

*The Weather*

Today—Mostly sunny and warm, high in mid 80s. Friday—Partly cloudy, continued warm. Probability of rain near zero today, 10% tonight. Temp. range: Today, 85-60. Yesterday 82-60. Details on Page E7.

# The Washington Post

Times Herald

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90th Year ... No. 185

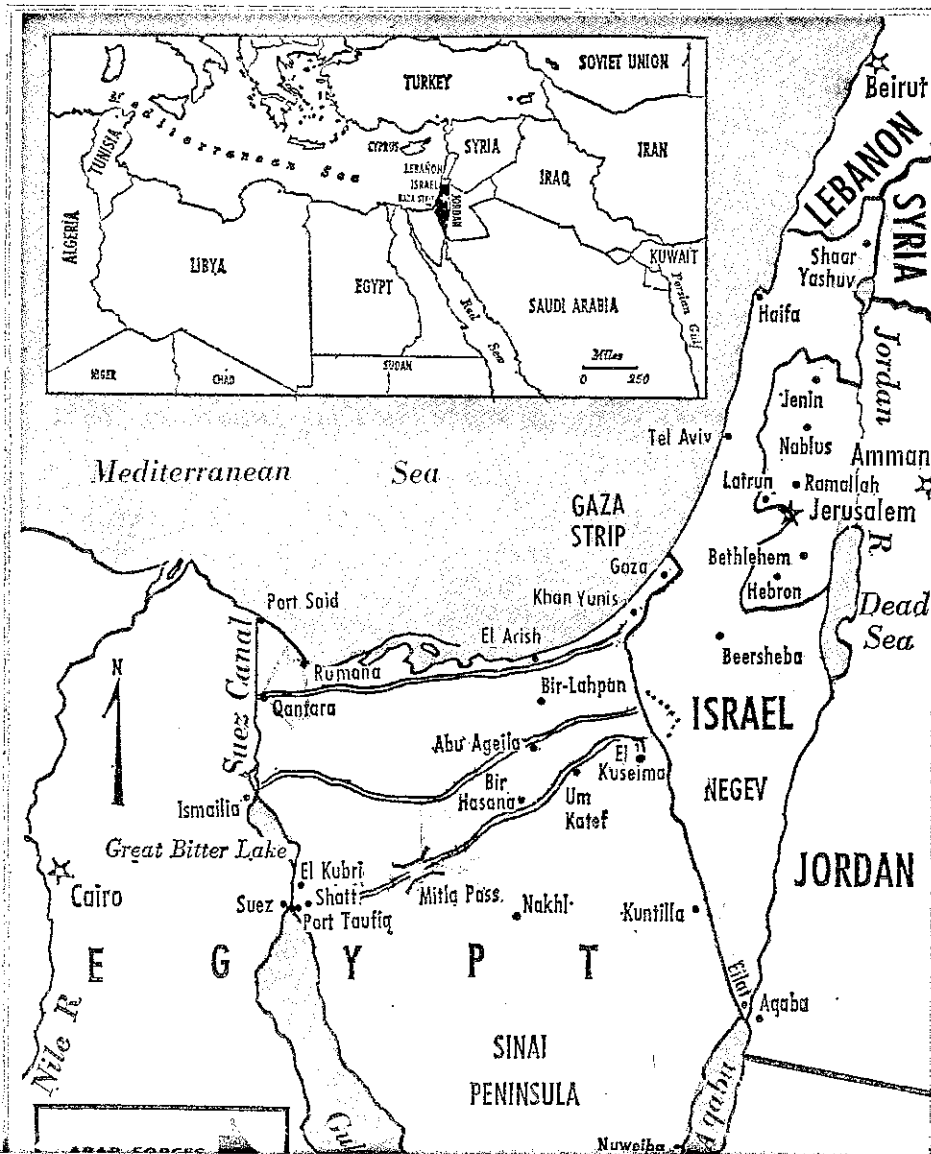
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THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1967

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# Israel Routs Arabs, Frees Gulf; Truce in Jordan; Egypt Defiant



## U.N. Presses Peace Stance

By Chalmers M. Roberts  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Israel's armies were triumphant yesterday in a lightning war which now poses vast uncertainties and massive problems for the Middle East.

The Israelis declared that "the Egyptians are defeated" after forcing Cairo's armies back toward the banks of the Suez Canal, capturing the ancient city of Jerusalem, encircling much of adjacent Jordan and breaking the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba by capturing Sharm el-Sheikh.

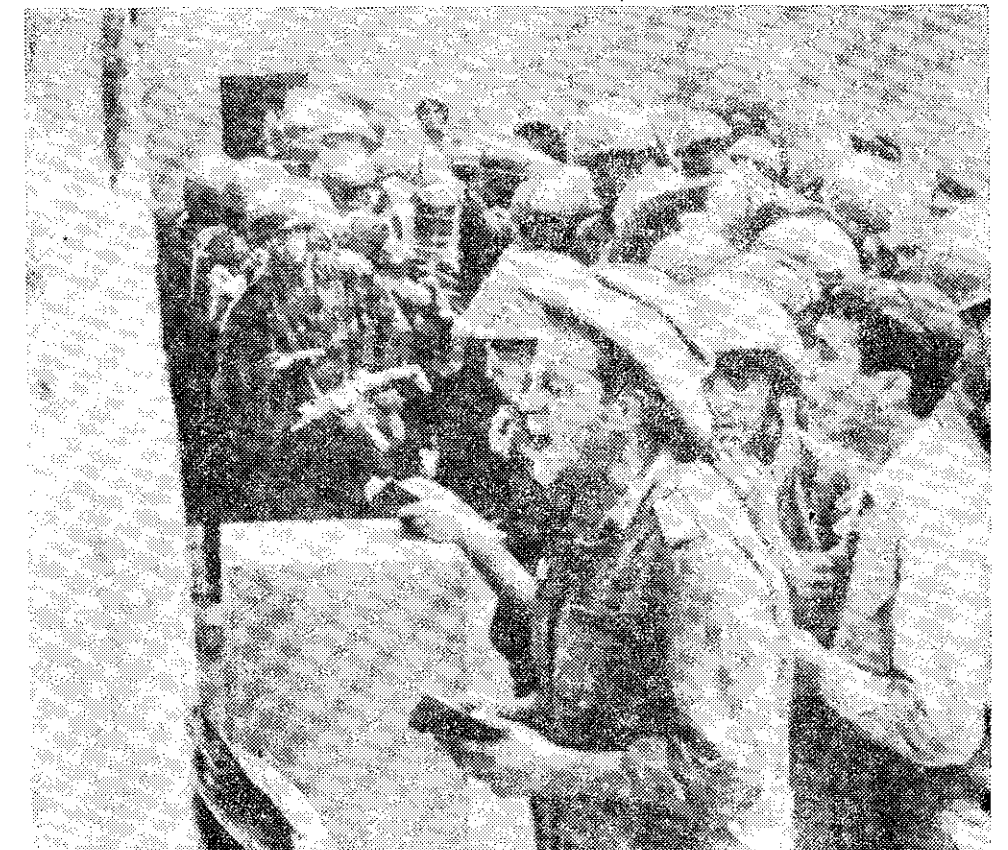
Jordan, its Army apparently shattered, sought and eventually received a cease-fire from Israel. The future of the young King Hussein, formerly close to the Western powers, was in grave doubt. Earlier yesterday, Hussein had dramatically called on his countrymen to "fight to the last breath."

Only Syria of the Arab states said its forces were advancing in Northeastern Israel but the indications were that the Israeli had considered this the lesser front, perhaps yet to be dealt with.

The United Nations Security Council, under pressure from the Russians, demanded that all sides cease fire by 4 p.m. (EDT) yesterday. Israel at first said it would agree provided the Arab states did likewise. But Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia refused and the fighting continued and later Israel agreed to the cease fire with Jordan alone.

Israel Exceeded 1956 Pace

The Israeli military tactics so successful in three

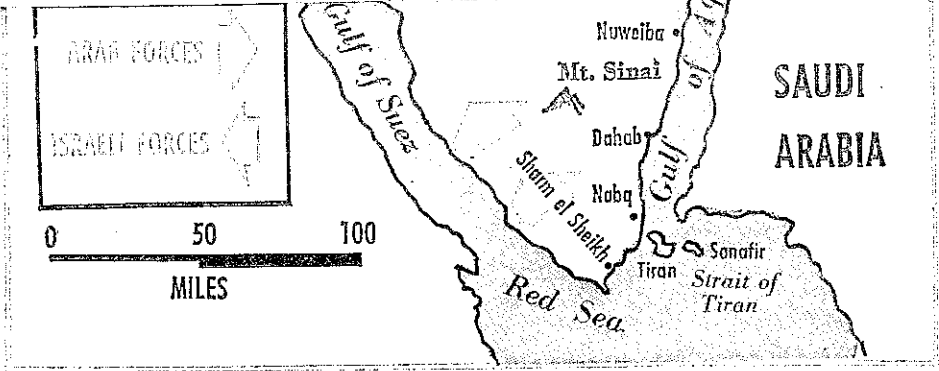


United Press International

For the first time since Israel became a nation, Jews prayed at Wailing Wall after taking over the old city of Jerusalem yesterday. "This is the day we have longed for," the chief chaplain said. Story, A14.

Israel:

Army Reported Near Suez



The Washington Post

June 8, 1967

**ISRAELI CLAIMS**—The dark red portion represents Israel's pre-war area and the lighter red covers generalized sections

believed to be in control of Israel troops. The inset map shows the entire Mediterranean area with war zone in white.

## Jury Indicts Giles Again In Rape Case

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Staff Writer

John and James Giles were reindicted by a Montgomery County grand jury yesterday for the 1961 rape of a 16-year-old Hyattsville girl.

State's Attorney William A. Linthicum Jr. immediately announced he was "prepared to go to trial" although the alleged victim cannot be found.

A three-day search for the girl, who is now married, in the Cape Kennedy area of Florida was unsuccessful last week. But Linthicum secured the indictments on the basis of testimony from Stewart Foster, her companion on the night of the alleged rape, and a transcript of her testimony at the first trial. The brothers were also reindicted for robbery yesterday.

The Giles brothers were convicted and sentenced to  
**See GILES, A6, Col. 5**

Prosecutor in rape case asks, gets dismissal of charges against three defendants. Page B4.

## Johnson Recalls Bundy To Run Mideast Panel

By Carroll Kilpatrick  
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson established yesterday a special committee of the National Security Council to coordinate American policy on problems the Government faces in the aftermath of the Middle Eastern conflict.

The President named Secretary of State Dean Rusk chairman of the committee and brought back into the Government McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, as executive secretary.

Bundy formerly was special assistant to the President for national security affairs. He has been in the White House since early Monday assisting the President in the handling of the Middle East crisis.

White House Press Secretary George Christian said Bundy has "a full-time assignment to co-ordinate the work of the entire Government to meet the problems of the crisis and to help build a new peace."

The President's choice of Bundy, a major figure in all the foreign policy crises of the first five years of the Ken-

edy-Johnson Administrations, underlined the President's assessment of the gravity of the problems ahead even if there is an immediate cease-fire.

Bundy left the White House on Feb. 28, 1966, with a promise that he would take on special assignments from the President. His new assignment, which involves a leave from the Ford Foundation, was described as temporary.

Mr. Johnson told a noon meeting of the NSC of his decision to establish the special committee under Rusk and Bundy, and the committee held its first meeting at 6:30 p.m. at the White House.

Also named to membership on it were Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, CIA Director Richard M. Helms, Clark M. Clifford, chairman of the Foreign Intelligence

**See BUNDY, A6, Col. 1**

## Debt Ceiling Bill Killed By House Protest Vote

By Richard L. Lyons  
Washington Post Staff Writer

In a protest against higher Government spending, House Republicans teamed with dissident Democrats yesterday to kill the Administration bill raising the national debt ceiling to \$365 billion.

