministry ordered all Americans, including news correspondents, to leave Egypt immediately. In contrast to the constant

Never Achieved

Some 40,000 people live inside the wall and another 40,000 just outside them on the Arab side. Although the United Nations called for an international city of Jerusalem in 1947, it was never achieved and Jerusalem has been split even more sharply than ever since Israel was founded in 1948. This reunification now under Israel—is at once a glorious prospect and, in Kollek's words, "a big headache," for the Israelis.

There is no telling how much

ISRAEL—From Page A1

## Israel Presses Offensives Against Jordan, Egypt

of El Arish and about 30 miles inside Egypt.

Lt. Col. Moshe Pearlman, a military spokesman, said Egypt had lost a total of 200 tanks since the fighting broke out. The battles, he said, had been "tough and grim and certainly not easy." No casualty figures were reported.

[Brig. Gen. Hayyim Hertzog, a commentator for the Israeli Broadcasting Corp., told listeners that "we are deep in enemy territory. The decisive battle of the war is under way."]

Meanwhile, it was announced that Premier Levi Eshkol had appealed to the Soviet Union to join in an effort to keep the peace in the Middle East. In a message released here, Eshkol told the Russians Egypt had massed more than 900 tanks along Israel's frontiers. He added:

"The massing of 400 tanks opposite Eilat (is) an attempt to sunder the southern Negev from Israel."

On the Syrian front, the Israelis generally remained on the defensive. A spokesman said a Syrian attack on the village of Tel Dan had been defeated. There was sporadic shelling and sniping from both sides in the area.

Elsewhere, spokesmen drew this picture of the situation as the second day of the war drew to a close.

• The town of Gaza, the chief center of the Egyptian-occupied Gaza Strip along Israel's southern Mediterranean coast, fell to Israeli forces.

• On the Jordanian front, Israel forces were reported to have entered the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem. A report carried by United Press International quoted Israeli commanders as having announced the city's capture, but there was no elaboration. All accounts agreed, however, that Israeli units had encircled Je-

raeli flag or not. The wind was whipping it into a poor position for sighting it clearly.

Half an hour later we heard strange voices in the silent streets below. Looking over the balcony edge we saw them—Israeli soldiers in battle dress moving cautiously down one side of the street.

The incredible had happened and it was happening in an atmosphere of total unreality. There was a lull in the fighting. Arab resistance appeared to have collapsed completely in our section, and the

In fact, the four Western

Jerusalem and were in a position to drive eastward toward the Jordan River.

### Paying Off Old Score

The Jordanian town of Latrun was taken. In capturing it, the Israelis paid off an old score. The area in which it is situated thrusts into Israel at a point about midway between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. The main road between those two cities passes close to it.

Arab occupation of the spot during Israel's war of independence in 1948 rendered the relief of Jerusalem, which was besieged for six months, extremely hazardous. The burned-out bodies of trucks and armored cars that tried to run the gauntlet in those days still line the road and are often covered with fresh memorial wreaths.

Also occupied by Israel was the Jordanian military position of Qalqilya, the source of much of Monday's long-range shelling of Israeli airfields and of Tel Aviv.

• In the air war, Israel claims to have destroyed a total of 389 Arab planes while losing only 19 itself. Tel Aviv reopened its airport for incoming civilian traffic tonight after the city went for more than 14 hours without an air alert.

### Two Air Alerts

There were two air alerts in the capital early this morning, both probably caused by Iraqi aircraft that were operating against the town of Natanya, 20 miles north of here. One of the attacking planes, a Russian-built TU-16 heavy bomber, was reported shot down near Megiddo.

Reports from the fighting fronts were fragmentary. But Hans Benedict of the Associated Press cabled this account of the occupation of Gaza:

Fierce fighting raged be-

between attacking Israeli forces and Palestine Liberation Army commandos today before the Israelis crashed through the center of the town and pulled down the Egyptian flag.

Sniper fire was still rattling from enemy hideouts as we inched our way down a suburban road . . . All the time Israeli infantry and tanks were engaged in a mop-up action after seven hours of battle that climaxed in furious hand-to-hand combat. According to unofficial Israeli estimates, two Egyptian divisions were cut off as a result of the operation.

Armor and artillery had pushed slowly ahead through the night, working their way across flat wheatfields and meadows. The Gaza airfield fell during the night, and Israeli troops took a camp formerly manned by U.N. Emergency Forces who had pulled out.

The order for the attack came at 7:30 a.m. In an east-west drive, Israeli defense forces supported by jet planes penetrated the Gaza defense perimeter.

"We sliced them up piece by piece just like a cake," said a lieutenant, a grin creasing his sweat-streaked face.

"The Palestine Arabs fought bravely and fanatically. But most of their Egyptian officers beat a retreat when the going was tough. Just look at those poor critters. They haven't even got proper shoes on," he said.

### Tanks Burned Out

Several burned-out Israeli tanks and trucks lay in low ditches within shooting range of antitank guns of the Gaza side. The guns apparently had knocked out the vehicles before they were destroyed by Israeli fire.

No information was available on Israeli casualties.

going on in Jerusalem. The communiques said that Jordanian forces advanced into the Israeli sector of Jerusalem in the Abu Tur quarter next to Mount Zion just outside the south wall of the Old City.

Jay Bushinsky of the Chicago Daily News reported that before dawn on Tuesday, after the 12 hours of artillery and machine-gun fire exchanges between the two sides, a fire could be seen in the Dormition Abbey on a hill inside the old city.

A tank commander leaned against his mud-smeared vehicle, lit a cigarette and said in a tired voice: "We licked them all right. Now we have got to clear up that damned town."

Another officer said prisoners had been quickly moved to the rear. "We got quite a lot of them," he said.

### Men, Arms Pour In

Bursts from automatic weapons and hand grenade explosions came from the northern outskirts of Gaza as Israeli motorized columns poured men and arms into the town. A little gray donkey wandered off into a roadside field. A group of soldiers watched it, waiting for a mine to blow up, but the donkey got across unharmed.

Then an Israeli patrol clanked toward our positions on its way back from the center of Gaza.

It reported that at 1:45 p.m. Israeli troops had captured the Gaza police station, pulled down the Egyptian flag and hoisted the white flag with the blue star of David.

Yemen and Iraq broke relations. Egypt earlier had severed relations with Britain over the Rhodesian affair.

[At the same time, major oil-producing states in the Middle East were acting to stop the flow of oil to the Western powers. Kuwait and Iraq said they would no longer sell oil to the U.S. and Britain. Algeria said "all British and American (oil) companies are placed under control of the State." Lebanon and Syria

the authoritative Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram said that an angry mob axed a captured Israeli pilot to death when he produced a pistol. Egyptian labor leaders exhorted Arabs throughout the area to destroy Anglo-American businesses and oil installations.

Egypt's diplomatic offensive apparently began early yesterday with the charge: "American and British air support for Israeli aggression entered a new phase yesterday afternoon. Bombers of the Canberra type bearing official British markings took part in an air strike against our positions in Sinai."

### Jordan Joins Charges

Jordan soon echoed the Egyptian charges as a communique said that King Hussein called President Nasser at 4 a.m. yesterday to say the Israeli air attacks were of such "great intensity" they could not possibly be the work of Israel alone.

Al Ahram said that in the telephone call, Hussein told Nasser, "U.S. planes hit my house with rockets." The paper claimed Hussein said that he personally saw on radar screens U.S. planes attacking from two U.S. aircraft carriers stationed in the Mediterranean off the Israeli coast.

Al Ahram said today that captured Israeli pilots carried charts of Egyptian targets that could only have been photographed by American U-2 reconnaissance planes. Al Ahram also said other captured fliers had flight charts copied from British War Ministry originals and that planes

Israel's support. Having made its charge, Egypt acted. Its first move was to close the Suez Canal, the 103-mile waterway that connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and through which 50 ships—half of them oil tankers—pass daily.

### Gives Two Reasons

Egypt gave two reasons in its official communique. The first was the alleged American and British intervention. The second was the threat from Israeli aircraft, which reportedly tried to sink a French ship in the Canal on Monday to block the waterway.

The communique said: "Additionally, the Israeli enemy repeated its aggressive attempts against ships transiting the Canal, which forces its closing for the purpose of security and safety of this vital waterway and to avoid consequences that may obstruct it for a long time."

### Aggression Charged

The Egyptian communique announcing the severance of diplomatic relations restated the intervention charges, branded the United States and Britain aggressors against "the Arab nation as a whole and against its security and territorial sovereignty" and said:

"Therefore, the United Arab Republic (Egypt) has adopted a decision to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the United States. Relations with the British are already severed."

### Other Cairo Moves

Throughout the day, Cairo Radio and the Egyptian trade unions urged Arabs to "wreck, bomb and blow up" all Anglo-American installations in the Arab world. Other Arab groups joined in the exhortation. By late Tuesday night, there were no reports that pipelines or installations had been destroyed.

### Other Cairo Moves

By day's end, the Egyptian government had taken still other steps, albeit not as dramatic or formally diplomatic. It imposed the first censor-

Ministry ordered all Americans, including news correspondents, to leave Egypt immediately.

In contrast to the constant communiques and broadcasts of diplomatic thrusts, the Egyptian government was relatively mum on the military maneuvers of its forces. The clearest statement came at 11 a.m. from its Supreme Command. It said:

"The large-scale air intervention by the U.S. and Britain on behalf of the Israeli enemy has caused important developments in the development of the battle."

"Our forces are now engaged in fierce fighting on Egyptian territory and are valiantly opposing enemy attacks on positions in El Arish, Abu Agelia and Kosseima. "The enemy now is throwing into battle a gigantic air force and in spite of heavy losses in planes and tanks, those who stand behind him continue to supply him to compensate his losses."

Earlier, the Egyptian High Command had announced the first penetration of Israeli territory. It claimed that on Monday, 30 Israeli tanks were destroyed attacking the Egyptian post at El Antilla in the Sinai desert. Arab tanks, said the command, then took the offensive and penetrated the Israeli frontier.

Other official reports cited Egyptian bomber raids on Israeli staging areas in the Gaza Strip and artillery shelling of positions in southern Israel.

In the air war, Egypt claimed to have downed nine Israeli planes in the Sinai region, where ground battles during the preceding night were "ferocious." For its part, the Egyptian war communique said it lost two planes.

### Flying Doctors' Just Miss War

TEHRAN, June 6 (AP)—After escaping the Middle East war zone by 24 hours, two flying American doctors left Iran today for Vietnam via India and Thailand, as part of their round-the-world trip.

Dr. Francis X. Sommer of Barbourville, Ky., and Dr. John Reiber of Los Gatos, Calif., arrived from Istanbul Sunday, barely escaping the Middle East war, which would have prevented their flight over Arab countries.

After their 36-hour stop-over in Tehran, the flying doctors left for Bombay in their Beechcraft single-engine plane. They are to depart Bombay for Bangkok Friday.

## Hundreds Volunteer to Serve in Israel

By Carl Bernstein  
Washington Post Staff Writer

American Zionist leaders said yesterday they are processing hundreds of requests by U.S. citizens to work in Israel as civilians during the Middle East fighting.