The 210-to-197 vote was the first time the House has ever defeated a debt-ceiling bill, which comes up at least once a year, and it was the first time in nearly a decade that

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) has lost any bill on the House floor.

The action poses no immediate crisis. Mills will presumably report out a new bill with a slightly lower ceiling next week. But it was another indication of the new muscle the economy bloc en-

**See DEBT, A2, Col. 6**

Conferees reject lottery

The Israeli military tactics, so successful in three days, exceeded the pace of the 1956 victory which had taken just over four. A key factor was the air supremacy gained within the first three hours of the war.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan indicated last night that Israel already had achieved the political objective for which she had gone to war. He said the few miles remaining between Israeli units and the Suez Canal represent a deliberate gap, to avoid becoming involved in political questions regarding the waterway.

As Israel's victory became apparent though the fighting still went on, leaders of all the major nations began to turn their thoughts to the future.

Here, by seeming common consent among diplomats, two major questions must be answered before the outline of the postwar Middle East can be discerned.

1. Will Egyptian President Nasser survive politically? It was he who blockaded the Gulf and it was his radio which incited millions of Arabs throughout the Middle East against Israel, the United States and Britain. This pressure forced normally anti-Nasser leaders to fall in behind him, to deny their oil to the West, and to break diplomatic relations.

2. Will the Soviet Union, its Arab friends routed militarily, continue to fan Arab hostilities toward the West or will it cooperate in some form of general settlement which could end the pattern of three wars in the last 20 years?

### Soviets Unlikely to Abandon Arabs

Judging by the record, diplomats said yesterday, the Kremlin is unlikely to abandon the Arabs unless Nasser, the key man, is replaced by someone far less fiery and most willing to live and let live with Israel.

But it is now evident that in the past few days Moscow and Washington have been working, if not exactly together at least in parallel, to see that the war was contained in the immediate area and did not blossom into a Soviet-American confrontation.

It is on this base that American officials, joined by the British, are now expected to work in hope of producing a more permanent settlement. France, too, called yesterday for "lasting coexistence."

A first American step was President Johnson's establishment of a special National Security Council committee on postwar problems. It will have as its executive secretary McGeorge Bundy, the Ford Foundation president who served Presidents Kennedy and Johnson as their national security affairs assistant.

Both Soviet and American attitudes on how to deal with the future will be conditioned by Israel's demands in exchange for pulling back its forces. That has yet formally to be laid on the table but the terms are expected to be stiff for the Arab nations, beginning with the acceptance at long last of Israel's permanent existence as a Middle East State.

**More on Mideast: A8-17, A25-27, A33, C1**

## Israel:

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
Washington Post Foreign Service

TEL AVIV, June 7—Exultant Israeli generals claimed tonight that their armor and infantry had virtually run Egypt out of the Sinai Desert, captured nearly all of Jordan River's West Bank and destroyed the greater part of four Arab air forces.

Units of Israel's small navy also won a victory. They seized the vital position of Sharm el-Sheikh

## And on Jordan River Bank

without firing a shot and thereby reopened the politically explosive Strait of Tiran to Israeli shipping.

[In a communique issued early Thursday, the Israeli government said it would acquiesce in the demand of the United Nations for a cease-fire as long as the other warring states did likewise. The statement said Israel's war aims had been achieved.

[There were conflicting reports on whether Israeli

forces had reached the Suez Canal itself or captured the city of Ismailia, which is on the west bank of the canal.

A late report, carried by Reuters, said the nearest Israeli troops were about nine miles east of the facility.]

The Israeli chief of staff, ruddy, husky Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, told correspondents: "I would not say it's finished. There are still bat-

**See ISRAEL, A14, Col. 6**

## Egypt:

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, June 7—A senior government spokesman declared today that "Egypt will fight on."

This tense comment came shortly after 4 p.m. EDT, the deadline set by the United Nations Security Council for a Mid-east cease-fire.

Earlier today, after last night's cease-fire resolution but before the deadline was set today, the official Cairo Radio had called on the nation to "teach the Israelis a

## Cairo Vows to 'Fight On,' But Its Troops Pull Back

lesson—drive them out of the Holy Land."

But the sparse Egyptian reports on the battle told quite another story.

[The armed forces high command, in a communique broadcast over Cairo Radio and monitored in Beirut, announced in the afternoon that "we have evacuated some of our first lines and are now fighting severe battles on our second lines." The second-line positions were unspecified.]

Another communique released have said the Egyptian troops at Sharm el-Sheikh had been ordered to join units elsewhere in the Sinai Peninsula as part of the regrouping operation. Thus Egypt admitted that it had relinquished Sharm el-Sheikh, which overlooks the Strait of Tiran, from where Nasser had claimed to be blockading the Gulf of Aqaba.

There were only a few bat-

**See EGYPT, A14, Col. 1**

## The U.N.: Council Truce Deadline Brings Jordan Fight to Halt

By Robert H. Estabrook  
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 7 — The Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a halt in the Arab-Israel war at 4 p.m. EDT today.

[Wednesday night, Israel notified the Council that a ceasefire has taken effect with Jordan. The Associated Press reported that the Israeli letter, from Foreign Minister Abba Eban, stated

Israel's acceptance of the ceasefire and added: "We have been appraised of the government of Jordan's acceptance and the ceasefire with that country has been in effect since 4 p.m. EDT. We would welcome the announcement of acceptance by other governments involved in the hostilities."

Egyptian refusal to agree to the ceasefire delayed full effectiveness of the resolution pressed by the Soviet Union.

Egypt argued instead that Israel should be condemned and compelled to withdraw troops to position held before fighting started on Monday.

Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko had warned that if Israel did not immediately put the ceasefire into effect, Moscow would break diplomatic relations.

There were pressuring warnings from Communist sources that if the cease-fire **See NATIONS, A8, Col. 1**



Associated Press

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, right, make first public appearance with British royal family since 1936 abdication. They are at unveiling of memorial to the

Duke's mother, Queen Mary. From left, Prince Philip, Queen Elizabeth II, Queen Mother Elizabeth, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Windsors. Story, C1.

## Exile Ends

## Classified Count-Down

Today is the day to call to place your ad in the weekend Classified pages of The Washington Post. Final deadline for Saturday editions is 8:45 tonight. Deadline for Sunday editions is 8:45 p.m. Friday. Call on the direct line, 223-6200, before the deadline to make sure you get your ad into the big weekend Classified pages of The Washington Post.

BUNDY—From Page A1

# Mideast Panel Formed by U.S.

Advisory Board and Presidential Assistant Walt W. Rostow. The President said he would meet with the committee when advisable as would Vice President Humphrey and U.N. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg.

### Long Road to Peace

The road to peace in the Middle East is expected to be a long one. Far more issues have been raised by the fighting than have been settled. As a major power, the United States will be involved in all of them.

This country is committed to maintenance of the territorial integrity of all the states, and that will be one of the first issues the committee must tackle. In addition, there is expected to be a power vacuum in the area as a result of the hard blows to the Arab states.

The NSC committee also faces problems involving feeding the people and aiding refugees, restoring oil production and deliveries, protecting Americans, exchanging prisoners of war, and resuming development projects.

In a statement, the President said that first responsibility for problems of the area falls on the peoples and governments in the Near East. But he said that the United States would do its best, inside and outside the U.N., to help.

"The road forward to real peace and progress," he said, "will not be easy. Still there is now a real chance for all to turn from the frustrations of the past to the hopes of a peaceful future."

In a statement Monday, the White House promised to do all possible to end the fighting and pledged "a new beginning of programs to assure the peace and development of the entire area."

### Would Aid Arab States

Major development programs are expected to be promised in an attempt to rebuild the area and to aid the Arab states.

Explaining his establishment of the NSC committee, the President said "the continuing crisis and the effort to help build a new peace will require the most careful coordination of the work of our Government."

He asked all agencies to assist the special committee.

Questioned about his assignment, Bundy said the new committee was designed to deal

lems that have been brought by the Middle East crisis.

"It is quite normal when you have a special situation to devise machinery to deal with it," Bundy said.

Christian declined to comment on reports that the President had exchanged correspondence with Soviet Premier Kossygin over the Middle East crisis.

Christian said he could only repeat that the President has been "in touch with a number of leaders of other governments."

Asked if the "hot line" connecting Washington and Moscow was used, he said he would not comment on the means by which contacts with other governments have been maintained.



McGEORGE BUNDY ... named by President

GILES—From Page A1

# New Indictment Reopens Giles Brothers Case

death in the case. Their sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment by former Gov. J. Millard Tawes.

The U.S. Supreme Court ordered the case reopened earlier this year and last month Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter H. Moorman dismissed the original indictments and ruled the brothers were entitled to a new trial. Evidence that came to light after the first trial that cast doubt on the girl's character and acknowledged conflicts in

police testimony were the basis for the rulings.

Moorman refused to release the brothers on bond from the Maryland State Prison, but warned Linthicum that if a new indictment was not obtained within 30 days, he would consider freeing them. The grand jury's action yesterday beat that deadline.

Linthicum is scheduled to confer today with Joseph Forer, attorney for the Gileses, about a new trial. No jury

trials are scheduled in Montgomery County before the autumn. Forer said he had not decided whether he would again seek to have the Gileses released on bond while they await a new trial.

Linthicum said there is a precedent in Maryland law for trying a rape case without the complaining witness being present.

A girl who was a mental patient was found by her doctors to be unable to testify at the time of the trial. Prosecu-

tors obtained a conviction on the basis of what she had said at a previous trial in the same case and the conviction was upheld by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

Linthicum agreed that the brothers were entitled to a new trial because of the conflicting police testimony. There was widespread speculation at the time that he would not attempt to obtain new indictments against the brothers who once were only three weeks from the gas chamber