More than 100 Americans left last week to work on co-operative farms in place of men who have entered the Israeli army, spokesmen said.

However, the American Zionist Youth Foundation, which is serving as a national clearing house for volunteers, must now await State Department clarification of the travel ban before sending more U. S. citizens. When

fighting broke out the United States banned travel to Israel except with a specially validated passport.

In Washington, where an ad hoc committee has set up offices at the Jewish Community Center to process applicants, more than 200 persons—both Jews and gentiles—have filed forms for volunteer service, according to a spokesman.

Although officials at the Zionist Foundation's headquarters in New York refused to estimate how many requests for volunteer service have been received, Washington leaders of the effort said about

3000 Americans have asked to go to Israel.

Both in Washington and New York, leaders said they have also been flooded with calls from people who have volunteered to fight. All such requests have been turned down, spokesmen said.

Edward Lyon, a 24-year-old Dow Jones courier who is heading the volunteer office at the Center, called local response to the Middle-East crisis "fantastic."

"We already have more than 70 persons who have been processed and are ready to go," Lyon said. Volunteers must pay their own way to

Israel, receive a physical examination and be willing to receive "subsistence wages" while working on Israel kibbutzim (co-operative farms), he said.

In New York, officials of the Zionist Youth Foundation said the Jerusalem headquarters of the Jewish Agency for Israel has requested "as much civilian help as possible" from Americans.

Robert J. McCloskey, State Department press officer, said yesterday that he "will have to reserve" judgment on whether the travel ban in the Middle East includes Americans who want to work in Israel.



# Syrians Attack Israeli Village

From News Dispatches  
 DAMASCUS, June 6—Syria entered the ground war in the Middle East today.

Syrian troops supported by tanks swept across the frontier of northern Israel behind a heavy artillery barrage. Damascus Radio said the Syrians had taken Shaar Yashuv, a frontier farm commune in Galilee.

[An Israeli spokesman in Jerusalem said a heavy armored attack on Shaar Yashuv had been driven off after an hour and a half of fighting. He added that Syrian guns were shelling agricultural settlements along almost the whole 47-mile border, and that Israeli artillery and air force jets hit back at the Syrian positions.]

A Defense Ministry communique said the Syrians had shot down two of four Israeli jets that raided Syria early this morning, bringing the total number of Israeli planes destroyed by Syria since the beginning of the fighting to 55.

The secret Arab guerrilla organization al-Assifa (Forces of the Storm), whose frequent raids into Israel helped ignite

the Middle East crisis, claimed its units had struck into Israel again at three places.

Assifa claimed one unit shelled the Upper Galilee town of Kfar Giladi with mortars Monday night, setting three fires. It said the commando unit withdrew under Israeli fire.

Two other squads ambushed two Israeli army convoys with grenades and machine-gun fire, an Assifa communique said, damaging four troop carriers. It said these two actions were near Afula and Bet Jerbrin, close to the Israeli-Jor-

## Mills Proposes Budget Panel

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee wants Congress to set up an outside, bipartisan commission to review Government spending and recommend changes.

Mills introduced a bill Monday that would establish the 12-member commission—similar in concept to the Hoover

commission that played a major role in Government re-organization.

Unlike the panels headed by former President Herbert Hoover, however, Mills' proposed commission would be asked to make policy recommendations. Its members would all be from outside Government.

These reports on Syria came from Beirut, Lebanon: Syria broke diplomatic relations with Britain and the United States today. Damascus Radio said it had "irrefutable proof of the collaboration between the Zionist gangs, Britain and the U.S.A. in the battle of life and death now being fought by the Arab nations."

The radio station charged British planes in Cyprus were put on the alert June 1 and

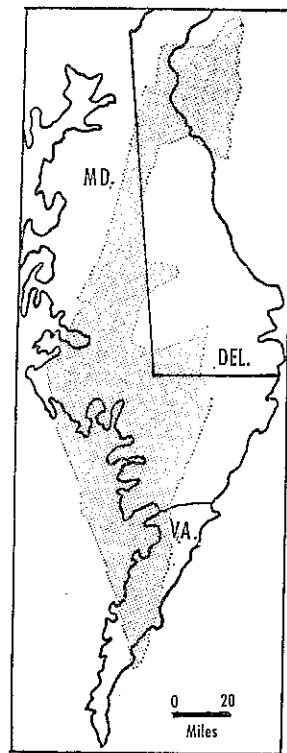
that on May 28 3000 British troops left Cyprus for the "occupied part of Palestine." It also claimed that the commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet conferred secretly in Cyprus with the British commander there on May 27.

Syrian mobs broke windows at the American and British Embassies and damaged a station wagon belonging to the U.S. Information Agency.

Damascus Radio exhorted Arab workers in Asudi Arabia to destroy the U.S. air base at Dhahran and installations of the Arabian-American Oil Co. and the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co. It also called on Libyan workers to destroy pipelines and oil facilities in Libya.

An Iraq Petroleum Co. pipeline runs through Syria to a refinery at Homs and to terminals at Banyas, Syria, and Tripoli, Lebanon. The IPC pipeline was blown up in the Suez campaign of 1956.

Iraq ordered the pumping of oil stopped today, however, and there was no report of damage to the pipeline in Syria. Syria cut off the flow of oil through the line for 11 weeks ending last March in a royalty dispute with IPC.



The Washington Post, June 7, 1967  
**AREA**—The land mass of the Israeli nation (shaded) would fit in the Eastern Shore area known as the Delmarva Peninsula, made up of portions of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

# China Denounces Israel

From News Dispatches  
 PEKING, June 6—The Chinese communist government in a statement on the Middle East war said the Chinese people would not allow the U.S. imperialists and their collaborators to ride roughshod and commit aggression everywhere.

"We stand firmly on the side of the Arab people and resolutely support them in their just war against the United States-Israeli aggression," a statement issued to foreign correspondents here said.

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to Egyptian President Nasser pledging China's support for the Arab nations,

the New China News Agency reported.  
 The Chinese Premier sent a similar message to Syrian head of state Nouredin al-Atassi, the agency added.

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# "To Uphold Our Own Honor..."

## Leading Americans Speak Out Against Arab Threat To Destroy Israel

American scholars, intellectuals, artists, poets and writers made this appeal to the President before war broke out. It is even more urgent now. The Egyptian blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba has already led to war, but the statement is being published here in the public interest since it reflects the attitudes of the intellectual community regarding the need for the U.S. to maintain its commitments "to safeguard the integrity, security and survival of Israel and its people, and to uphold our own honor."

The crisis in the Middle East is for the United States and the rest of the world a crisis of law and conscience. For Israel and its people it is a crisis of life or death.

The issue can be stated with stark simplicity: Whether to let Israel perish, or to act to assure its survival and to secure legality, morality and peace in the area.

The immediate issue is freedom of passage through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba, a right which is indispensable to Israel's existence. These are international waterways and a blockade of Israel shipping there is illegal. Immediate action is required to affirm the principle and to prevent its violation.

But the crux of the matter is the massive, concerted Arab

threat to destroy Israel, using Aqaba as the lever of coercion. In this crisis, we have come to a moment of truth for our own country and for the whole world.

Aqaba is a test from which all nations who are watching our performance will take their cue. If we fail to act to maintain the principle of freedom of navigation, every one of these countries will take note.

We therefore urgently call upon the President of the United States, supported as we have no doubt he will be by the people and the Congress, to act now with courage and conviction, with nerve and firmness of intent, to maintain free passage in those waters—and so to safeguard the integrity, security and survival of Israel and its people, and to uphold our own honor.

**William F. Albright**  
Professor Emeritus  
Johns Hopkins University  
**Hannah Arendt**, philosopher  
**John A. Armstrong**  
Professor of Political Science  
University of Wisconsin  
**Daniel Bell**  
Professor of Sociology  
Columbia University  
**Jerome Bruner**  
Professor of Psychology  
Harvard University  
**Arthur F. Burns**  
Former Chairman  
Council of Economic Advisors  
**Stanley Burnshaw**, poet  
**Robert F. Byrnes**  
Professor of History  
Indiana University  
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**Theodore Draper**  
Professor of History  
Hoover Institution at  
Stanford University  
**Rene J. Dubos**  
Member and Professor  
The Rockefeller University  
**Ralph Ellison**, novelist  
**Milton Friedman**  
Professor of Economics  
University of Chicago  
**Jack Greenberg**  
Director  
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Professor of Sociology  
Boston College  
**Adolph Gottlieb**, artist  
**Andrew Hacker**  
Professor of Government  
Cornell University  
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Professor of Economics  
Columbia University  
**Michael Harrington**, writer

**Robert Heilbroner**  
Professor of Economics  
New School  
**Irving Howe**  
Professor of English  
Hunter College  
**H. Stuart Hughes**  
Professor of History  
Harvard University  
**Elia Kazan**  
Stage and Screen Director  
**Alfred Kazin**, writer  
**Murray Kempton**, journalist  
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Chairman, Dept. of Economics  
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**British View**

# Wilson Denies Helping Israelis

By Karl E. Meyer  
Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 6 —Prime Minister Wilson today dismissed as a "monstrous story" charges that British aircraft were helping Israel to achieve a military victory that officials privately worry may be too complete.

At the same time, Wilson warned Arab nations that threats to cut off oil supplies to Britain might force this country to make long-term contracts elsewhere "which could only have the most profound and devastating effects on the Middle East."

The Prime Minister also told a packed House of Commons that Britain was suspending arms shipments for 24 hours to both Israel and the Arab states pending talks with Russia and other nations supplying arms to the Middle East.

Wilson joined with Pope Paul in urging a special cease-fire in the Jerusalem area "before terrible damage is done to places which are sacred for three of the great world religions."

But during his 40-minute statement, the Prime Minister touched only briefly on the

problem that is most worrying his government — getting the Soviet Union to join in a call for a complete halt of the fighting.

In official circles, it was regarded as likely that Israel was heading for a lopsided victory over the Arab states, raising the question whether Russia would stand by and see its Arab proteges overwhelmed.

Wilson told Parliament he had exchanged several messages with Soviet Premier Kossygin, President Johnson and President de Gaulle in support of a four-power effort to stop the war.

He said that this effort should be within a United Nations framework, because "if it can't be got by four-power cooperation within the Security Council, it cannot be got outside the Security Council."

No information was available to Soviet responses to these moves, but Egyptian charges of massive U.S. and British intervention were seen as an effort to involve the Russians in this war.

As reports that Egypt was closing the Suez Canal, Wilson said this step "is beyond the legal capacity of President Nasser" since Britain is not at war with Egypt.

Wilson dealt soberly with the development that has even more serious immediate implications for Britain — the announcement by Kuwait, Iraq and Algeria that they were

halting oil shipments to Britain.

He said that if supplies were halted, Britain would have to make long-term arrangements elsewhere because "this country would not be willing to be put twice in a decade in a position where this kind of threat or blackmail can be held out."