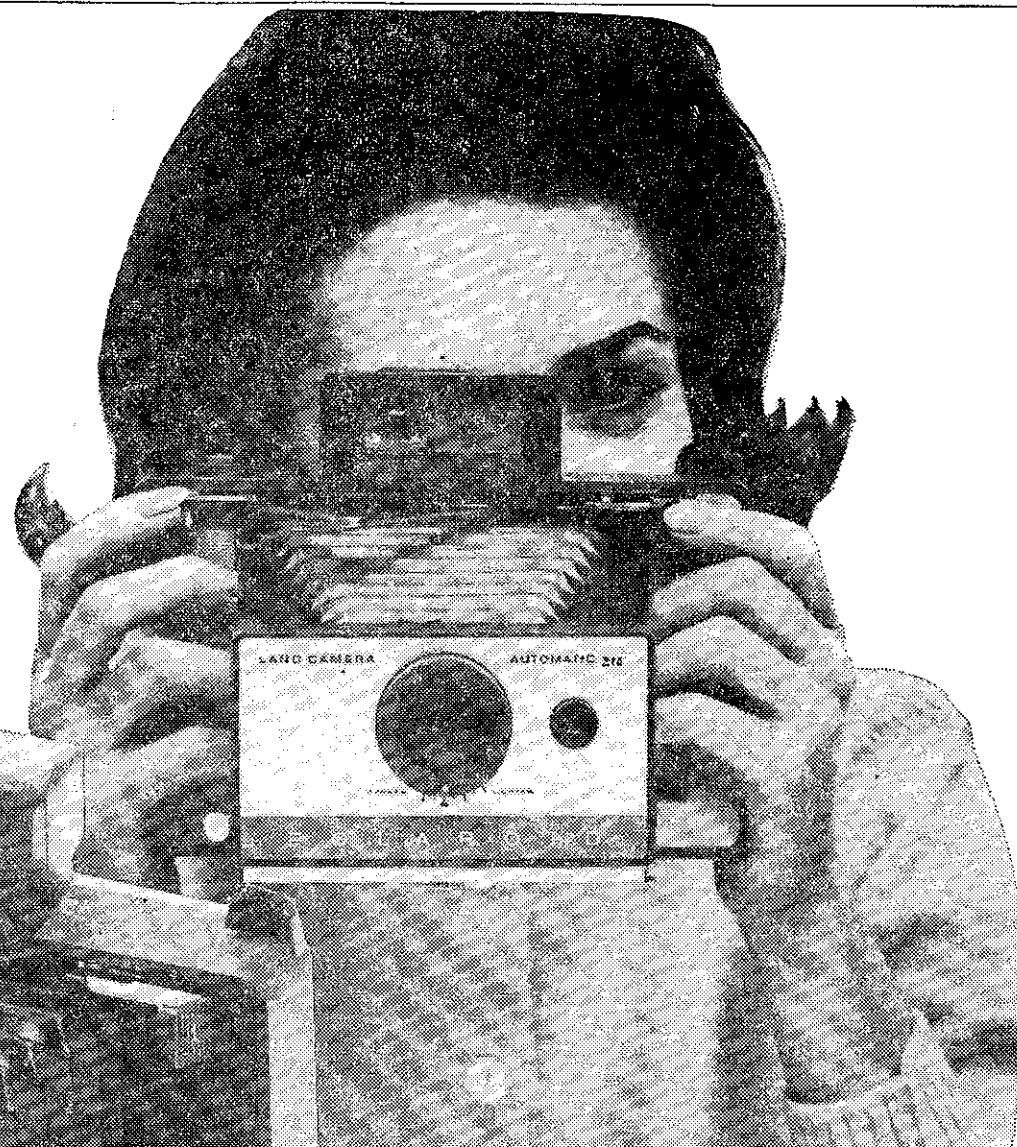
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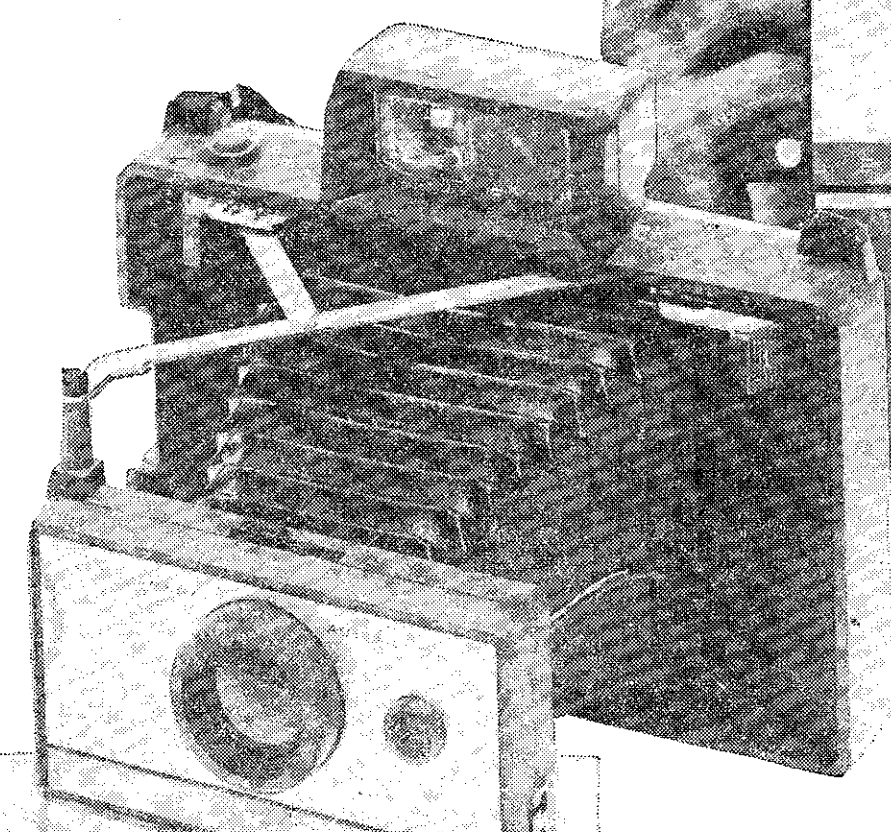
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NATIONS—From Page A1

# Fighting Said Halted in Jordan

deadline was not met, the Soviet Union might begin to supply the Arab nations with replacement weapons and spare parts.

Canada proposed what could be an entering wedge for a new United Nations presence in the Middle East by offering a resolution to empower the president of the Security Council, with the assistance of the Secretary General, "to take the necessary measures to bring about full and effective compliance" with cease-fire resolutions.

### Council Adjourns

But Communist countries, which previously called for urgency, now found there was time. Bulgaria objected to immediate consideration of the Canadian resolution and the Council adjourned, probably until Thursday morning.

Although the Canadian move can be explained by practical necessities, the Soviet Union has discouraged new peacekeeping authorizations ever since it accused the late Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of exceeding his mandate in the Congo under a Security Council resolution passed in 1960.

There has been no discussion in public of what sort of U.N. peacekeeping machinery may be needed now that the Emergency Force has been disbanded upon Egyptian demand. One Western Ambassador said, however, that it would be unreasonable to expect Israel now to go back to the



United Press International  
**PEACE TALK**—At the United Nations, Russia's Nikolai Fedorenko, lighting pipe, confers with Egypt's Mohamed Awad el-Kony, at Security Council emergency meeting.

status quo before the fighting.

Other Western diplomats were interpreting the sudden discovery of an emergency as essentially an effort to divert attention from Moscow's diplomatic setback here Tuesday night. The Soviets then agreed to an immediate cease-fire call without mention of any drawback. That was coincident with the rout of the Arab armies. That cease-fire did not have a deadline and was not observed.

Some observers thought it possible that the Russians were warning Israel not to push her victory too far. By implication, this could also be a warning to the United

States that too-sweeping Israeli terms could compel more direct Soviet action.

Nevertheless, most assessments hold that the Soviet Union has behaved cautiously in the Middle East and has been trying to cut its losses in surprise and dismay at the Arab reverses.

### Soviet Delays

Fedorenko dragged his feet for nearly three weeks against any sort of Security Council action in the crisis. After the fighting erupted, he continued to insist that a cease-fire be coupled with a demand for a withdrawal as of June 4—a proviso favoring the Arabs.

A simple cease-fire resolu-

tion could have been passed Monday morning. At that time, eight countries were agreed—the U.S., Britain, Canada, Denmark, Argentina, Brazil, Japan and Nationalist China.

But Fedorenko insisted on withdrawal. France, which could have supplied the ninth vote to pass the resolution if there were no veto, also demurred.

Not until after two days of intensive consultations did Fedorenko agree last night to the unadorned cease-fire. Yet today he suddenly demanded an urgent Council meeting, with the only result that the Council now "demands" instead of "calls upon" governments for compliance as in last night's resolution.

He accused Council President Hans Tabor of Denmark of permitting too much time for a recess. Tabor reminded him dryly that a recess Monday lasted 11 hours—by implication because of Soviet tactics—and that the start of today's meeting had been delayed twice at Fedorenko's request.

### Egypt Charges Repeated

In the discussion today, Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed el-Kony repeated accusations that the United States and Britain had aided the Israeli "aggression" with aircraft. "Time will again reveal the falsehood" of categorical denials of collusion, he asserted.

El-Kony recalled the "connivance" among Israel, Britain and France in the 1956 Suez campaign.

American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg vigorously rejected el-Kony's charges, repeating his offer of last night for a U.N. investigation. The British Ambassador, Lord Caradon, made a similar denial and offer.

Golberg also bridled at el-Kony's complaints of a "hysterical attitude" in New York toward Arab countries and at his expression of resentment at the press for "all kinds of intimidation."

Such accusations come in poor grace, Goldberg noted, when American embassies in Arab countries are being sacked because of "falsehoods" spread by the govern-

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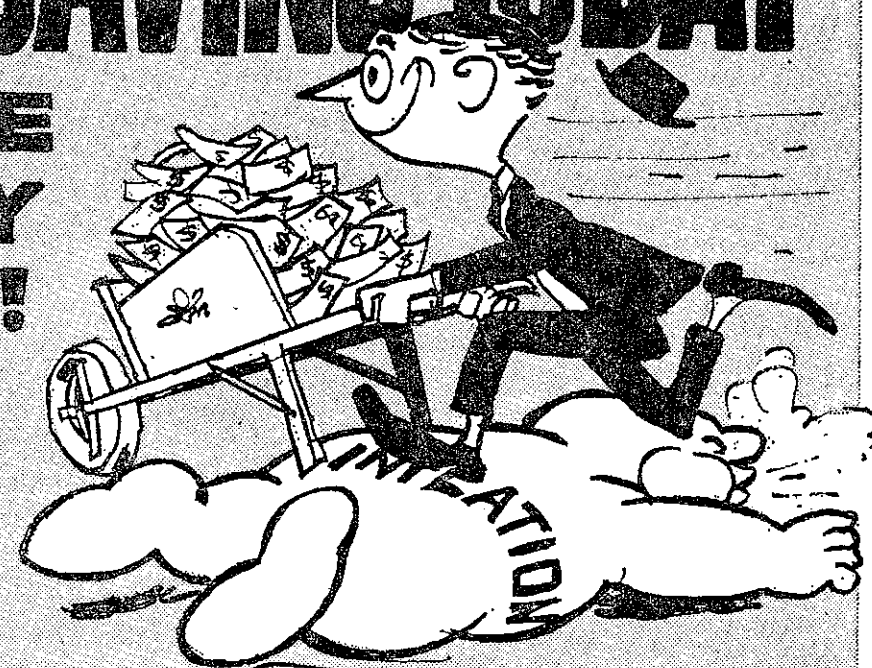
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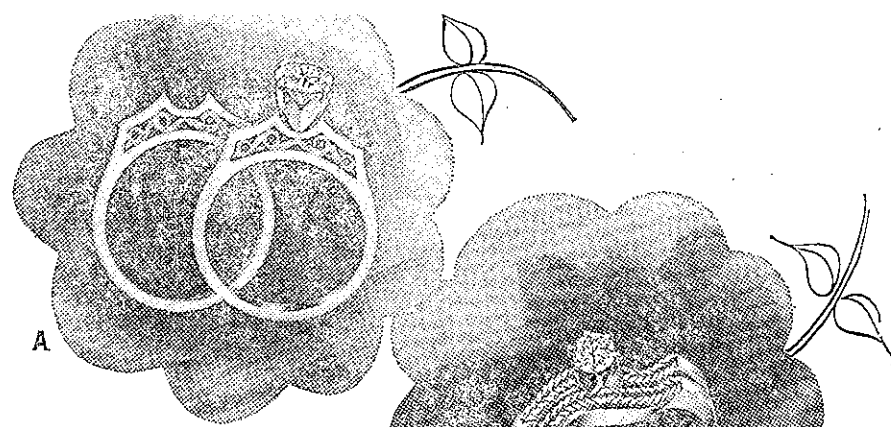
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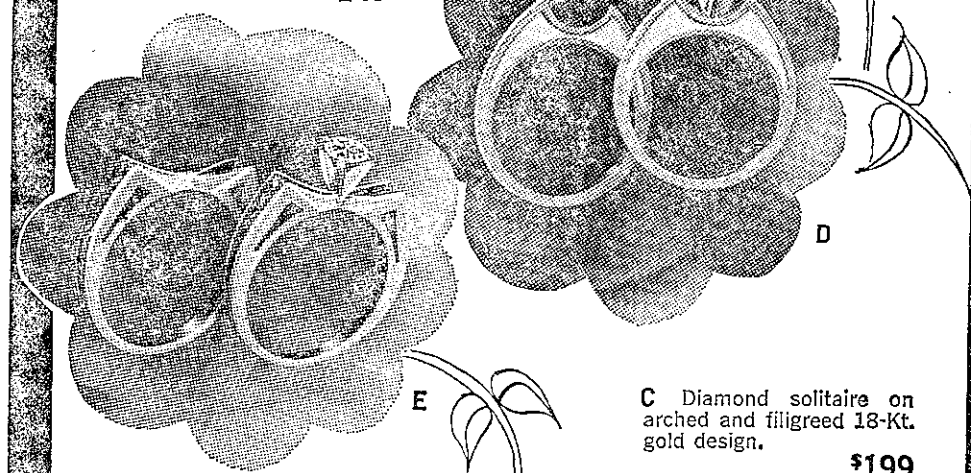
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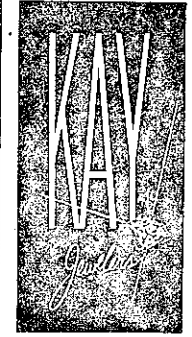
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reported to the Security Council that Israeli forces had occupied the headquarters of the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice commission this morning. The United Nations protested.