The three countries together supply Britain with nearly 30 per cent of its oil. Britain has sufficient oil reserves, according to government sources, to enable the country to carry on without rationing, at least for a while. If the Arab boycott continues, Britain can obtain oil from other sources, but might be forced to pay in dollars instead of sterling.

**Amman Charges**

## Jordan Says Israel Used Napalm Bombs on Towns

Reuters

AMMAN, June 6 — Jordan tonight accused Israel of using napalm bombs and rockets in raids on Jordanian villages and positions.

The charge was made in a communique issued by the General Command of the Armed Forces.

It said Jordanian forces since Monday night were locked in fierce battles in the Jenin, Toubas, Qalqiliya, Ramallah, Jerusalem, Behtlehem and Hebron areas.

[Amman Radio said the Israeli attacks at Bethlehem were repulsed with heavy enemy losses, the Associated Press reported. It also told of heavy street fighting in Jenin, 8 miles north of Jerusalem, where Israelis advanced into Jordanian territory.]

[In the Jenin area, Amman said, the Israelis launched a massive attack "with forces four times the size of ours." It said the attack was repulsed with the loss of 36 Israeli tanks, although there was street fighting in Jenin itself. This was the first admission by the official radio that Israeli forces had actually advanced into Jordan.]

Israelis used fighters and bombers to strike Jordanian positions and reinforcement convoys, the communique said. It added that planes also raided Jordanian air bases, military installations, villages and towns indiscriminately,

and used napalm, bombs and rockets.

"Our forces resisted with rare gallantry and heroism and in several positions were able to repulse the attacking forces and inflict heavy casualties and losses, the communique said. "They were also able to shoot down a large number of enemy planes."

Claiming superior morale for the Jordanian forces, the communique said they were fighting very bravely on a long front in face of a huge concentration of enemy forces having an effective air cover.

The latest of several military communiqués said 64 Israeli planes had been shot down by Jordanian forces since the outbreak of war Monday.

One communique said eight planes were shot down Tuesday over various areas, and two others over the Jerusalem area.

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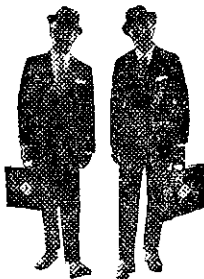
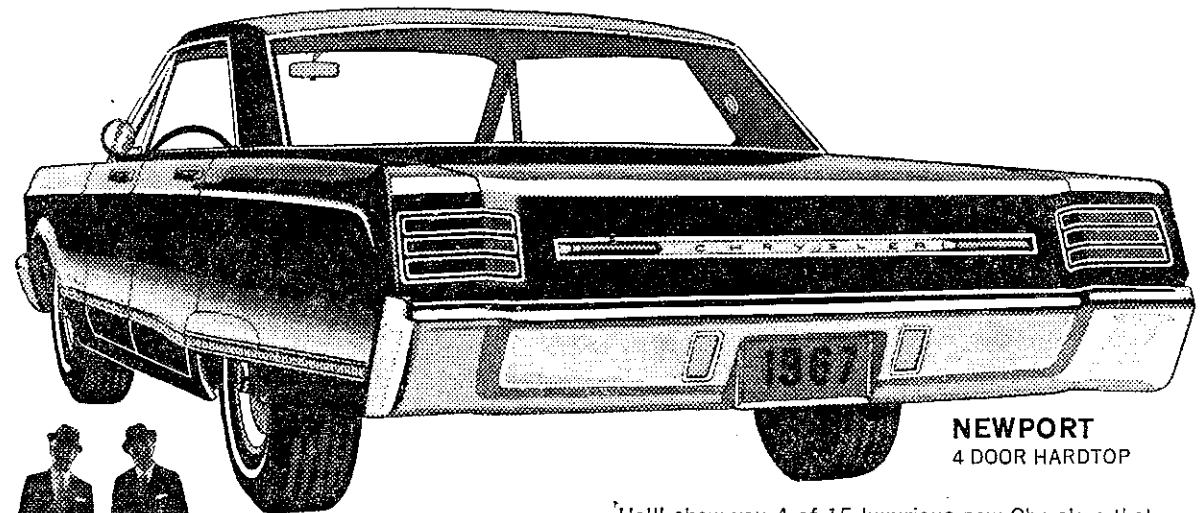
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# U.S. Acts to Evacuate 12,000 Americans

Associated Press  
The United States took steps last night to evacuate 12,000 Americans from war zones in the Middle East. U.S. Embassies were author-

ized to charter commercial shipping for the evacuation, the State Department said. Americans in Egypt are being sent by bus, train and car to the Mediterranean port of

Alexandria to await the chartered ships. The port of Tunis was reported to be another point of debarkation. The United States and two Arab nations, Egypt and Al-

geria, severed diplomatic relations yesterday. Soon thereafter, the Egyptian government ordered all Americans out of the country. Syria took similar action.

Exact procedure to be followed in removing Americans from the area remained unclear in Washington. "Ways will be found" was the only comment of a White House spokesman when asked how the evacuation would be handled.

Earlier, the Pentagon announced 20 U.S. military transport planes were being dispatched to Libya, which borders Egypt. A chartered airliner also was slated to fly to Lebanon to evacuate some Americans there.

There were reports that landing craft from the U.S. Eighth Fleet, last reported in the eastern Mediterranean, would be used to help speed the evacuation. But State Department officials said this report is not correct.

About 12,000 Americans remain in the most active war zone of Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Syria, authorities said, while 28,000 more American

citizens are in 10 other Arab countries. Commercial airlines have suspended operations in the area.

In Rome, the first Americans evacuated from Beirut told of busloads of screaming Arabs gathering at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut to demonstrate and burn cars. The Americans said police fired shots to break up the rioting.

A Pan American Airways jet chartered by the U.S. government brought in the second plane load of the day. Most of the 140 passengers were women and children. Some were American dependents and some were tourists.

A third jet brought 153 passengers, including four nuns of the Sisters of Mercy of Albany, N.Y. They had been stationed in Lebanon, 10 miles outside of Beirut.

## De Gaulle's Mideast War Policy Stirs Opposition in Assembly

Washington Post Foreign Service  
PARIS, June 6 — President de Gaulle's parliamentary opposition is anxious to debate the government's announced policy of not delivering arms to either side in the Middle East war.

This is held to be disadvantageous to Israel since most of Israel's planes are French.

However, the embargo may not be as tight as the opposition thinks. It is not certain that it covers spare parts

[United Press quoted a government statement saying it did. Reuters cited Defense Ministry sources that declined to say.]

Whether it does or not, the French earlier set up a plant in Israel for the planes and sped parts in a supply step-up at the end of May.

Meanwhile pro-Israeli demonstrations are continuing, with no counter opinion visible. Crowds cheering Israel milled through many quarters of Paris until the early hours of this morning, and new dem-

onstrations began again this evening.

Yesterday 300 volunteered in Marseilles. 1500 in Paris, and smaller numbers in other cities.

Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville will appear before the National Assembly Wednesday to make a declaration on the Middle East, but the government—without revealing the content—has said the declaration will not be open to the debate desired by the opposition.

## Catholics Ask Casualty Aid

Reuters  
VATICAN CITY, June 6—The Catholic welfare organization Caritas Internationalis said here today it urgently needed money for medical supplies for casualties in the Middle East conflict.

The Vatican-backed organization added that it had offered a pilgrim's house—in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem—as an emergency hospital.

## Sukarno Notes 66th Birthday

DJAKARTA, June 6 (UPI)—Former President Sukarno, only a shadow of the powerful figure he was a few years ago, today observed his 66th birthday in forced retirement.

Acting President Suharto forbade the former ruler of Indonesia's 107 million people the use of the Merdeka Palace for his birthday celebration. Informed sources said Sukarno had planned to entertain about 100 friends at his former official residence.

## Group Flight Set For O'Boyle Honors

The Washington Archdiocese is sponsoring a special group flight to Rome for Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle's elevation to the Sacred College of Cardinals.

The public consistory, at which Pope Paul VII will confer the "red hat" on 27 ranking churchmen from around the world, is expected to be held June 27. Archbishop O'Boyle was designated a Cardinal by the Pope on May 29.

Details of the flight, which is open to the Archbishop's friends and well-wishers, may be obtained by calling The Rev. William F. Farrell at District 7-2713. It will leave Dulles Airport on the evening of June 23.

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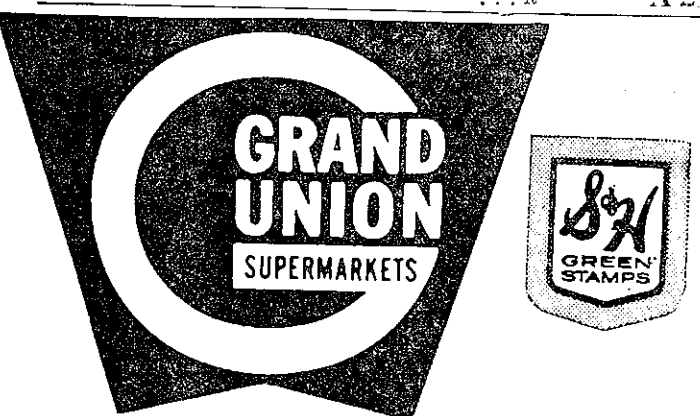
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# Russians Resist Arab Bid to Drag Them Into Fighting

By Victor Zorza  
Manchester Guardian

LONDON, June 6 — A series of what looked like desperate Egyptian efforts to involve the Soviet Union in the Mideast fighting failed to evoke any public response in Moscow today.

The Egyptian campaign began with a statement in the Cairo newspaper Al Ahran that Moscow had promised that "the Soviet Union will take up a military attitude towards the dispute in keeping with the attitude of the United States or any other major Western power." If this means anything at all, it is tantamount to an undertaking by Russia to come in on the side of the Arabs to the same extent that Anglo-U.S. forces come in on the side of Israel.

The Al Ahran statement was quickly followed by President Nasser's message to the heads of other Arab states informing them of the supposed Anglo-American intervention. The facts, the message said, had been "categorically confirmed" on the Jordanian and Egyptian fronts.

The evening communique from the United Arab Command put the Russians firmly on the spot by exclaiming, "the wide-scale intervention on the part of the U.S. and Britain in favor of the Israeli enemy has caused im-

portant developments in the course of the battle."

One announcement from

## News Analysis

Cairo said that Anglo-American intervention having been "categorically established," it had been "officially decided to stop navigation in the Suez Canal." Moreover, in view of Israeli air raids over the canal, it was necessary to evacuate it so that the waterway should not be "put out of action for a long time."

Once again, the Russians had been put on the spot—or had they? When Tass, the Soviet News Agency, got around to relaying this vital piece of information, many hours later, it merely said: "Cairo Radio has announced that the government of (Egypt) today decided to stop navigation along the Suez Canal." Period.

The least that one could read into this terse rendering of the Egyptian announcement is that the Soviet Union does not wish to appear to subscribe to the reasons given by Cairo for the closure. But it could also mean that the Kremlin does not approve the Egyptian action.