An Irish officer of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization was killed today on a road between Kuneitra and Damascus, Thant said. Total casualties suffered by the Indian contingent of the U.N. Emergency Force from Israeli attacks are nine missing. One Brazilian UNEF soldier also has been killed. The Council adjourned ten minutes before the 4 p.m. deadline it had put on the war.

Sister Testifies  
On Ruby's Mind

DALLAS, Tex., June 7 (AP)—Jack Ruby's sister testified today that Ruby's mind snapped two weeks after he was convicted of killing Lee Harvey Oswald, the man the Warren Commission says assassinated President Kennedy.

Eva Grant testified at a probate hearing in which the family seeks to void an amendment to Ruby's 1950 handwritten will. "He thought they were going to get us all. The Nazis," Mrs. Grant said. In a note scrawled on a piece of scrap paper, Ruby told then Deputy Sheriff Norman Hooten he wanted him to have his diamond ring, a diamond encrusted watch and a suit of clothes. Hooten filed the will as a codicil to the 1950 will in which Ruby left everything to two sisters and a nephew.

Falling Plane Kills 9,  
More Than Bombings

Washington Post Foreign Service TEL AVIV, June 7—The shooting down of a Syrian bomber Tuesday over Israel apparently resulted in more casualties than Syria's total bombing effort.

The plane, an Ilyushin, was shot down by an Israeli fighter over a coastal village about midway between Haifa and Natanya before it had released its bombs. It fell near a gasoline station and exploded. Nine Israelis were killed as well as the plane's pilot and co-pilot.

In general, Syrian air attacks have been minimal and in the last two days have declined almost to nothing.

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# Israel's Campaigns: 1956 and 1967

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Israeli military leaders have an expression for the strategy they believe accounts for their success in the Sinai campaigns of 1956 and 1967—Ha Gisha Ha Akifa.

This expression means "the indirect approach"—the strategy of no set strategy. Instead the idea is to find weaknesses in the enemy's positions and then exploit them rather than follow a pre-written battle plan.

While there are striking similarities in the Sinai campaigns of 1956 and 1967, there are also striking differences.

Both times paratroopers were used to secure Sharmel-Sheikh at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula and armor was used to wrest control of the roads in the north.

But airpower in 1956 did little except provide ground support while in 1967 Israeli planes won air superiority the first day by attacking enemy air fields.

The 1967 campaign went far easier, especially in the area around Gaza, than even the Israelis expected. Here are the two Israeli Sinai campaigns compared, with some current battle reports still fragmentary.

1956 1967

## Major Combatants

Israel, Britain, France vs. Egypt  
Israel vs. Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Syria

## Chief Causes

Nasser's nationalization of Suez Canal; Israeli border incidents; Russian arms sales to Egypt.

Nasser's blockade of Gulf of Aqaba; Israeli border incidents; removal of U.N. peace-keeping force from trouble spots.

## How Started

Israeli transports flew into Sinai, crossing the border at 4:20 a.m. (Israel time) on Oct. 29. Transports dropped paratroopers at Kala at Anahal, a sandy stretch of roadway 90 miles west of Israel. The road goes through the crucial Mitla Pass guarding Port Tewfik on the Canal.

Shelling from Gaza on Israel claimed by Israel, followed by Israeli claim that hostile aircraft showed up on radar at dawn Monday, June 5. Israel sent up its fighters, bombing bases in Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. Israel armor moved into Sinai.

## Battle Highlights

Britain and France began their air attacks on Egypt Oct. 31 and began landing troops in Canal Zone Nov. 5.

Israelis and Jordanians clashed on Israel's eastern border, making a two-front war.

### First Day—Oct. 29

Israeli paratroop battalion dug itself in, waited for brigade of other paratroopers moving overland to link up short of Mitla Pass.

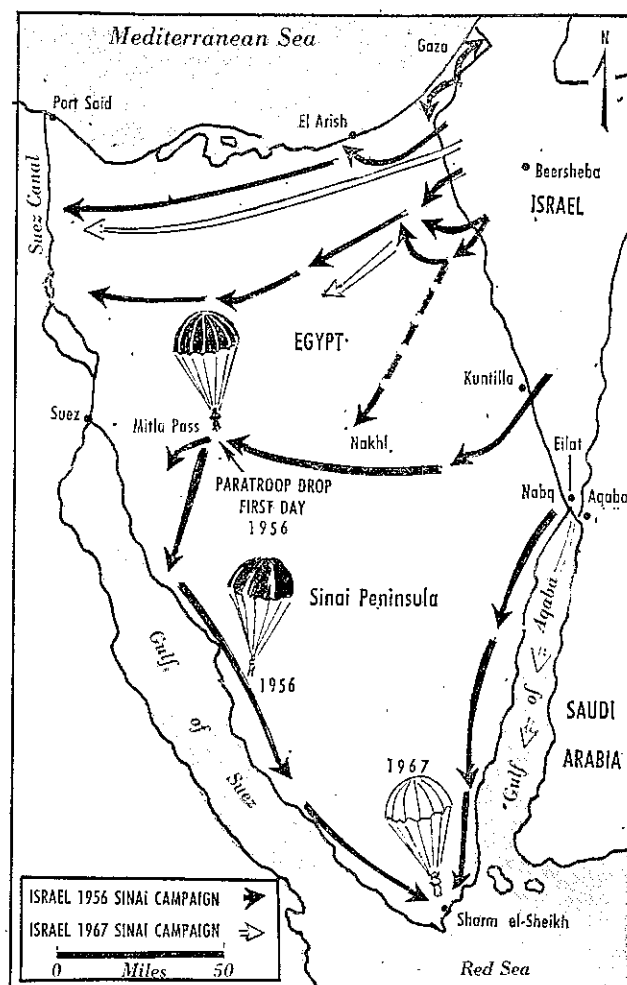
### First Day—June 5

Israeli jets, principally French-built Mirage 3C and Mystere fighter bombers, hit enemy airfields—claiming to have destroyed 374 planes, most of them on the ground. This gave Israel air superiority from D-Day on.

Brigade took Kuntilla on Sinai border as it moved westward toward the pass, despite breakdown of much of its armor in sand. Force paratroopers at the pass.

Israeli armor grabbed Khan Yunis, denying Egypt the coast road running between the Suez Canal and Israel. This cleared the way for Israeli armor to push Egyptian forces back down that same road to the Canal.

Israeli forces moved against Rafah—control point for the coast road to the Canal.



The Washington Post June 8, 1967

## 1956

**Second Day—Oct. 30**  
Paratrooper column moving overland took Nakhl and then linked up with battalion poised for attack on Mitla Pass.

Battle continued to rage around Rafah near El Arish and other points in area controlling access to east-west roads through Sinai.

### Third Day—Oct. 31

Israel gathers its forces for assault on Mitla Pass; continues to battle for control of roads in northern half of Sinai.

While crucial battle shapes up over Rafah, other Israeli forces race to the Canal and then pulled back 10 miles, observing British, French lines.

## 1956: The Fourth Day

Israeli forces take Mitla Pass after fierce fight, thus breaking through the big obstacle in front of Suez at the southern end of the Canal.

Rafah fell, the crucial battle in the Gaza Strip.

## 1967

**Second Day—June 6**  
Israeli's gained control of roads leading to Canal; repulsed Egyptian forces near Eilat by dropping paratroopers, tying down an estimated 200 Egyptian tanks so they could not protect canal from Israelis advancing along shore road.

### Third Day—June 7

Israeli paratroopers land at Sharm-el-Sheikh supported by torpedo boats on Gulf of Aqaba. Israeli forces seize Sharm-el-Sheikh, thus break blockade at the Strait of Tiran.

Israeli armor, racing along the coast road after rounding up thousands of prisoners, near the Canal.

While fighting continued sporadically in the Gaza area and other points nearby, this was the critical first 100 hours of the Sinai campaign. Sharmel-Sheikh was taken Nov. 5 and a cease-fire was called Nov. 6 at 12:45 a.m.



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pass. Israeli forces moved against Rafah — control point for the coast road to the Canal.

Canal and Israel. This cleared the way for Israeli armor to push Egyptian forces back down that same road to the Canal.

Suez at the southern end of the Canal. Rafah fell, the crucial battle in the Gaza Strip.

campaign. Sharmel-Sheikh was taken Nov. 5 and a cease-fire was called Nov. 6 at 12:45 a.m.

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# Rusk Now Hopeful on Mideast Stability

By Murrey Marder  
Washington Post Staff Writer

In a cautious assessment of the Middle East situation, Secretary of State Dean Rusk reported to the Senate yesterday that the present crisis may be converted into long-range stability in the area.

Rusk, at an unusual, closed meeting at the Capitol, attended by 61 Senators, conveyed the impression that Israeli successes in the war are bound to bring major readjustments of power relationships in the Middle East. Several Senators styled Rusk's report encouraging; others cautioned against undue optimism.

As Senators related their conclusions from the secret session, the conflict has pro-

duced a setback to Soviet prestige among Arab nations that relied on Russian weaponry; it puts Israel in a much more demanding bargaining position; and it raises the likelihood for the fragmentation of Arab power.

For the United States, as Senators recounted Rusk's report, the continuing crisis creates special opportunity for a long-range solution to balance Arab and Israeli interests in a pattern of new stability.

Formidable obstacles were forecast, however, not only in achieving the cease-fire that again proved unattainable yesterday, but in permanently disengaging the opposing forces.

All Senators were invited to the briefing, which was presided over by Sen. J. William

Fulbright (D-Ark.), a leading critic of Administration policy in Vietnam. Rusk was asked to appear at another meeting today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which Fulbright heads.

### U.S. Accomplishment

President Johnson is reported to be convinced that the greatest American accomplishment in the crisis so far has been through private diplomatic exchanges with Soviet leaders. It is said to be the President's position that this diplomacy kept the crisis from escalating into a risk of World War III. Officially, the White House continued to avoid any direct confirmation of the President's exchanges of messages with Soviet Premier Kossygin.

United States diplomatic relations with the Arab nations, however, have been left in a shambles. Seven nations officially have informed the United States of a break in relations: Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Sudan, Yemen, Mauritania and Lebanon.

The United States held out an olive branch yesterday for limiting the ruptured relations, or repairing them as soon as possible. State Department Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey said "we particularly regret" that the breaks in relations "were based apparently on a misinterpretation of the United States role in the Middle East conflict."

The diplomatic breaches followed Egyptian charges that American and British aircraft aided Israeli forces, which Washington and London furiously denied. Discussions are under way to determine whether the Arab nations might agree to some level of diplomatic representation.

Among Senators who listened to Secretary Rusk's report at the Capitol and asked questions afterward, one recurring Senatorial theme was said to be "don't back down on support of Israel."

Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) afterward expressed belief the crisis is "probably over the hump" and that Egypt's President Nasser "is on the skids in the Arab world, if not at home."

But Fulbright said, "The crisis isn't over. An opportunity is presented by which wise diplomacy may work out an effective settlement."

### Red Strategy Questioned

Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.) commented, "I don't see how the Russians, sophisticated as they are, got themselves so far out in support of the Arabs."