Indeed, by this evening,



Associated Press  
PARIS GUEST—The Shah of Iran leaves Elysee Palace, Paris, after a visit with President de Gaulle and his wife, at center. Empress Farah of Iran is at left.

Tass had still not reported any of the official Egyptian claims about the supposed Anglo-American intervention.

In the early evening, the government newspaper Izvestia came out with a full page of reports on the situation in the Middle East—but still without the salient news of the day which had been announced by Cairo in the small hours of the morning.

In Moscow Radio's main news bulletin of the day, the Middle Eastern crisis had been relegated to the 20th item, which reported such tid-bits as a Syrian advance into Israel, and Egypt's severance of diplomatic relations with the United States.

But the reason given by

Egypt for the break, that is, the supposed U.S. involvement in hostilities, was once again passed over in silence.

For the Kremlin to accept the Egyptian claim that the Anglo-American forces have intervened, and to respond by bringing Soviet forces into action, would be to place the fate of the world in Egyptian hands, for Cairo might then be able to find other ways of dragging the Russians more and more deeply into the Middle Eastern bog.

One reason why the Russians have not taken up arms on behalf of the North Vietnamese Communists is that the Kremlin does not want to find itself in a position where decisions made in Hanoi might determine the nature of the Soviet military confrontation with the United States.

This reasoning applies with much greater force to any arguments about Soviet intervention on behalf of non-Communist Arab states. There are, no doubt, also those among the Soviet leaders who will reason that the Soviet Union must take a meaningful stand on behalf of the Arabs, for reasons of policy as well as prestige, but what little indication of Moscow's thinking can be gleaned between the lines of Soviet reports on the Middle East does not suggest that they have no such success so far.

## Moscow Reaction:

# Intervention in Middle East Is Unlikely

By Anatole Shub  
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, June 6 — The Soviet Union today continued its propaganda support of the embattled Arab states, but there was no sign of any disposition to intervene militarily in the Middle East.

The climate here was quiet, with no apparent tension. The Soviet press and radio backed up last night's government statement condemning Israel, and charged the United States and Britain with involvement on behalf of Israel for the benefit of "the oil monopolists."

While Soviet press comment was strong, and quotations from Communist neutralist and Arab sources even stronger, Soviet leaders appeared to be behaving with considerable caution so far as practical actions are concerned.

Premier Kosygin today received Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Galeb. The official news agency, Tass, said they had "a friendly conversation in which questions of mutual interest were discussed."

Diplomatic observers believe that the only practical step the Soviet leaders can contemplate is the replacement of Arab planes destroyed in the past two days' fighting. Even this would take time, which the speed of the Israeli offensive might not permit.

Soviet priority in arms aid must go to Vietnam, where a Communist state is fighting for its life against a superpower, the United States. Observers feel that the Soviet leaders cannot do more for politically dubious Arab states than for Communist North Vietnam. Supply routes are almost as difficult in the Middle East as in Vietnam, with Turkey and Iran lying athwart the main air and sea lanes from southern Russia.

The Soviet aim at the moment appears to be to rally propaganda support from Arab and other neutralist leaders against the United States and Britain, rather than join in any four-power peace settlement, as proposed by French President de Gaulle. This morning, the Arab chiefs of diplomatic missions in Moscow held a press conference for Soviet journalists, expressing gratitude for Soviet support.

A statement by the Arab

diplomats said that Soviet policy "fights for peace, the security of mankind, the abolition of colonialism and imperialism, and consolidation of Peoples' Liberation Movements."

While Communist parties throughout the world have endorsed the Soviet position, Rumania's Nicolae Ceausescu earlier this week called for a peace settlement based on cooperation and mutual respect among all sides in the Middle East.

Soviet insistence on American and British involvement in the Israeli war effort is

generally believed to serve two purposes. First, it helps persuade Communists in China, Vietnam and elsewhere that the Soviet Union is helping establish some kind of "Second Front" in the fight against "Western imperialism."

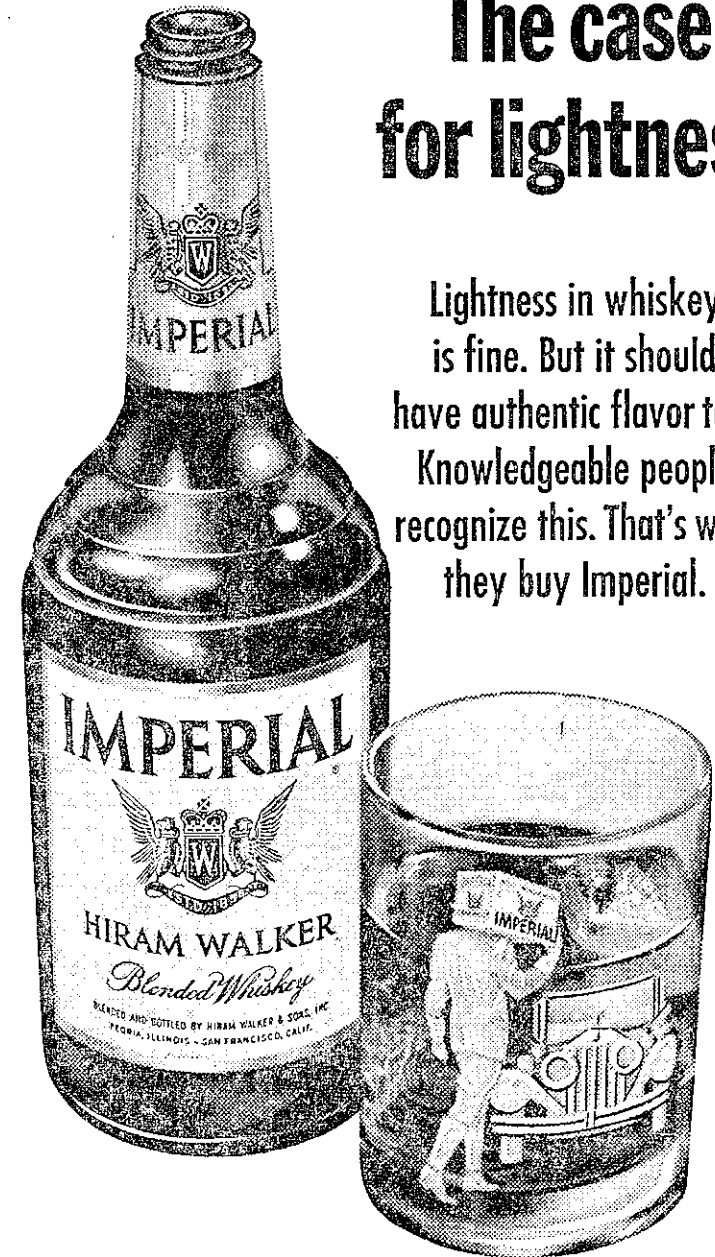
The Middle East conflict, fought by proxy, involves fewer risks than a "Second Front" at Berlin. Second, the Soviet leaders obviously hope to establish a climate of "world opinion" in which the United States ultimately feels compelled to persuade Israel to relinquish its military gains.

That is what happened after the Suez-Sinai campaign of 1956, when the Eisenhower Administration, by a combination of guarantees and threats, persuaded Israel to withdraw from the Gaza Strip and other positions occupied in the fighting.

As professed Marxists, Soviet leaders believe that economics is stronger than politics, and that the interests of international oil companies threatened by Arab hostility will prove more influential with the Johnson Administration than pro-Israeli political sentiment in Congress and elsewhere.

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# Israel Bases Strategy On Dash to Suez Canal

icated by the first two days of fighting:

• Forces in the south of Israel, all the way down to the port of Eilat, will try to keep Egyptian armor pinned down. One Israeli estimate is that 400 Egyptian tanks have been cut off from the roads back to Egypt and are under attack in the sands of Sinai.

• Israeli warplanes, now that they have knocked out many of the enemy's aircraft before they could get off the ground, will strive to maintain air superiority over the battlefield. This would keep Israeli troops from being strafed by enemy aircraft as they advance upon the Egyptians.

• Lightning-fast strikes against such key points as Sharm el Sheikh are likely.

Sharm el-Sheikh is the area adjacent to the Strait of Tiran, which Egypt has blockaded to keep supplies from reaching Israel's port of Eilat.

Israel showed its quick-strike strategy anew last night (Washington time) when it dropped paratroopers near its port of Eilat. This was the first use of Israeli paratroopers in the war.

### Main Arguments

These are the main military arguments for Israel's strategy:

• **The Roads** — One runs along the Mediterranean, the other two cut across the upper half of Sinai. The territory in between the three roads is impassable to tanks or other vehicles, except for links near the borders of Israel and Egypt.

The seacoast road is only about 150 miles long between Gaza and the Suez Canal. It

is a paved, two-lane artery that tanks can travel with ease. So it is simply the fastest way to mass military pressure against the Canal.

The second road is also paved and goes to the Canal. The third, southernmost route is unpaved and runs across Sinai, through Mamarr Mitla to Suez, the city between the Canal and the Gulf of Suez.

Israeli officials claim that when they took the towns of Rajah and Khan Yunis on the coast road at the southern end of the Gaza Strip they captured some 20,000 Egyptian troops in the process. The idea of capturing that part of the road so early in the war was to keep Egypt from making a thrust toward Tel Aviv.

• **The Border Campaign** — Israeli officials estimate that Egypt had 900 to 1000 tanks when war broke out and an equal number of recoilless anti-tank guns. About 200 tanks supported a division of Egyptian troops, these officials said, which made a thrust above Israel's port of Eilat.

The Egyptian Objective — again according to Israeli sources — was to cut off Eilat so as to make academic the arguments against Egypt's blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Israel, besides saving its port by repulsing the Egyptians, also hopes to keep a sizable part of the enemy's armor pinned down. Besides the 200 tanks that Israeli officials said drove against Eilat, there are reportedly another 200 Egyptian tanks in adjacent border areas.

The more tanks that can be pinned down in the sands of Sinai, the less interference

they can cause with Israel's drive toward Egypt. Israel depends mostly on its own tanks to stop the enemy's.

• **The Air War** — Israel's claims of enemy aircraft destroyed are doubtlessly exaggerated but probably not as wild as they sound. Israel got there "fustest with the mostest" and caught the enemy on the ground.

Israel's air force scrambled early Monday morning, Washington time, allegedly because radar showed two waves of Egyptian aircraft headed toward Israel.

The Israeli fighter bombers hit as many bases as they could in lightning-fast strikes, strafing row after row of aircraft on the ground. For some inexplicable reason, the Egyptian pilots — despite warning radar as good as Israel's — did not get their planes into the air in time.

By air, the Egyptian airfields are only minutes away from supersonic jets. For example, an Israeli Mirage 3C — with a top speed of 1300 miles an hour — could fly from Tel Aviv to Cairo in less than 15 minutes. The closer Jordanian airfields can be reached by Israeli jets in less than five minutes.

The Mirage 3C carries two 30-millimeter guns as well as two air-to-air Matra missiles. These guns evidently took the heaviest toll of aircraft that the Israelis caught on the ground.

While Israeli veterans of the 1956 Sinai campaign against Egypt say this war is different, they note that the three roads across Sinai are the same used then.

## Cairo Cuts Off News On Embassy Fire

LONDON, June 7 (Wednesday) (AP) — The news of the burning of the U.S. Embassy in Cairo was telephoned to the AP bureau in London from an AP correspondent in Cairo. The connection was broken in Cairo before details could be given.

Yesterday it seemed as though communications from Europe to the AP bureau in Cairo were suspended at about the time Egypt broke diplomatic relations with the United States.

Calls from London and Paris to the Cairo exchange brought the response that there was no one at the AP office. Once the line was cut after someone answered, "Associated Press."

# Marines Kill 2752 Enemy in Month

From News Dispatches

SAIGON, June 7 (Wednesday) — A record number of 2752 North Vietnamese regular troops were killed by U.S. Marines in the northern provinces of South Vietnam last month, the U.S. Command reported Wednesday.

The previous high was 2159 killed by the Marines last March.

Marine commanders said heavy fighting south of the Demilitarized Zone and sweeps against enemy troop concentrations along the coast accounted for the Communist losses.

There was no immediate report of Marine losses for May, but the Marine units were believed to have suffered significant casualties.

Two Americans died and 34 were injured Tuesday when ground fire on Monday knocked down a carrier-based F-8 Crusader jet, the 572d U.S.

round destroyed \$2.5 million worth of ammunition and 440,000 gallons of fuel at English Field, a forward supply base of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).

U.S. tanks drove into the blazing camp at Bongson, 290 miles northeast of Saigon, to rescue troopers pinned in bunkers by exploding ammunition, or trapped in the burning tents of an adjacent medical facility.

In the air war, U.S. Air Force jets Tuesday attacked rail yards at Vietri, 31 miles northwest of Hanoi, and at Bacgiang, 50 miles northeast of the city. Other F-105 Thunderchiefs damaged the approaches to a railway bridge 18 miles northeast of the Communist capital.

A U.S. military spokesman announced that Communist ground fire on Monday knocked down a carrier-based F-8 Crusader jet, the 572d U.S.

plane lost over North Vietnam. The pilot was listed as missing in action. American pilots Monday downed three Mig-17 interceptors during raids over the North.

Navy pilots reported receiving heavy anti-aircraft fire from Chinese freighters in Haiphong's harbor. The pilots also said that U.S. flyers forced to bail out are being shot at by North Vietnamese as they parachute earthward.

On the ground, units of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division overran at least nine Vietcong base camps in a sweep through jungles about 40 miles north of Saigon, a U.S. military spokesman said Tuesday.

The sweep, named Operation Bluefield, was launched Monday to cut infiltration routes between the Communists' Iron Triangle and War Zone D, two areas that have been the scenes of massive

operations earlier. Contact with the guerrillas was light, the spokesman said.

A U.S. military spokesman said about 100 Communists attacked a small patrol of Marines near the U.S. base at Danang, killing five Marines and wounding four.

Vietcong mortars and automatic weapons killed eight Marines and wounded 13 in assaults on a base at Khesanh and a radio relay station. The spokesman said both attacks were repulsed, with the aid of air and artillery strikes. Enemy casualties were unknown.

In Saigon, the U.S. Command announced Tuesday it has confirmed life sentences for Sp. 4 Chambers H. Gray, 28, of Warrensville Heights, Ohio, and Sp. 4 Robert E. Tyson Jr., 20, of Vienna, Va., convicted of killing four Vietnamese civilians.

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## Cairo Radio

Cairo Radio's statement that the United States has taken part in military operations against Egypt is, of course, wholly false. It is at once a transparent effort to provide an alibi for the bad showing of Egyptian armed forces, a mischievous attempt to widen the war and involve the great powers, and a snide (and partly successful) endeavor to poison relations between the United States and the Arab world.

Cairo Radio, for a long time, has enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being the world's foremost source of extravagant falsehood, base misrepresentation and groundless rumor. If it has refrained from polluting the channels of communication with any conceivable libel calculated to arouse international rancor, religious bigotry and racial hatred, the circumstance is to be attributed less to virtue than to ineptitude. Its cupidity is exceeded only by clumsiness and the rumor of American involvement in the war on Egypt is a triumphant combination of both.

Fortunately, over the years, this cesspool on the Nile has so utterly destroyed its own credibility that truth itself would be rendered dubious by disclosure from such a polluted source. But a lying media of communication, even though notoriously unreliable, can work dangerous mischief in an inflammable situation. In a society where there existed independent sources of information, its capacity for evil might be diminished. But its monopoly multiplies its works of wickedness.

It has the distinction of having helped inflame a volatile and excitable people by a steady diet of distortion and deceit until the government was emboldened to embark upon a disastrous policy. Now that ruin has been brought down upon thousands of hapless citizens by following the lunatic counsel of this reckless radio voice, its malice will rise to new heights in an effort to put upon others the blame for a piece of folly of which it was a principal architect and for which it has been a chief agitator.

## Preventing Blackouts

The lesson to be learned from the second massive electrical power failure in less than two years—this one involved 13 million people in four states—is that the utilities must be required by Federal law to strengthen their interstate grids with additional generating and transmission capacity. Large capital outlays will be required, but since inaction can only result in the recurrence of paralyzing blackouts, the real costs will not be high.

The formation of grids, which automatically route electrical power to areas where demand exceeds the locally generated supply, is perfectly rational. Indeed, the Federal Power Commission is correct in encouraging their formation. But when individual power systems are closely linked, each becomes vulnerable to accidents that may occur anywhere within the grid. Safety lies in providing such integrated systems with buffers that isolate disturbances before they are magnified.

night as he responded to one of several false alarms in conjunction with a wave of rioting, violence and looting. It is, of course, impossible to say whether the sniper had armed himself in response to the recent editorial suggestion in *The American Rifleman*, official organ of the NRA, that citizens acquire firearms and form civilian posses in order to provide "a potential community stabilizer" against urban rioting.

Anyway, so it goes. And so it will continue to go in every community in the country on every weekend so long as the NRA continues to befuddle Congress into allowing guns to be purchased at will by any crank or criminal, any juvenile or junkie, any hophead or hothead who may feel like engaging in target practice on his fellow human beings.

## Oil and Biafra

No other country has recognized Nigeria's break-away Eastern Region, which set itself up as Biafra the other day, and the prospects are that the effective recognition decisions will be made not by the governments of, say, Britain or the United States but by British and American oil companies. They have upwards of \$100 million invested and they must decide, when the quarterly oil revenue payments come due on July 1, whether to pay them to the Federal government or to Biafra. With the money, Biafra has a good chance to make a go of independence; without it, a mean chance. The companies don't have to tip their hand until due day.

American policy is not always so clearly in the hands of oil companies, and they will be closely watched. Their economic stake gives them a powerful incentive to keep well informed on the realities of Nigerian power. They want stability, to be let alone to pump oil and make money. A Biafra administration which reassured them in this respect would presumably be a government that would have avoided major dislocations and civil war. At the same time, the companies owe it to their governments to consult them and make their payments decision on the basis of American-British policy interests, not on the basis of the profit outlook alone. A high degree of business statesmanship is indicated.

The calamity freely predicted for Biafra is that its secession would lead to civil war in Nigeria and that its example would encourage other restive African tribes to break out of the non-tribal national boundaries in which the colonial powers left them. By the same token, if Biafra can ride out the next few weeks and make itself look competent and permanent to the oil companies, some of the harmful sting will be taken out of its secession.

## On Tax Exempt Bonds

The bipartisan sponsorship of legislation that would lift the Federal tax exemption from the "industrial development" bonds, issued by state and local governments to finance private enterprises, raises a broader and more controversial

"Israel Is Winning — NOW We Must DO Something!"

## Disastrous Failure Of Our Diplomacy

By Marquis Childs

United Feature Syndicate

THE JOHNSON brand of consensus diplomacy has disastrously failed. That is the real significance from this capital of the outbreak of war between Israel and the Arab states. In the tradition of his days of leadership in the Senate the President believed he could talk the contending parties into an agreement. Behind a curtain of strictest silence the exercise in persuasion went on. Unhappily it ignored the reality of fundamental differences that could not be reconciled short of positive action beyond the level of mere talk.

The signs were clear enough if the candor and courage had been there to read them. Events going back to May 13 afforded a reading of what was to come. On May 22 President Gamal Abdel Nasser in a speech in the course of a surprise visit to forward air force headquarters in the Sinai peninsula pointed to what was apparently the trigger for the impending explosion.

He said that on May 13 he had received intelligence reports to the effect that from 12 to 14 Israeli brigades had been moved to the Syrian-Israeli border. Syria, Nasser said, had received the same intelligence report. The conclusion was that Israel intended to attack Syria, and Nasser even gave May 17 as the date for this attack. In the same speech he said he had begun a buildup of his forces on Sinai on May 14 in response to this report.

THE REPORT was false, according to all evidence here. But also, the evidence shows, it was not a Nasser invention. What, then, was its origin? No one can say with any certainty. But the belief is that it originated in Moscow.

Surely, this was warning enough of the movement of forces that could not be restrained short of a resolution of the basic issue, which was access for Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba. The desperate efforts to persuade the maritime powers to present a united front on this issue came, it must be said, at a time when the unity of the West was badly blurred by the war in Vietnam. France resisted any cooperation. Britain went along reluctantly if only because there was no alternative.

What leverage Prime Minister Harold Wilson could bring to bear in his talk with President Johnson appears to have been directed at the need to recognize the link between Vietnam and the Middle East.

De-escalation of the bombing of North Vietnam could conceivably bring an abatement of the tensions in the Middle East, with the Soviet Union joining in a move to restrain all parties concerned in the dispute. Instead came the coincidence of the Soviet accusation that American planes had strafed and bombed a Soviet ship in the North Vietnamese port of Cam Pha. The State Department denied this, conceding, however, that American planes were in the area although at a distance of three miles from the Russian ship.

If anyone in authority knows how to bring the fighting in the Mideast to a halt it is not apparent. There is the same frenzied crisis atmosphere that preceded the start of the conflict.



## Letters to the Editor

### Last Chance!

Of all the arguments the House Appropriations Committee could have mustered to explain its refusal to recommend funds for the proposed Piscataway Park, surely economy was the poorest. This is a classic example of penny-wisdom and pound-foolishness.

It is to be hoped that the joint House-Senate Committee will see more clearly what is at stake here and allow the funds, and that this session of Congress will readily provide for the establishment of the park.

Along the Maryland side of the Potomac across from Mount Vernon, the shore is still pleasantly uncluttered and the slopes are still wooded. Here are found magnificent groves of laurel, towering oaks and poplars, and a

on a global scale the principles of social justice that have proven so successful at home.

It has been estimated that developing nations around the world could annually absorb less than \$4 billion in capital input. This sum amounts to considerably less than the United States is currently spending every eight weeks in Vietnam alone.

At no time has Congress ever met the real issue of economic aid for large-scale industrial development in the emerging nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America. In our official condescending smugness we have acted as if our inadequate efforts are overgenerous.