Longtime airpower advocate Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.)

said, "This is possibly a major improvement in the world situation for the United States, since Israel is our best friend in that part of the world." Said Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.): "The sense of world crisis is over, but the basics still remain to be worked out."

But Sen. Jacob K. Javits (D-N.Y.) cautioned: "It is possible to start a new arms race even under a cease-fire. The U.S. has to do everything possible to make this a cease-fire and not just a rest period."

Sen Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) said Rusk told newsmen that normal U.S. shipments to Israel, and Soviet shipments to the Arab nations, have not been interrupted. He said Rusk reported no indication, however, that the Soviets were replenishing weapons the Arabs lost in the war.

### Rep. Ford Warns U.S. Against New Egypt Aid

United Press International

House Republican Leader Gerald Ford yesterday denounced as immoral any suggestion that the U.S. resume aid to Egypt as part of a "package deal" to bring peace to the Mideast.

At the same time, the House GOP Campaign Committee accused the Democrats of helping the Arab war effort by insisting two years ago that the United States send wheat to Egypt.

"There's an old saying that armies travel on their stomachs," the campaign group said. "Thanks to the Democrats, Nasser's army is traveling on our wheat."

Ford, who told a news conference he believed the Johnson Administration had been "caught napping" by the crisis, said he had "no concrete information" on resumption of U.S. assistance to the Nasser regime.

"But there have been rumors that this might be part of a package deal," the Michigan Republican said.

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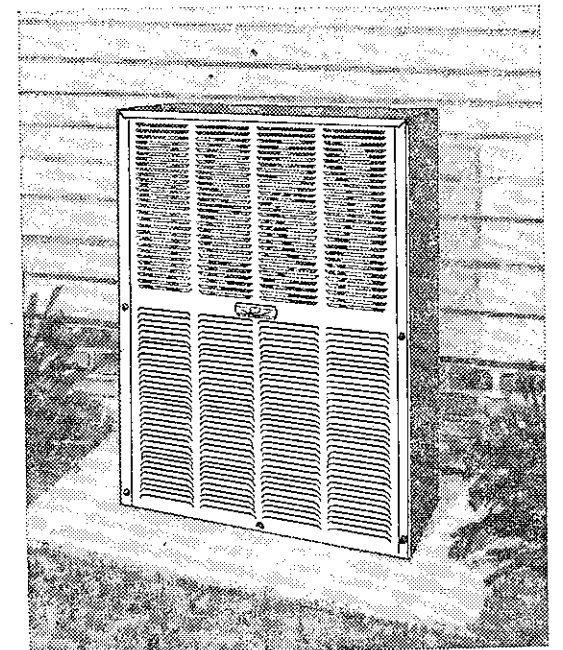
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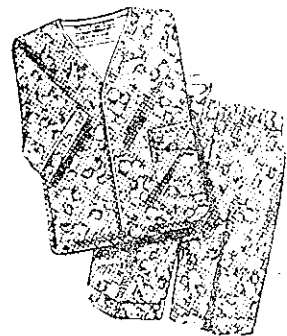


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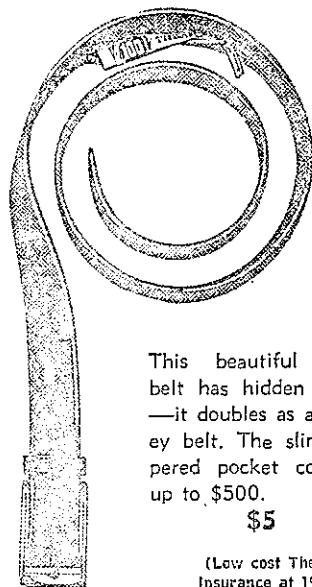


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## U.S. Moves To Assure Oil For Troops

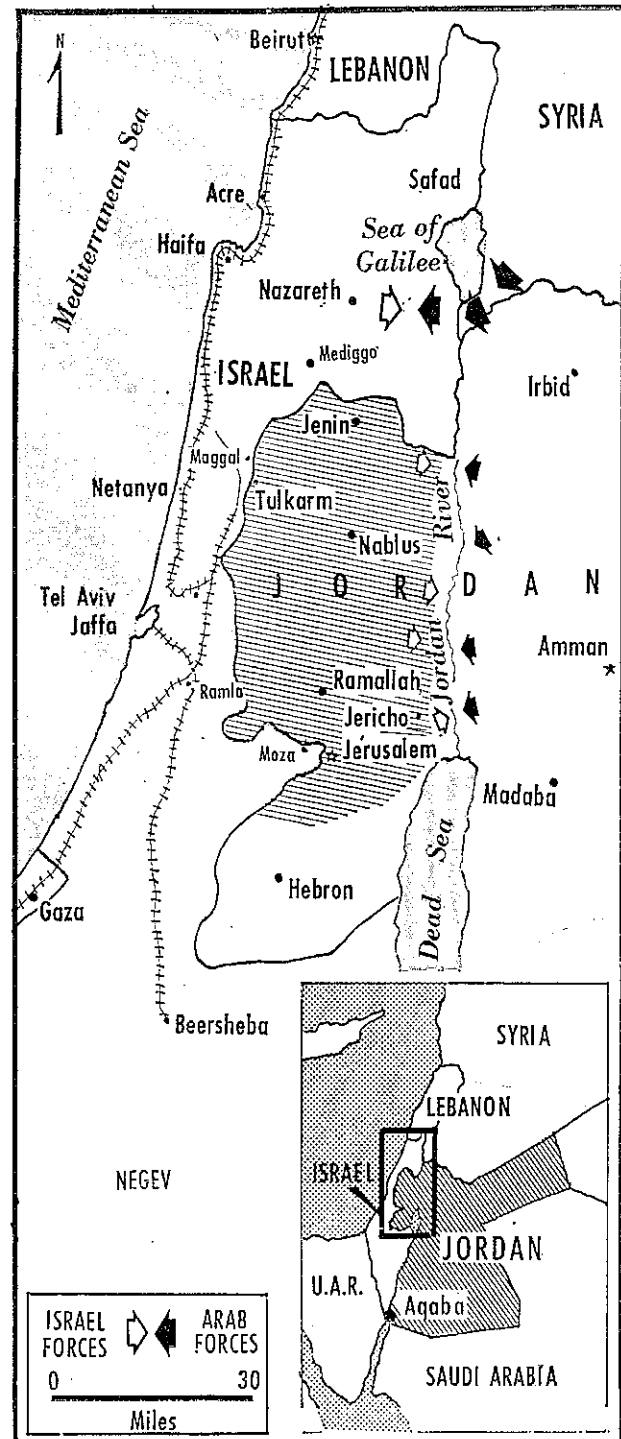
Associated Press

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara ordered into immediate effect yesterday contingency plans "that will as-

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# Israelis Pray at Wailing Wall as Old City Falls



The Washington Post June 8, 1967

**WAR IN NORTH**—The shaded area represents roughly, territory in Jordan that Israel claims to have occupied. Farther north, Syria said it had driven Israelis back in Galilee. This report was not confirmed in Tel Aviv.

## Jordan Announces Truce With Israel, Says Hostilities Ceased on Deadline

Jordan broke Arab "unity" at 2 a.m. local time (8 p.m. Tuesday EDT).  
 Eleven hours later King Hussein broadcast an appeal to Jordanians to "kill the enemy wherever you find them, kill them with your bare hands or even with your teeth and nails. We will fight to the last breath, until we face God. We will wash this holy land with the last drop of our blood."  
 Half a day after Jordan's decision, it announced that it was continuing to fight because of "Israeli aggression." But late last night Israelis at the United Nations said they had been informed of Jordan's acceptance and hostility

From News Dispatches  
**JERUSALEM, June 7**—The Israeli officer stood among his sweaty men in the heat of the mid-morning and radioed back the news.  
 "I am in possession of the Temple Mount—I repeat—I am in possession of the Temple Mount."  
 His report brought on a wave of jubilation in the Israeli sector of Jerusalem. For the first time in 19 years of their nation's independence, Israelis could go and pray at the Wailing Wall which Jews revere.  
 Around him, the Israeli troops continued to mop up the remaining pockets of Jordanian resistance in the old walled city inside modern Jerusalem. Israelis said Arab snipers were firing from buildings sacred of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.  
 But by midday the Israelis were claiming the old city was theirs.  
 As officer at the Wall directed the operation, dozens of his unshaven soldiers crowded down to the Wall. Robert Toth of the Los Angeles Times reported that slouched campaign hats, helmets and yarmulkas bobbed in supplication as the men wailed ecstatically, their machine guns and bazooka barrels swinging in time to their bows.  
 At the Mandelbaum Gate—for almost two decades the passageway for tourists moving between the Israeli and Jordanian sectors, a bearded rabbi dressed in the uniform of a paratroop brigadier general blew the shofar (ram's horn) to signify that once again Jews could pray at the Wailing Wall.  
 Later the rabbi, Shlomo Goren, chief chaplain of the Israeli armed forces, went to the Wall and led the Israeli troops in the mincha, the midday prayer.  
 The 60-foot high wall of large stones is believed to be the only remaining part of Solomon's Temple, destroyed

by the Romans in 70 A.D. The term was coined by gentiles because one ritual is the recitation from the Jewish Book of Lamentations.  
 "God is with us," Rabbi Goren told the soldiers. "I speak from the Wailing Wall—the remnant of our holy temple. This is the day we have longed for."  
 As he spoke sporadic sniping was heard in the Old City. Along the streets, white flags of surrender hung from many houses in compliance with Israeli orders.  
 But the joy among the Jews was undiminished. There was even laughter, shouting and dancing in the streets in the quarter inhabited by ultraorthodox Jews, normally known for their quiet deportment.  
 Scores of elderly men wearing the prayer shawls of the orthodox approached army officers at the Mandelbaum Gate and asked if they could go to the Wall to pray.  
 They were told to wait until the last resistance had been ended.  
 The Wall was visited at separate times by Prime Minister Levi Eshkol and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. Gen. Dayan, in a statement recorded in the Old City said that the Jews will never again be parted from their ancient capital.  
 The wall stands just below the Mosque of Omar on the Dome of the Rock. Atop it fluttered Israel's blue flag. Within its brilliantly blue-tiled walls, there was a dark coolness. The only damage was a broken plate glass window at the entrance. An Israeli soldier moved slowly across the flowered designs of the red oriental carpet, sweeping up the splinters of glass.  
 The drive into the old city began at 5 a.m., when after three hours of silence, mortars opened up on Jordanian positions and the air was filled with clank of heavy armored columns and the chatter of small arms fire.  
 There was no immediate estimate of damage to holy shrines. But there was a hole plainly visible in the 16th Century Lion's Gate. Large sections of the Christian quarter of the Old City were blanketed in white smoke, including the area near the Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre over the tomb where Christ's body is believed to have been placed.  
 The Israeli Army sealed off the holy places of all religions and troops were put as guards at them.  
 Prime Minister Eshkol called in the chief rabbis of Israel and the heads of all religious communities and said, "You may rest assured that no harm

from taking any countermeasures within the city."  
 Yuval Elizur, in a special report to the Washington Post, reported that Israeli authorities had taken into custody the consular representatives of five Arab countries.  
 The five diplomats were Ahmed Elmolla, consul general for Egypt; Abdul Rohman El Kautja, consul general of Iraq; Mahmoud Zaarur, vice consul of Syria; Nasrat Ali Naim, another member of the Egyptian consulate, and Dr. Tawfik Hassan Wafsi, director of the Jordanian bureau of the Arab League.  
 The five had sought asylum in the Belgian consulate in the Old City but as the Israeli army advanced they were taken to the Ambassador Hotel and later placed in the custody of Israeli police. They have asked to be transferred to either the Red Cross or the United Nations.  
 While the fight for the Old City was going on, the Israelis also moved against the Jordanians holding out on Mount Scopus, a former Israeli enclave to the north of the city.  
 Through the night the Arab positions had been pounded by intermittent artillery barrages. Joe Alex Morris Jr., of the Los Angeles Times reported that the morning attack began at 8:35 when four Israeli planes flew in low over the Mount dropping two canisters of napalm each on the old British barracks, setting them on fire.  
 Next came an intense artillery barrage, followed by an infantry advance up the hill which met little resistance. By 10 a.m. the Mount was in Israeli hands.  
 Soon after Israeli heavy guns opened up on the new section of Arab Jerusalem north of the walled city. But the barrage did not appear to quell the heavy Arab sniping from the area.  
 The shells fell around the National Hotel where several dozen Arab families have taken refuge in the basement.  
 The Israeli troops also moved further eastward on the road to Jericho, the direction in which the Jordanian military and civilian officials fled.  
 One Israeli newsman said that before the fighting for the Old City began he had seen swarms of Arabs clustered in front of French and Armenian churches and institutions, begging shelter.  
 The American consulate on the Arab side of the city suffered heavy damages during the shelling Monday and Tuesday. Three shells hit the building and small arms fires smashed windows and wrecked at least two consulate cars. All the consulate staff were reported in good condition



Schlomo Goren, chief rabbi of Israeli forces, blows shofar at the Wailing Wall.