In truth we cannot be too generous, for today's Vietnam may well be repeated a dozen times over in various parts of the world if we refuse to re-

### Injustice to Farmers

Fantastic! Food prices are on the rise while farm prices steadily decline! Coming from a farm in the Midwest, I feel obliged to decry publicly this great injustice.

Farmers are paying increasing prices for hybrid seed, fertilizer, weed spray and insect spray. The average farmer and his sons work a fifteen hour day from April through October. His entire career is based on a gamble with that whimsical companion, the weather. Added to the pressure and tensions caused by a job he can never go home from is the ever present danger of those dreaded "farm accidents." The frequent breakdown of his expensive machinery is his own loss, in time and in dollars.

Then when the time is ripe to market his livestock, grain or milk, he is trapped in an

to prevent overloading, interconnected utilities ought to have "spinning reserves"—spare turbine generating capacity equal to about 15 per cent of their normal demand. Second, load shedding capability—automatic devices that detect massive overloads and permit participants to break away from a power grid—must be greatly enlarged. Only one member of the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Interconnection is equipped to drop 30 per cent of its load automatically. Third, much stronger transmission links between grid members—especially lines that span state boundaries and rivers—have got to be forged.

In order to be certain that participating utilities build an adequate margin of reserve capacity into their power grids, the Federal Power Commission should be authorized to establish and enforce minimum standards of safety. It may be possible to cover the costs of such facilities by deferring future rate reductions. But, however the cost of safety is to be defrayed, it is obvious the Government must act and act quickly if the country is to be shielded from the threat of future blackouts.

## Open Season

You may want to know how the war has been going on the home front under the National Rifle Association's current rules for domestic gunplay. It was, perhaps, not a banner weekend; nevertheless, the marksmen managed to get in a number of good shots.

To begin with, there was the incident in which a 25-year-old former Peace Corps volunteer was shot to death Saturday morning during a holdup attempt by two gunmen in front of Cardozo High School where he was an intern-teacher. The young victim, accosted by the thugs, turned and warned them that the robbery was going to cause them more trouble than it was worth. They had, however, availed themselves of their right under the law to purchase and possess pistols and so were able to put a quick end to the discussion.

Meanwhile, in the course of the same Saturday night, another 25-year-old man was shot and killed during a street argument a few doors from his Washington home. Elsewhere in the city, Homicide Squad detectives were arresting a man whom they charged with the fatal shooting earlier in the day of a 27-year-old Washingtonian.

About the only shooting incident of real interest on Sunday, locally that is, and leaving out of account routine armed holdups, was an encounter on the George Palmer Highway. A 24-year-old member of the Pagan motorcycle gang is being sought by police in connection with an altercation after one car veered in front of another. The bearded motorcyclist, known as "Little Jesus," allegedly pulled a pistol—which, thanks to the legislative influence of the NRA, he could have obtained lawfully from any mail order firearms supplier—and shot two men, killing one and wounding the other critically.

One other weekend shooting may interest you, although it did not occur in Washington. A Boston fireman was wounded by a rooftop sniper Saturday

is charged that the use of industrial development bonds results in unfair competition and the migration of industry to disadvantageous locations. These objections may be substantive. But even if they are without merit, the tax exemption on industrial development bonds should be withdrawn because it is a subsidy to private industry which Congress would never be willing to grant through annual appropriations.

The larger issues of lifting the tax exemption from municipals has for long involved a question of constitutionality. Although the 16th Amendment empowers the Government to levy a tax on income "from whatever source derived," municipals were specifically exempted in the first Income Tax Act. Indeed, it is doubtful that the 16th Amendment could have been passed without prior congressional assurance that the exemption would be inviolate. But since then the precedent has been weakened, notably by the Supreme Court decisions that empowered the Federal Government to tax the income of state employes and conferred the same right on state and local governments to tax Federal employes. As a consequence, the Attorney General's office has long inclined toward the view that the Supreme Court would not strike down an effort to eliminate the tax exemption on municipals.

But the substantive case against tax exemption is economic. It is true that the exemption of municipals permits the financing of socially desirable projects—such as schools, waterworks and hospitals—at a lower interest cost to the borrowers. What is overlooked is that such exemptions entail the granting of Federal subsidies in a most inefficient manner.

David J. Ott and Allan H. Meltzer, in a brilliant analysis prepared for The Brookings Institution—*Federal Tax Treatment of States and Local Securities*, conclude that the loss of revenues by the Treasury exceeds the savings that state and local governments realize by virtue of tax exemption. Moreover, this method of granting Federal subsidies favors governments with high credit ratings and at the same time implicitly penalizes those which prefer higher taxes to larger debts. It would be far better, both from the vantage point of equity and efficiency, if equivalent benefits were conferred upon state and local governments by Federal grants.

The other objections to exemption are that it violates the principle of equity in personal taxation and leads to the misallocation of capital. Persons with equal incomes should bear equal tax liabilities. By purchasing municipals, very wealthy persons are relieved of tax liability. And because of the attractiveness of the tax shelter, capital is diverted from riskier enterprises where it would earn higher returns and in the process create much more income and employment.

Six efforts have been made to convince Congress that exemption ought to be abolished in the interests of economic efficiency and equity in taxation. All foundered because of the obvious political opposition which is still formidable. Nevertheless Congress, which is about to grapple with other issues in intergovernmental finance, should take a new look at this old problem.

much as it was in George Washington's time, but that is not the whole story. It has also required the concerted effort of many people. Several years ago, as it grew apparent that urban development would creep southward along the shoreline (and it has), a number of public-spirited citizens and voluntary associations began wondering how the overview from Mount Vernon could be saved. Through consultation with local, state and Federal officials and with much deliberation, an exceptional experiment in open space development evolved. This experiment, noteworthy for its unusual approach to cooperation between private citizens and government, is now facing its severest test.

One of the main features of this experiment, seen as a pilot project, is the donation of scenic easements to the Federal Government by private landowners in the area. These easements will have the practical effect of preserving the landscape because the donors agree never to subdivide their land, to denude it of trees, or to permit its commercial use.

In addition, other parties with substantial holdings in the area have offered their land for inclusion in the park—not for sale, but as gifts to the people of the United States.

Is this remarkable opportunity to be lost for reasons of "economy"? In August this year the easements will automatically become invalid if the Interior Department has not received the authority to purchase the remaining acreage necessary to establish the park. Likewise, in such an unhappy event, the would-be donors of land will in effect be told to forget their generosity. It is not difficult to envision the results. Soon—all too soon—the visitor to Mount Vernon may gaze across the river and see not wooded slopes, but housing developments and high-rise apartments.

Clearly, this session of Congress cannot afford to procrastinate on this vital matter. The success of the pilot project hangs on affirmative action before recess. Perhaps even more to the point, some other year may be too late. Never again will the land be available at such a bargain price—if at all.

VIVIAN H. MILLS.  
Alexandria.

## "We Expect More"

For many years experts have been calling upon the United States and other industrialized nations to apply

Corps duty say: Gentlemen, we expect more of you.

DENNIS H. PHILLIPS,  
Former Peace Corps Volunteer,  
Morocco  
Washington.

## Lt. Ronald Reeves

The death of Lt. Ronald Greer Reeves as reported June 1 by *The Washington Post* is a disgusting example of military authoritarianism. It strikes fear into the heart of any individual who wishes to go against the accepted sham of social fellowship. This is an age when very few cocktail party hosts question a guest's right to ginger ale instead of liquor, I have found.

You are to be commended for making this front page news. The shameful waste of Lt. Reeves's life may not be for nothing if others are spared such gross indignities to human well-being.  
MRS. CAROL WARBURTON.  
Washington.

## "Aiding and Abetting"

Reference is made to Novak and Evans' "Inside Report" of June 1 which makes me wonder at what point do we stop telling the enemy ALL our secrets.

If Evans and Novak consider this article a journalistic coup, I, on the other hand, consider it no better than aiding and abetting our enemies.

MRS. JACK M. ROSE.  
Falls Church.

## "Remarkable People"

Since that day in January, 1949, when Chaim Weizmann was elected first President of the new Republic of Israel and Ben-Gurion became its Prime Minister, the Western world has watched with interest and growing admiration this remarkable people in its efforts to solve its own problems and attain full statehood.

With a population today of about that of the State of Connecticut and an area slightly larger, surrounded by desert Arabs in dirty, white shrouds and the consuming hatred of its neighbors, the little Republic of Israel has developed into a strong, prosperous nation.

Now comes the flamboyant braggart, Gamal Abdel Nasser, smarting under the memory of two stinging defeats at the hands of little Israel and his courage bolstered by massive Soviet military aid, daring to challenge David to combat. No wonder the streets of Cairo are filled with cheering throngs.  
HARRY R. LEE.  
Bethesda.

farmer is hard put to "strike," and his "withholding action" is viewed by city folk as gross waste.

It is no wonder that farm sales are more frequent every year. Farmers' sons are reluctant to engage themselves in what threatens to be a losing battle. And if he is willing, he often cannot afford to buy a farm. Or if perchance, he can purchase a farm, the cost of equipping himself with the vast array of necessary machinery to operate the farm is in itself staggering.

If our grocery bills must get longer, why must the "middle man" get the extra bite? Why does a rise in food cost come at a time of farm price decline? I would expect these two to be more closely related than that.

How discomfoting to know that even while I peel off those extra dollars for my eggs, milk, meat, bread, corn flakes and soybean oil, the producer of all these is getting even less of my money than he did the year before.  
Rockville. PAT BUYSSE.

## Stones Instead of Bread

When Social Security was first enacted about thirty years ago the earnings of the average worker was less than one hundred dollars per month. Inflation has raised this amount to five to ten thousand dollars per year. In the meantime, living expenses have increased from three to four hundred per cent. The greater part of this inflation has occurred during the past fifteen years. Now retired people are expected to live upon an income based upon wage earnings of fifteen to thirty years ago.

Retired people are not beggars. Both Social Security and private pensions have been earned by contributions of hard earned dollars.

The retired are the people who have supported the Government for the past fifty years. Were it not for their sacrifices you would not be around to enjoy your rising prosperity. Were it not for the thousands of dollars they have poured into the United States Treasury we would not exist as a Nation. Now inflation has ruined both their retirement and their savings. In order to bring retirement benefits to the level of thirty years ago, it would be necessary to increase such benefits four hundred per cent.

Yet you expect to raise benefits eight or ten per cent and pat yourself on the back for doing so.

How stupid, inconsiderate, and selfish can a generation become?

CARRIE SHELTON.  
Freeman, W.Va.

positive move by the power with the major responsibility. That the United Nations can find the answer is an even greater illusion than it was in the days during the military buildup on both sides of the Israeli border.

THE BEST estimate in the Pentagon is that in the early stage of the war the highly trained and highly disciplined Israeli forces will repeat the success of 1956 when the Egyptians were sent fleeing in panic across the desert. This estimate holds even though Israel faces today a three-front or a four-front war without the support of the British and French air forces as in 1956.