ISRAEL—From Page A1

## Tel Aviv Recites Its Victories

ties to be fought. But I believe we are winning."  
 The sweep across two fronts east and west has moved at a faster pace than Israel's lightning four-day victory in the Sinai in 1956.  
 Rabin declared: "We have caused total disruption to the Egyptian army and delivered a great blow to the Jordanian army. We have taken most of the relevant parts of the Sinai Peninsula, and practically all the West Bank of the Jordan is in our hands."  
 By tonight, the Israelis said, three columns of armor and mechanized infantry had penetrated deep into the Sinai, and a northern thrust along the rail line on the Mediterranean coast had reached the village of Rumania, 18 miles away from, and in sight of, the Suez Canal.  
 A center column, which encountered savage tank fighting Tuesday, had broken through to Bir Gafgafa, a settlement on the Sinai's best highway about 55 miles from the Canal, Israel claimed, and the southern column had reached Mitla Pass about 60 miles from the Canal.  
 Rabin said the Egyptian forces were trying to regroup behind their second line of defense, the Canal's west bank.  
 On the eastern front, in the great bulge of Jordan that pushes into Israel, the military claimed victories of

17 were added on Tuesday and 14 more were claimed today. The Israelis will not report their own losses.  
 The box score of destroyed planes, mostly Soviet, according to Hod, looked like this:  
 Thirty-one TU-16's, heavy bombers; 29 Ilyushin 28's, medium bombers; 14 of the new Sukhoi 7's, fighter bombers; 145 Mig 21's, the fast fighter interceptors; 105 Mig 17's, the slower version; 27 Mig 19's, a faster model of the 17; 28 Hunters, the British interceptors used by Jordan; 8 Antonevs, a heavy troop carrier; 31 Ilyushin 14's, a troop transport; 16 Soviet helicopters of the MI 6 and MI 4 variety and a handful of other planes.  
**Only 60 Hours**  
 This was the balance sheet for 60 hours of warfare. It is a triumph that apparently surpasses Israel's victory 11 years ago not only in speed but in scope. Israel did not have the British air force providing an umbrella this time. As Rabin said: "All this has been done by Israeli defense forces alone, with what we have here, without anything or anybody else."  
 Rabin, an informal 45-year-old who describes himself as a Sabra, or native-born Israeli, said that his casualties were relatively light. Earlier in the day, Labor Minister Yigael Allon, the hero of the 1948 War

ualties are one-quarter of what was expected and they are in the hundreds."  
 The Israeli chief-of-staff, tieless, his olive shirt rolled up above the elbows, sporting only two ribbons and paratrooper's wings, said simply: "The Israeli soldier is a very good soldier. He has got the will to fight, the understanding of what he is fighting for, the courage to fight and the training to fight."  
 News agencies reported these other developments:  
 The Israeli communique announcing that it would comply with the U.N. request for a cease-fire said: "At the meeting of the Ministerial Committee of the Prime Minister's office Wednesday, the Israeli Defense Minister and chief of staff reported on the military situation and declared that the Israeli defense forces had attained their objectives in reaching the hills of Hebron and the Jordan River.  
 "They are now in control of the Sinai Peninsula as well."  
 "The Ministerial Committee under government authority has decided to request the foreign minister to inform the United Nations of the Israeli government's agreement to a cease-fire on the condition that the countries concerned should also announce their

Associated Press

dan's acceptance and hostilities had ceased at the deadline, 4 p.m. EDT, Wednesday. The initial Jordanian response was to the first U.N. Security Council resolution, the one that did not carry a deadline.

This was the sequence of events:

Premier Saad Jumaa told newsmen that the decision to accept a cease-fire was made after consultation with the Arab joint command and relayed to the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East and to U.N. Secretary General U Thant.

The message was sent Thant

blood." Hussein, 31, also said that the Jordanian forces "are waging a battle for all Arabs everywhere," and appealed to other Arab countries for help. [United Press International reported from Rome that authorities there sealed off Rome's Ciampino military airport Wednesday night amid reports that Hussein was planning to leave Jordan by air and would refuel in Rome en route to London. There was no confirmation from the British Foreign Office that Hussein was flying to London.] Half an hour after Hussein made his broadcast, Jumaa an-

reports yesterday: A Jordanian military communique said Jordan forces had fallen back and were holding a second line of defense "after abandoning certain positions on the front line." It declared the troops were "causing heavy losses to the enemy in lives and equipment." An earlier communique admitted enemy forces had been able to occupy "certain Jordanian areas during the last 24 hours," but added, "Jordanian forces were able to resist in other areas following enemy concentrated attacks on the whole front."

may rest assured that no harm of any kind will be allowed to befall the religious holy places." Jordan, Eshkol said, had kept the Old City to itself in violation of the 1948 U.N. truce settlement. He accused Jordan of "deliberate attempts to shell synagogues, hospitals, Talmudic academies, the presidential residence, the Hebrew University, the Israel Museum and the center of government. "Taking into consideration the sanctity of the city, and in accordance with our policy of avoiding injury to the civilian population, we refrained

that pushes into Israel, the military claimed victories of a comparable order. Army spokesmen said the Old City of Jerusalem, which had been held by Jordan, was pierced by Israeli troops this morning. By nightfall, they said, there were no organized Arab units left. But Israeli soldiers were fighting block by block and house by house to clear out Bedouin snipers. Elsewhere in the Jordan Valley, Rabin said, all the important and historic towns in the west have fallen. He named Ramallah, Nablus, Jenin and Jericho. "What about Hebron?" a voice shouted. "Don't worry," Rabin answered with a smile.

the countries concerned should also announce their agreement to the cease-fire as well."

**EGYPT—From Page A1**

# Troops Pull Back, but Cairo Rejects Truce

tle reports encouraging to the Egyptians. One communique said Egyptian planes attacked an Israeli tank force in the El Khatmia region of Sinai and "destroyed a major part of its units and exterminated a large number of its troops." Ten Israeli Mirage aircraft were also reported shot down in an air battle over the Suez Canal.

[In announcing the withdrawal to second lines in

Sinai, the communique again accused the United States and Britain of sending their planes into battle on Israel's side. The withdrawal took place in view of "continuous air raids in which foreign planes took part," the Cairo Radio broadcast said.] It appeared today that the charges of U.S. and British intervention, which have been denied by both governments in the strongest terms, originated yesterday

with King Hussein of Jordan. The editor of the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahrām, in stating that the intervention was beyond doubt, quoted Hussein as telling by telephone Nasser yesterday, "U.S. planes struck my home with rockets." The editor, Mohamed Hasanein Heykal, claimed that Hussein identified the planes on radar screens.

[News agency reporters stationed on the U.S.S. America in the Mediterranean reported that no planes with bombs had taken off from the carrier or from here sister ship, the U.S.S. Saratoga, since the war began Monday. [Cairo Radio, monitored in Beirut, charged today that 75 American aircraft took off from Wheelus Air Force Base in Libya and returned "after fulfilling their mission of backing the Israeli aggression."]

On the diplomatic front, President Nasser today received Soviet Ambassador Dmitri Pojedaev and Communist Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua. Radio Cairo said Nasser gave Pojedaev a note for Soviet Premier Kosygin. Egypt asked for and received a postponement of a meeting of Arab foreign ministers which had been set for Kuwait on Thursday. No reason was given by the Cairo government.

[Cairo Radio, monitored in Beirut, said the Sudanese government decided today to conclude a joint defense agreement with Egypt. The Radio said Sudan also decided to close Khartoum airport to British and American planes.] United Press International said one of its Cairo correspondents today visited the American Embassy, which was reported last night to have been stormed and burned. The correspondent found no damage and only a relaxed police guard at the Embassy.

Patrick Seale, in a special dispatch to The Washington Post from Beirut, offered this analysis:

Arab sources here pose two questions. The first concerns President Nasser's

own future. He is not expected to give up. He has rejected the Security Council resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire. But can he regroup and rearm his army, rally the situation on the home front and survive to fight again? Or will a new political order with new policies emerge?

A second and related question is whether Cairo's charge that Britain and America colluded with Israel will stick. Will the Arabs believe the accusation? The answer to this question could greatly affect the future course of Arab development. It could determine whether the Arabs now seek escape in fresh slogans and mystification or whether they are prepared to face the new situation with realism and discipline.

At this stage, the following tentative conclusions may be drawn:

First, Nasser's prestige has suffered a terrible blow from which it may not easily recover unless his army stages a dramatic military comeback. Second, it is still far from clear whether the war will soon be over or whether, under Nasser's leadership, a new type of long drawn-out guerrilla effort can be organized.

Third, the immediate future of the Arab world is likely to be decided by a contest between two rival trends. On the one hand are the extremists who, believing that they were "stabbed in the back" by Britain and America, will now go all out to destroy Western influence and interests.

The second trend will seek to lead the Arabs away from the slogan-fed hopes of the past decade to the hard and undramatic path of social and economic development.

**The Octopus**

On a military map, Jordan's West Bank looks as if it had fallen into the clutches of an all-embracing octopus. Two Israeli columns swooped down from the north, another from the west and a third from the south to converge on Nablus. From there, a force struck eastward to the banks of the River itself. Most of the Jordanian Army and an accompanying Iraqi division were captured, Rabin said.

But the day's most stunning feat was performed by the small vessels that sailed down the Gulf of Aqaba from Eilat. Military spokesman said that when the craft reached Sharm el-Sheikh at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula they merely hoisted the Israeli flag and the Egyptian garrison promptly fled.

Israel has been fighting this war to reopen the Strait that Sharm el-Sheikh controls as well as to remove the Arab threat from its borders.

**The Air Victory**

Israel claimed an astonishing score—441 planes destroyed in three days. Air Force Commander Mordecai Hod, a balding, mustacheoed brigadier who said he was too excited to speak English clearly although he did, said: "Now I can say that the Israeli pilots are the best in the world."

The Egyptian Air Force, he claimed, was almost destroyed in the war's first three hours on Monday. Then the Israeli pilots, whose average age is 23, inflicted heavy blows against the Syrian and Jordanian air fleets as well as the two squadrons of planes contributed by Iraq.