After the initial success, however, the real pinch will come. Then the Israeli forces will need support of various kinds if they are to hold what they have gained. That poses the horrendous question of Arab nationalization of Western oil and oil refineries with all this means economically and militarily. It is not hard to imagine the ordeal of the President in this the gravest foreign policy crisis of his nearly four years as Chief Executive. Any step he might take was bound to have shattering consequences. The all-too-human hope was that the worst outcome, the showdown of war, could be avoided without alienating either side.

But as some of Johnson's severest critics have suggested, that was the hope of Mr. Micawber who was always cheerfully certain that something would turn up. What turned up was the misery of bankruptcy.

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# Matter of Fact

## After the Captivity

By Joseph Alsop

AFTER THE BABYLONIAN captivity, when the Jewish remnant were rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, "the Arabians and Ammonites and Ashodites" heard about this and "were very wroth, and conspired all of them together to come and to fight against Jerusalem."



Alsop

"Nevertheless," says the prophet Nehemiah, who was the Chaim Weizmann of those days, "We made our prayer unto God, and set a watch against them day and night . . . and I looked, and rose up, and said unto . . . the people, 'Be ye not afraid of them: Remember the Lord, which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses.' . . ."

"And it came to pass from that time forth, that the half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held both the spears, the shields, and the bows and the habergeons . . . they which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon."

"For the builders, every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded."

Over the many centuries, in these words of Nehemiah, one hears again the echo and the forecast of the courage and self-denial and trust in the God of their fathers, by which the people of the State of Israel rebuilt, not just Jerusalem's walls, but a rich and hopeful Jewish nation. And once again, and for all the same reasons (among which an enduring sense of inferiority is not the least), the

Arabs are "very wroth," and there is war. During the year or so that this reporter mainly spent in the Middle East, after the 1956 Suez crisis, the proud and warlike book of Nehemiah always gave invaluable guidance. There were two other guides as well, but these, alas, were in flat conflict, one with the other.

The first was Steven Runciman's masterly "History of the Crusades." The first volume tells of successes won with near-miraculous ease. When Jerusalem was at last invested, for instance, in June in the year 1099, its frowning fortifications were generally thought to be impregnable; for as Runciman remarks, it "was one of the great fortresses of the medieval world."

THE CITY'S governor, named by the Fatimid rulers of Egypt, was the astute Iftikar-Ad-Dawla; and he had ample supplies, including great quantities of the terrifying "Greek fire," and commanded a very strong Sudanese-Egyptian garrison. Yet when the final assault began, on the night of 13-14 July in that same year, there was no withstanding the furious onslaught of the crusading host, led by Godfrey of Bouillon, Raymond of Toulouse and the fiery Tancred d'Hauteville. And by July 15, 1099, the Holy City was in Christian hands.

Yet the theme of Runciman's second volume, on the Kingdom of Jerusalem, is the gradually gathering strength of Arab resistance to this foreign intrusion into the Middle East. And the third volume's theme is the fall, one after another, of all the Crusaders' strongholds in Syria and Palestine.

The last stronghold, the Templars' mighty castle at Ruad, struck its colors in 1303. And thereafter nothing remained but the Lusignan Kingdom of Cyprus,

where the ladies of the court put on black cloaks in sign of mourning "for the death of Outremer."

Runciman preaches, in sum, that intrusions into the Middle East do not endure. Yet it always seemed to me that there was far more to be learned from Josephus's "History of the Jews." And the lesson of Josephus is quite simply that when the Jewish people are defending the land of their fathers, they can never, never be defeated, unless the mightiest empire on this earth brings against their few poor thousands the full weight of its terrible resources.

To put down the Jewish revolt, the Emperor Vespasian sent his son Titus at the head of such a force as Rome usually reserved for her wars with the Parthian Empire—three of Rome's Iron Legions, 24 cohorts of Auxiliaries, and six *alae* of cavalry.

YET THE fighting lasted four long years. A dwindling band held Jerusalem against all the might of Rome for two full years; and after Jerusalem's fall, in 70 A.D., the last survivors defended King Herod's great fortress of Masada for three years more, until A.D. 73. And Gamal Abdel Nasser, one must emphatically add, bears no resemblance whatever to Titus or Vespasian.

With all Rome's power to aid him, Titus was finally able to carry the Ark of the Covenant and the Temple's seven branched candlesticks through the streets of Rome in triumph. (One can see the candlesticks on his triumphal arch.) But more than three centuries after Titus, the Ark and the candlesticks were seized, or so it is thought, in the great sack of Rome by Alaric the Goth, and they were buried when Alaric died on the march, in his vast funeral treasure. In the end, in truth, only courage endures.

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# Domestic Cease-Fire . . .

## Kennedy Gesture Obscured by Crisis

By William S. White

A DOMESTIC cease-fire with far more than domestic implications seems to be in sight as this Nation faces crisis piled upon crisis abroad.



White

For the first time in three years a reunion between the Robert Kennedy and the Lyndon Johnson wings of the Democratic Party — if a reunion no doubt incomplete and still leaving room for plenty of disagreement — may now be in the cards.

Sen. Kennedy's unexampled praise of President Johnson as a world leader at a dinner of Democrats

in New York has been largely obscured by the march of events in the Middle East. If, however, the home front armistice thus foreshadowed is to become an enduring reality that poky and routine partisan clambake in New York will have immense meaning.

Superficially, of course, it is the Democratic Party that will be identified as the gainer. In a larger and a wholly non-partisan sense, however, the real gainer will be nothing less than the Government of the United States of America.

For the actual importance of Kennedy's gesture of reconciliation is incomparably greater than any mere step toward Democratic solidarity. It holds some promise, at least, of a restored national unity in the face of rarely exemplified foreign perils beside which partisan affairs are petty considerations, indeed.

# Dirksen Turns Talent To a Book

Chicago Daily News Service  
Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois has launched a new book and a new record with a Capitol Hill version of a literary tea.

By Jack Wilson

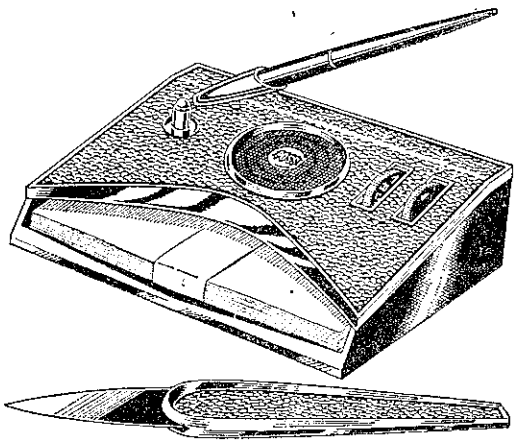
Vice President Humphrey gave a 10-minute commencement address here. The way things are, that's about all the time you need to tell the grads what the future holds for them.

Rusk says Egypt lied about U.S. planes attacking Arabs. Who says these are backward folk? They've even developed their own credibility gap.

Republicans in Congress want to set up a permanent crime committee. One thing Congress has is permanent crimes—the Rayburn Building, for instance.

Tommy Manville's home was robbed of furs, cash, and jewels. Police are still checking to find out whether any wives are missing.

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# Inside Report . . .

## Uncle Sam Off the Hook

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

IRONICALLY, the boiling over of the tense Middle East into a shooting war may just extricate the United States from what was becoming an impossible diplomatic situation.



Indeed, the outbreak of war in the early morning hours Monday may not be the total

days leading up to the moment that shooting started.

When Israel struck against the Arab states Monday morning, whether in retaliation or not, President Johnson was all at once off the hook—relieved of the excruciating problem of how to proceed in the Gulf of Arabia war of

stead an opening toward a settlement.

To understand this, it is necessary to appreciate the impossible U.S. position prior to Monday. From May 22 when Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli-bound shipping until Monday's actual outbreak of hostilities, the United States had no chance to seize the initiative.

For example, it isn't generally known how really reluctant the Johnson Administration was to confront the Egyptians on forcing passage into the Gulf of Aqaba.

The idea of international maritime powers forcing Egypt to back down on its closing of the Gulf came originally from the British, not the United States. But the more the Cabinet of British Prime Minister Wilson examined the plan, the more reluctant it was to go ahead.

Likewise the White House was increasingly bearish, for a bread-and-butter reason: The possibility that it could choke off the flow of Middle Eastern oil to the West.

Even more to the point, any effort by the United States to confront Egypt would have ended any pretense of American "neutrality" in the Middle East. Washington then would have found itself dug in on the side of Israel, an advocate unable to play an eventual role of mediator.

Novak Evans

REINFORCING this U. S. reluctance to become publicly embroiled on Israel's side as a participant was a fact of American politics discussed only in softest tones in Washington.

The shrewdest politicians in the Democratic Party have been deeply concerned ever since the crisis began that it could produce a wave of American anti-Semitism if it led to U. S. military involvement.

With casualties rising in Vietnam, the prospect of American intervention in another remote part of the world has terrified these politicians. Thus, Secretary of State Dean Rusk has been privately warned these last few days by powerful leaders of Congress: You will not have our backing in any unilateral U. S. intervention in the Middle East.

One other factor kept the United States from taking the initiative during the last two weeks. At the highest levels in Washington there has been a strong conviction that Israel could lick the Arab states again in a shooting war of relatively brief duration.

This conviction is not universally held and may prove to be illusory. Nevertheless, it was a key factor in U.S. diplomacy during the tense

The shooting transforms a situation that had been inflexible and unmoving into sudden movement and great flexibility. It is precisely within this framework that diplomacy now may come to the rescue.

THIS, AT LEAST, is the view of highly placed U. S. officials, and it is a view that takes full account of the certainty that the Soviet Union will do nothing whatever to help produce a settlement so long as the Arab armies are doing well.

But if, in accordance with the best military judgment in the Pentagon, Israel is strong enough to take and hold the upper hand, the Russians then may be forced to play a peacemaker's role—if only to rescue their clients. Central to these calculations is the belief, universal in official Washington, that the Soviets will not intervene militarily in the war.

There remains, of course, the possibility that the Arab armies will not be taken in hand by Israel and that President Johnson will finally be forced to take the dangerous step he has so far evaded: to intervene for Israel.

Should that happen, the Middle East may yet push the world over the brink to wider war. But the odds, as seen here today, are against it.

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## Rule of Reason . . . FCC Should Extend It to Politics

By Roscoe Drummond

THE USUALLY CAUTIOUS, don't-stir-things-up Federal Communications Commission has really stirred things up this time. There are fascinating and far-reaching potential consequences of the FCC's decision that radio and television stations must provide substantial time to answer controversial cigarette advertising.



Drummond

This decision is to the air waves what the Supreme Court ruling on one-man, one-vote is to politics—it is going to be felt everywhere and in ways which cannot immediately be foreseen.

The FCC has taken only one step. It has applied its doctrine of "fair treatment" only to cigarette commercials by ruling that stations which carry such advertising must also broadcast spot announcements, programs, and news items concerning the

possible perils of cigarette smoking.