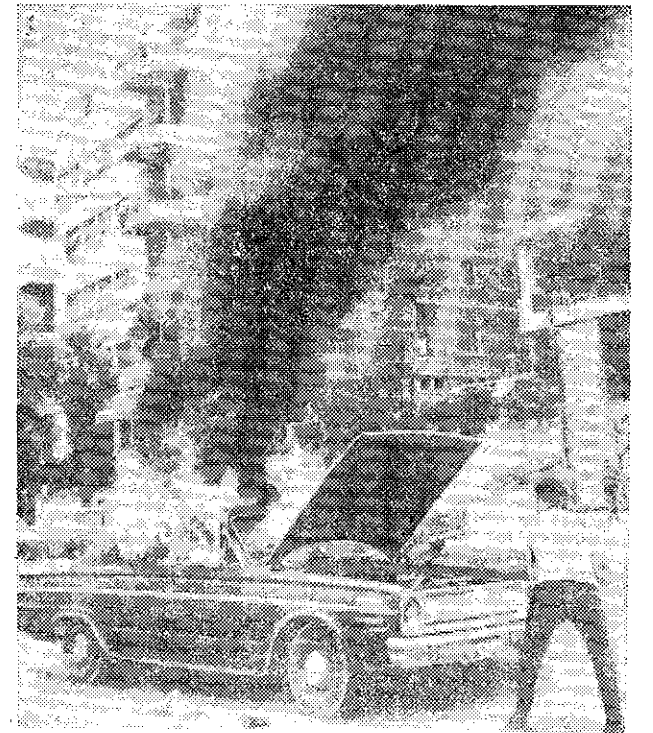
In the first day alone, Hod claimed, 410 Arab planes were destroyed, 350 in less than three hours. Another

Labor Minister Yigael Allon, the hero of the 1948 War for Independence, told The Washington Post that "cas-



Associated Press

**AT WALL—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, right, meets in Jerusalem with Brig. Uzi Narkiss, Israeli commander of Central Front. They are at Wailing Wall.**



Associated Press

**BEIRUT SCENE—A car burning yesterday outside the U.S. Embassy was torched by Arab nationalist youths, who fired five American cars in a demonstration of anti-Americanism. Mass exodus of American nationals from Beirut via airlift continued.**



Associated Press

**In Amman, Jordan, smoke towers from Israeli air strike on Monday.**

# Envoy Admits Israel Fired First Shot

**Seized Egyptian Order Revealed Massive Arab Attack Foreseen**

The Israeli Government released what it said was a captured war order last night in an attempt to show that Egypt had planned a massive attack on Israeli territory.

The order allegedly was written by Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amar, deputy supreme commander of the Egyptian Armed Forces, issued June 2, and then captured when the Israeli's took El Arish.

Amar is said to have told his troops that Israel might attack Egypt before Iraqi forces could become effective on the Jordan front.

"Accordingly," Amar is quoted as declaring, "I have prepared my plans and given orders to prepare operations. I call on each one of you to fight with the greatest strength . . . Our objective will be to destroy the principal armed forces of Israel. Our armed forces can do this with the tremendous resources at their disposal . . ."

Manchester Guardian

LONDON, June 7 — Israel's Ambassador in London, Aharon Renez said freely at a meeting of members of Parliament tonight that Israel fired the war's first shot.

But Renez insisted that the Israeli government possessed conclusive evidence from intelligence reports and radar that Egyptian forces were massing for a full-scale attack.

He argued that a tiny nation like Israel had no alternative but to act in this way when an attack was imminent.

He also said that Israeli aircraft had flown out into the Mediterranean in order to approach Egyptian airfields from the west rather than the north.

He added that Syrian forces had now begun to launch substantial attacks across their border with Israel. He predicted that these attacks would lead to important counter-attacks.

## U.S. Gift Wheat Hits Snag in Morocco

Reuters

CASABLANCA, Morocco, June 7—A U.S. freighter unloading gift wheat for Morocco was blocked in the harbor here today after the longshoremen's union launched a boycott against ships of countries aiding Israel.

## Traffic Jams Slow Advance Of Israelis

By Patrick Massey  
Reuters

WITH ISRAELI FORCES, June 7—Israeli forces pushed into Egypt in such strength Tuesday that traffic jams soon built up in the Sinai desert.

Columns of troops and supplies struggled over dust tracks.

Trying to pass returning vehicles on the narrow tracks often reduced the convoys to a crawl. Standing here, a few miles inside the Egyptian border, an almost stationary line of Israeli trucks could be seen winding their way to the horizon.

Ahead of them, Israeli forces battled ahead through the key junction town of Abu Ageila. Artillery boomed out, sending dust and smoke drifting back across the desert.

The victories reported by Israel in the first days of fighting clearly had sent the morale of troops soaring. They waved, laughed and shouted jokes from the trucks taking them up to the front.

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# THE GRAVE THREAT TO WORLD PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

A STATEMENT BY

## George Meany

PRESIDENT

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

June 1, 1967\*

**AMERICAN LABOR** is deeply disturbed by the grave threat to world peace in the Middle East.

Soviet machinations over the past year are the primary cause of the dangerous deterioration of the situation in this pivotal area. Instead of striving for an Arab-Israeli understanding, the Soviet government has armed Nasser for aggression and led him to expel the UN peace-keeping force and to violate the freedom of the seas which is indispensable to world peace. On the very day (May 22) that Moscow notified Turkey that ten Soviet warships were to sail from the Black Sea through the Dardanelles and into the Mediterranean, the Egyptian dictator announced his closing of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping.

Aided and abetted by the USSR, Nasser is frantically rallying all Arab countries for a war to destroy Israel. He has boasted before the Egyptian National Assembly that "the Soviet Union stands with us in this battle." We have here the voice of Nasser, but the

waved, laughed and shouted jokes from the trucks taking them up to the front.

The vehicles in which they rode ranged from armored half-tracks to hurriedly converted trucks mobilized for the war.

One truck loaded with supplies carried the only partly painted-out name of a Tel Aviv laundry. Another loaded with infantrymen was still faintly advertising its former owner's ice cream.

Coils of barbed wire and a few scraps of jettisoned equipment were all that remained of the Egyptian's presence.



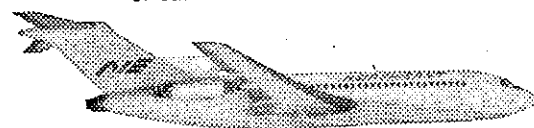
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with us in this battle." We have here the voice of Nasser, but the hand of Brezhnev.

Realizing the gravity of the situation and the urgency of free world preparations to meet the crisis, American labor welcomes President Johnson's timely declaration that: "The United States considers the gulf to be an international waterway and feels that a blockade of Israeli shipping is illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace." We support the President's unequivocal reaffirmation of the policy pursued by his predecessors, Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy, that "The United States strongly opposes aggression by anyone in the area, in any form, overt or clandestine."

American labor favors the President's policy of utilizing all diplomatic channels, inclusive of the UN, and seeking combined efforts by the maritime powers to secure a just settlement of the present crisis in the Middle East. However, the Soviet government and its Communist bloc would make a fatal error to assume that our country's exhaustive diplomatic efforts for a just peace mean that the United States would, in the process, become exhausted and appease aggression by accepting actions which President Johnson has appropriately branded "illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace."

Were Nasser and his masters permitted to succeed in their aggression, not only Israel but a number of other Middle Eastern countries—Arab lands—would also lose their national independence under the guise of so-called Arab national unity. Then the USSR would finally succeed in its drive to take over the entire Red Sea—Arabian Peninsula-Persian Gulf Region and to deny the free world access to its energy resources. Such a conquest would be the springboard from which the Soviet rulers could move to take over the mineral resources of South-Central Africa.

In the present critical situation, Israel is the first target of Soviet aggression by proxy (Nasser). Clearly, Israel is not the only or last target of this aggression. The freedom and security of our country, of the entire free world, are the real and final target of the Communist aggressors.

...

\* Since this statement was issued, the situation in the Middle East has taken the grave turn it has emphasized.

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**The British View**

# Hopes for Eventual Settlement Linked With Arms Embargo

By Karl E. Meyer  
Washington Post Staff Writer

LONDON, June 7—In looking beyond battle reports, well-placed observers here saw a glimmer of hope today for a general Middle Eastern diplomatic settlement that could be accompanied by an East-West agreement to restrict arms sales to the area.

Even the most optimistic acknowledgment that two major uncertainties remain after the third day of the Arab-Israeli war, namely the longer-range Soviet response to the conflict and the shape of future Arab regimes in Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

Nevertheless, government circles were already debating what might be the optimum outcome of the diplomatic moves that are certain to follow Israel's swift and apparently decisive victory on the battlefield.

From the British viewpoint, these would be the desired components of a negotiated settlement:

- Guarantees of access for Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba — this time ironclad — accompanied by

## Hong Kong Lauds Glee Club

HONG KONG, June 7 (AP)—The University of Michigan men's glee club won Hong Kong newspaper praise today for "versatility," "vigor" and "musical ability."

"For a group of nonprofessional musicians," the South China Morning Post said, "they have achieved a high standard of performance and authentic sense of style, imparted no doubt by their distinguished and highly experienced director, D. Philip Duey." The Post's music critic was commenting on the glee club's Tuesday night concert here.

similar assurances of rights of innocent passage for Israeli ships through the Suez Canal. In the British view, Egypt has defied international law in restricting innocent passage through both waterways.

- Creation of an effective United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization with explicit assurances that the body could not be peremptorily evacuated on the demand of either Israel or an Arab state. Britain believes that any U.N. force or supervisory body should be stationed on both sides of the Arab-Israel border, a step that Israel in the past has opposed.
- A Great Power agreement to limit arms shipments to the area and thereby prevent a recurrence of the costly and perilous arms race that contributed to the present conflict. To be meaningful, any such agreement would have to include the Soviet Union.

On the question of territory, British observers call attention to explicit disclaimers by Israel that it seeks new frontiers. But it is felt that demands for border adjustments and possibly the unification of Jerusalem will inescapably arise now that Israel is occupying contested areas.

Some observers feel that Israel would be sensibly acting in its long-range interests by making an offer to repatriate at least some Palestinian Arab refugees as part of a peace settlement.

Unless there are some concessions by Israel, in this view, the Soviet Union could not reasonably be expected to collaborate in any guarantees that could bring relative stability to the region.

These other developments were reported in London by news agencies.

Foreign Secretary George Brown said Britain had gotten no response from Washington or Moscow on its call on a suspension of arms shipments to the Middle East.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Brown commented,

"In this situation it makes it very difficult for Britain to maintain the suspension of supplies we have already unilaterally imposed." Prime Minister Wilson yesterday announced a 24-hour halt in British arms shipments while his government tried to persuade other nations to do likewise for a longer period. There was no report today that Britain had resumed arms shipments.

A London newspaper, the Evening Standard, reported today that Maj. Gen. Abdel Murtaji, commander of Egyptian forces on the Israeli front, had taken command of

## Jordan Fire Shatters Window by Chagall

Reuters

TEL AVIV, June 7—A stained glass window, the work of the French-Jewish painter Marc Chagall, inside the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem was smashed by the Jordanian shelling during the fighting for the city.

The window was one of 12 by Chagall which decorate the synagogue in the hospital. The hospital is in the Judean Hills to the west of the city.

all the country's armed forces and that this "suggests that a full-scale military coup may have taken place in Cairo last night."

Egypt's information office here called the report "scurrilous . . . utterly ridiculous and without foundation."

## French Policy

# Official Says Aim Is 'Lasting Coexistence'

By Waverley Root  
Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, June 7 — Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville today explained to a subdued National Assembly the motivation behind France's position of neutrality in the Middle East crisis.

The reasons are by now familiar—the predominant objective of preventing the extension of a conflict which risked developing into a clash on a world scale between the great powers; the maintenance of France's ability to talk to both sides and thus be able to play the role of arbiter; and an ultimate aim of reaching a final settlement in this area so that "Israel and her neighbors can find the means for lasting

coexistence, and establish the genuine peace which so far has always eluded them."

During the crisis, De Murville said, de Gaulle and the Government had maintained permanent contact with the Soviet Union. Information Minister Georges Gorse later amplified this disclosure by saying that on June 5 and 6 de Gaulle had been in personal contact with Soviet Premier Kosygin several times by means of the "green telephone—the French equivalent of the red telephone."

Guy Mollet, premier when France and Britain were allied with Israel in the Suez crisis of 1956, expressed the regret of the opposition that in a matter of such gravity the Assembly was being permitted

neither to debate the issue nor to vote on it.