But this is only the beginning. The ruling that the stations must give free time to reply to cigarette advertising will have to be extended to other commercials if the FCC is to have a coherent and logical policy.

A FORMAL complaint was lodged with the FCC against a New York City station (WCBS-TV) under the fairness doctrine. It contended that the station had a duty to make "equal time" available to "responsible groups" for presentation of the case against cigarette smoking.

The FCC agreed substantially and disagreed only in not requiring "equal time" for the answers which, it said, could well come from the American Cancer Society or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It ruled that it would be enough for each station to provide "a significant amount of time."

But there are bound to be other complaints and further decisions. It is hard

to see how the Commission can rule that, while one aspect of controversial advertising requires making time available for reply, another doesn't.

Responsible people may want to warn against health hazards of drugs as well as smoking.

I AM NOT saying that the FCC will have to guarantee radio and TV time to every dissenting group which asks for it, but I am suggesting that it will not be able to halt its "fairness doctrine" at cigarette advertising only.

It is wise not to make equal time mandatory. I think it is a mistake for the FCC to have made equal time mandatory in election campaigns since, in effect, it prevents the networks from giving the major candidates any free time at all for debate and discussion.

The FCC applied the rule of reason in the case of cigarette advertising. It ought to apply the same in the case of politics.

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harm wrought by years ago, is entitled "Gallant Men" after the best-selling record of the same name by the same artist.

It tells the story of heroic Americans from Pilgrim William Bradford to Astronaut John Glenn in 128 pages and will go on sale about Oct. 1.

The record, called "Man Is Not Alone," also is ready for the market. It is billed as words of inspiration and a rebuttal to the "God Is Dead" school of theology.

A reporter asked about the possibility of Dirksen doing "Gallant Women" in U.S. history and Dirksen got enthusiastic.

"Molly Pitcher, Betsy Ross—the woods are full of them," he beamed. "That's material for another record. Let's think seriously about that," he told his record director, Arch Lustberg.

IN SHORT, Sen. Kennedy—sometimes willingly but

For Sen. Kennedy is widely regarded overseas as the inevitable heir to the tradition, the power, and even the foreign attitudes of the late President John F. Kennedy—indeed as a sort of shadow President who might very soon come to total power and reverse the foreign policies of the United States. To be sure, this has always been a silly estimate; but it exists all the same.

— sometimes willingly but

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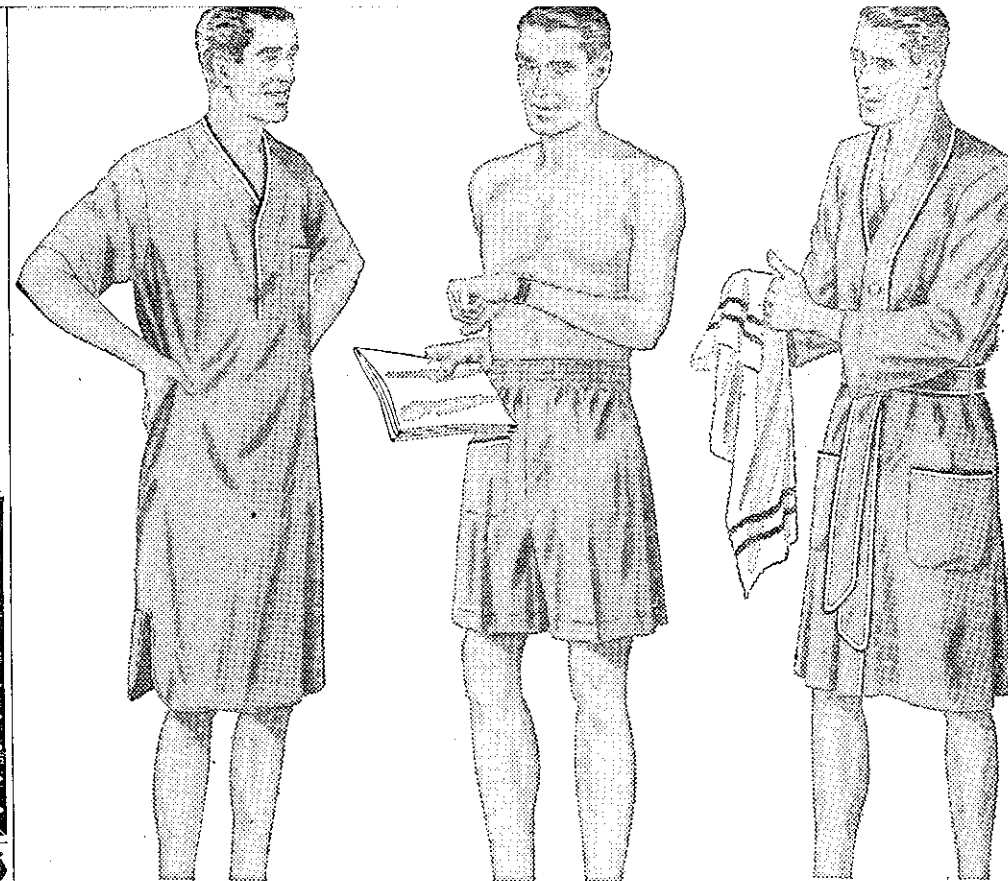
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## Mideast Buys Most Arms Outside Area

Manchester Guardian

LONDON, June 6—Of all the belligerents in the Middle East crisis only two—Israel and Egypt—can make some of their own arms.

The most sophisticated weapons produced in the Middle East are Egyptian rockets with ranges of up to 400 miles but which are thought to lack a dependable guidance system.

Neither the Egyptians nor the Israelis are able to produce tanks or high performance aircraft. Like all other Middle Eastern countries, they buy these abroad.

There is, however, an efficient Israeli aircraft factory at Lydda building French-designed Magister jets which can carry 16 ground-attack rockets, napalm or two 100-lb. bombs.

An Egyptian aircraft factory at Helwan, south of Cairo, is capable of producing HA-300 supersonic fighters, designed in Spain by Messerschmidt, but they are almost certainly inferior to Egypt's Russian Migs. Egypt claims to have five aircraft and rocket factories and 15 other military factories of unspecified type.

All the belligerents have bought their front-line equipment from Britain, France, the Soviet Union or the United States. Iran buys exclusively from the United States. Syria buys exclusively from the Soviet Union. Kuwait buys exclusively from Britain. All the others spread their purchases, though nearly all modern Egyptian arms come from Russia.

### Russia Complains About Defector

Reuters

BONN, June 6 — The Soviet Union protested to West Germany because it handed a Russian pilot to the Americans after he crash-landed his Mig-17 in Bavaria, the foreign office said today. A spokesman said the pilot was passed on at his own request.

Binhuong is the effectiveness of the ARVN (South Vietnamese), Division. Seven of its 12 battalions are held to full-time support of Revolutionary Development in places like Tananxa.

Until a regiment of the division was mauled by Vietcong in War Zone C to the northeast of the Iron Triangle, many observers felt that it was one of ARVN's best. Since that defeat, however, the division has not distinguished itself in the field.

Now, the division is building a reputation for its effectiveness in working with Revolutionary Development teams.

### Don't Kill Many VC

"They're pretty damn good at protecting and getting along with the cadre," one informed source said, "but they don't kill many Vietcong. I guess you can't have everything."

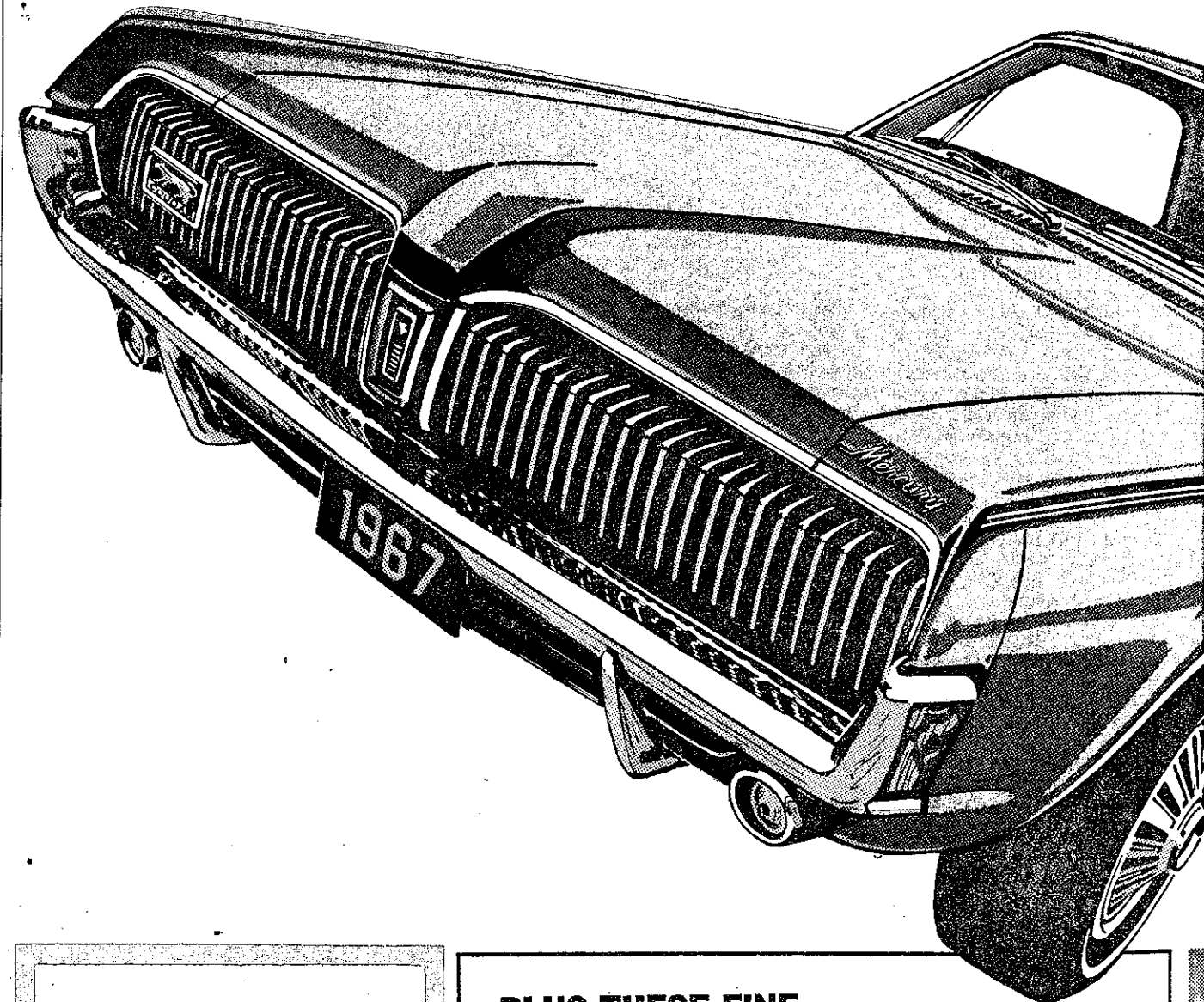
In general, the battalions guarding the RD teams have not been faced with major at-

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