He challenged President de Gaulle's statement of a week ago that France was committed to no nation. He read the French declaration of 1957 supporting free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba, and cited the Soviet-supported definition of aggression as including blockades, "How can you say that France is not committed?" he asked.

When Mollet said that in France "an immense majority will not accept the disappearance of Israel," there was heavy applause from both government and opposition benches.

It was in fact government realization that French opinion is overwhelmingly pro-Israel that caused it to refuse a public debate which might have invalidated France's

claim to objectivity, and consequently prevent her from assuming the role of mediator.

## Women to Serve On Fla. Juries

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 7 (UPI)—Women will be serving on Florida juries the same as men from now on, in accordance with new legislation signed today by Gov. Claude Kirk.

Until now women could serve on Florida juries only if they volunteered.

The exceptions: Women with children under 18 may be exempted from jury service. They may also be excused if they are pregnant.

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# Oil Boycott Of U.S. Grows

From News Dispatches

Mauritania yesterday severed diplomatic relations with the United States, in protest against alleged American support of the Israeli war effort.

Egypt, Syria, Algeria, Yemen, Iraq and Sudan broke relations with Washington Tuesday.

All except Egypt, Algeria and Mauritania ended diplomatic relations with Britain for the same reason. Egypt and Algeria broke relations with Britain earlier, when they supported Rhodesian independence from Britain.

Lebanon announced it was withdrawing its ambassadors from London and Washington, and asked that the American and British ambassadors leave Beirut. The move downgrades the respective missions from embassy to legation status, and does not represent a complete break in diplomatic relations.

Three more Arab oil producers yesterday said they are cutting off oil supplies to nations allegedly helping Israel in the war. The announcements by Saudi Arabia, Libya and Bahrain did not name the United States or Britain specifically.

Tuesday, Kuwait, Iraq and Algeria cut off oil supplies to the United States and Britain, while Lebanon and Syria closed oil pipelines that run through their territories.

### Mauritania

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania—Mauritania broke off relations with the United States and ordered the American ambassador to leave the country within two days.

An official announcement said relations were severed following a Cabinet meeting.

Peace Corps members and all other American citizens also were ordered expelled from the country. This Islamic republic is bordered by Algeria, Mali, and Senegal.

### Sudan

KHARTOUM—The first Sudanese troops left to join Egyptian forces fighting Israel.

The Sudanese Cabinet withheld any decision on signing a defense agreement with Egypt or other Arab countries, informed sources said. President Ismail El-Azhari

squadron of Soviet-designed Mig-21 jets left for the Middle East battlefield, the Algerian news agency APS reported.

Algeria announced it has stopped all exports to the United States and Britain because of their alleged "collusion" with Israel against the Arabs.

At the same time, the government said it is banning all exports involving firms working with American or British assets.

### Yemen

ADEN — Yemeni businessmen decided to boycott all American and British manufactured goods in protest against alleged Anglo-American support for Israel in the current war. Sana's Radio reported.

### Iraq

BAGHDAD — Iraq said it will not abide by the U.N. Security Council's call for a ceasefire in the war with Israel.

A statement by Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Ismail Khayrallah, broadcast by Baghdad Radio, pledged to continue support for Iraq's Arab brothers, with all its resources.

The General Workers Federation in Iraq asked workers at Iraqi sea and airports to boycott ships and planes of the United States and of all countries which take part in "the Zionist aggression" against the Arab states.

The official Iraq news agency said in a dispatch from Basra that authorities there Tuesday refused to load a British oil tanker and ordered it to leave Arab territorial waters.

### Libya

TRIPOLI — American and British citizens made plans to leave Libya in the wake of mob attacks on their embassies.

Thousands of Arab youths besieged the American and British Embassies Monday during a daylong rampage through the capital. The mobs overturned and burned cars and set fire to Jewish shops.

[In Washington, the Defense Department said 20 transport planes were en route from bases in Europe to Libya, where they would stand by in



Associated Press

Israeli troops enter the town of Gaza. Photo was taken by Israel Army and released yesterday.

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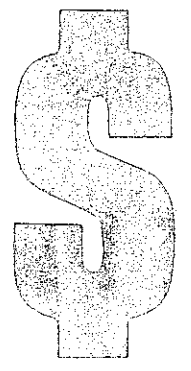
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tions with the United States and Britain will be followed by stiffer measures if they continue to support Israel.

Both embassies were under police guard, following the burning of the American Club and stoning of the embassies.

**Algeria**

ALGIERS — Algeria's \$73 million pipeline from its Sahara oilfields to the Mediterranean port of Arzew near Oran has been broken, reliable sources reported. The 500-mile-long pipeline was cut in two between the desert towns of Ghardaia and Ouragla.

It was not immediately known how the pipeline was broken.

Meanwhile, an Algerian

case evacuation became necessary for the 8900 Americans living there.]

**Japan**

TOKYO, Japan rejected an Arab appeal for support in the Middle East war and urged the Arab states to accept the U.N. cease-fire proposal and reopen the Suez Canal.

Ambassadors of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Algeria, Sudan, Lebanon and Kuwait called on Foreign Minister Takeo Miki and asked for Japanese support against Israel.

Miki, at a news conference afterward, said he replied that Japan can take no sides because she is dedicated to world peace both by her constitution and by national sentiment.



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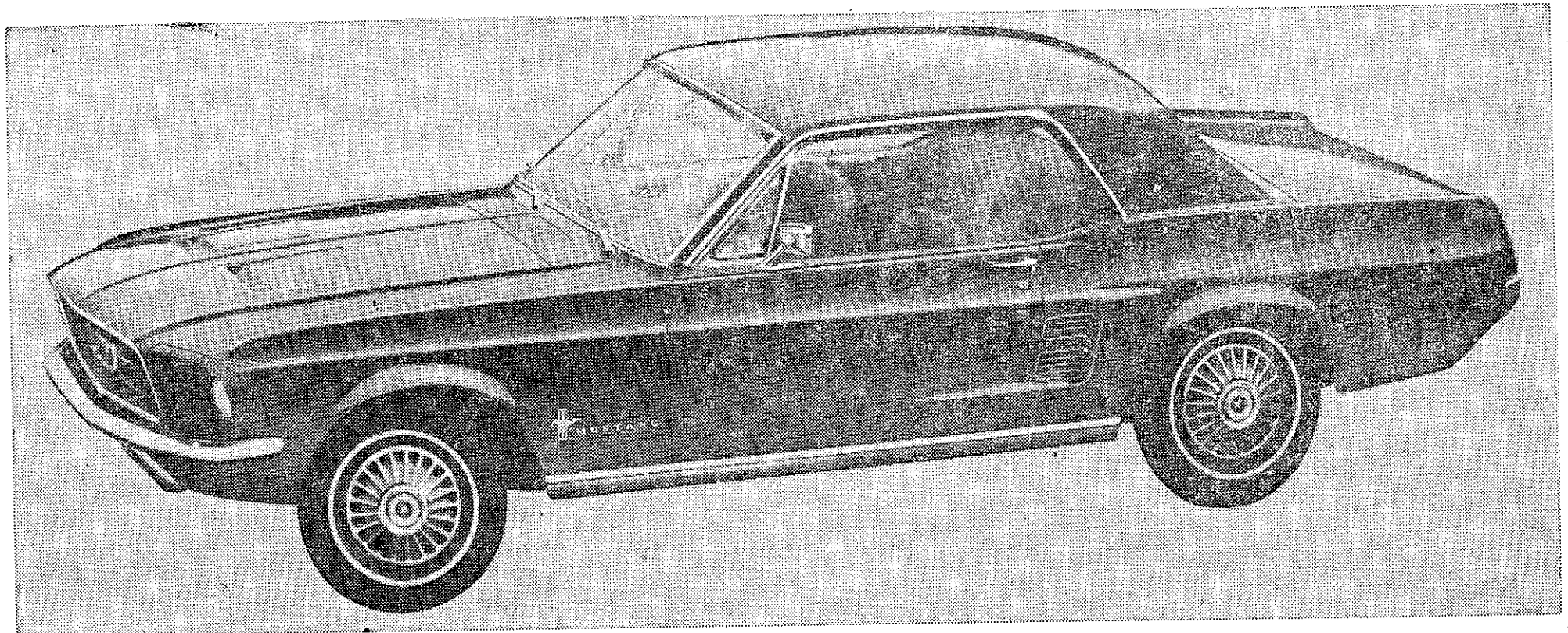
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## Mid-East Peace

Peace remains to be secured in the Middle East, in the wake of the stunning military triumph of the armed forces of Israel. Once again this small country has removed an immediate military threat to its existence; but it must be enabled to look forward to something better than a chance to fight for its survival every ten years.

Unless the underlying political problems of the Middle East are now dealt with in a creative and inspired way, the crisis of the past few weeks will recur. And if it does recur, no one can predict the outcome. There can be no guarantee that the great powers will not be drawn into a conflict that this time they wisely avoided by their prudence and restraint and that they so narrowly escaped by reason of the sheer fortunes of war.

Israel has demonstrated its willingness to pay what it must pay for its survival. But a people of 2 million souls, in the midst of 40 million hostile neighbors, faces no happy prospect. It has demonstrated that it can maintain its existence by sheer force of arms—and perhaps it can do that again and again. But the political and social and economic costs of living in a state turned into a permanent garrison are very high indeed. No doubt it could maintain its existence by appropriate guarantees from friendly nations to whom it is bound by ties that can never be dissolved. But life for an Israel state that was a mere extension of Western military power thrusting into the midst of an Arab world would be both dangerous and demeaning.

There is only one way out for Israel. It must, with the help of the whole international community, by some diplomatic means or other, achieve a condition of real peace and cordiality between itself and its Arab neighbors. More must emerge from this crisis than a restoration of the status that existed heretofore. The spectacular military triumph, in which Israel may take justifiable pride, will avail but little unless it is the means of winning from its neighbors an acknowledgment that Israel exists, with all the sovereign rights and privileges that go with full nationhood.

Egypt, on its part, surely must now be satisfied that the flame that has been lighted in Palestine is not to be extinguished by military force. This is not to be a full-fledged country, a nation in being, and it is a country that puts such a high value upon its continuity that it is not going to submit tamely to any threat, however formidable. Israel is a stubborn fact of life.

At the same time, Israel must face up to the facts of life that confront it—the necessity for removing, so far as they can be removed, the ancient resentments and discontents, the justifiable and understandable anxieties, frustrations and humiliations of the Arab past.

Every country in the world stands in the cultural debt of Egypt and Israel. That debt must be repaid in better coin than the arms with which they may destroy each other. Now is the time for this country, and other countries who have been enriched by the inheritances they have received from Jew and Arab, to draw upon their economic, political and diplomatic resources to help Israel

variation in districts for five years when 10 per cent is accepted as the right standard to prevail after the next census?

The harsh reality is that the bill before the Senate would relieve 26 states from enacting re-districting bills which ought to be passed. Before sending the measure to conference the Senate should substantially narrow its permissible inequalities between districts and once more close the door to gerrymandering.

## Emergency-Strike Bill

The President's bill to settle the railroad shop-craft dispute was a bitter pill for the Senate to swallow. No one likes settlements imposed by the Government. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved the bill 14 to 2 and the Senate passed the measure 70 to 15 only because they had no reasonable alternative. We surmise that a large majority in both Congress and the country is in agreement with Secretary McNamara that a railroad strike at this time would be unthinkable. The Senate merely faced up to what must be regarded as a national necessity.

The decision in the House is not likely to be different. Chairman Harley O. Staggers of the House Commerce Committee has said that Congress could just do nothing. But if his Committee or the House should follow that irresponsible suggestion, some political careers would doubtless be jeopardized and the image of Congress would be sadly tarnished. It seems highly improbable that the House will take upon itself direct responsibility for the calamity of a nation-wide railway tie-up in the present circumstances.

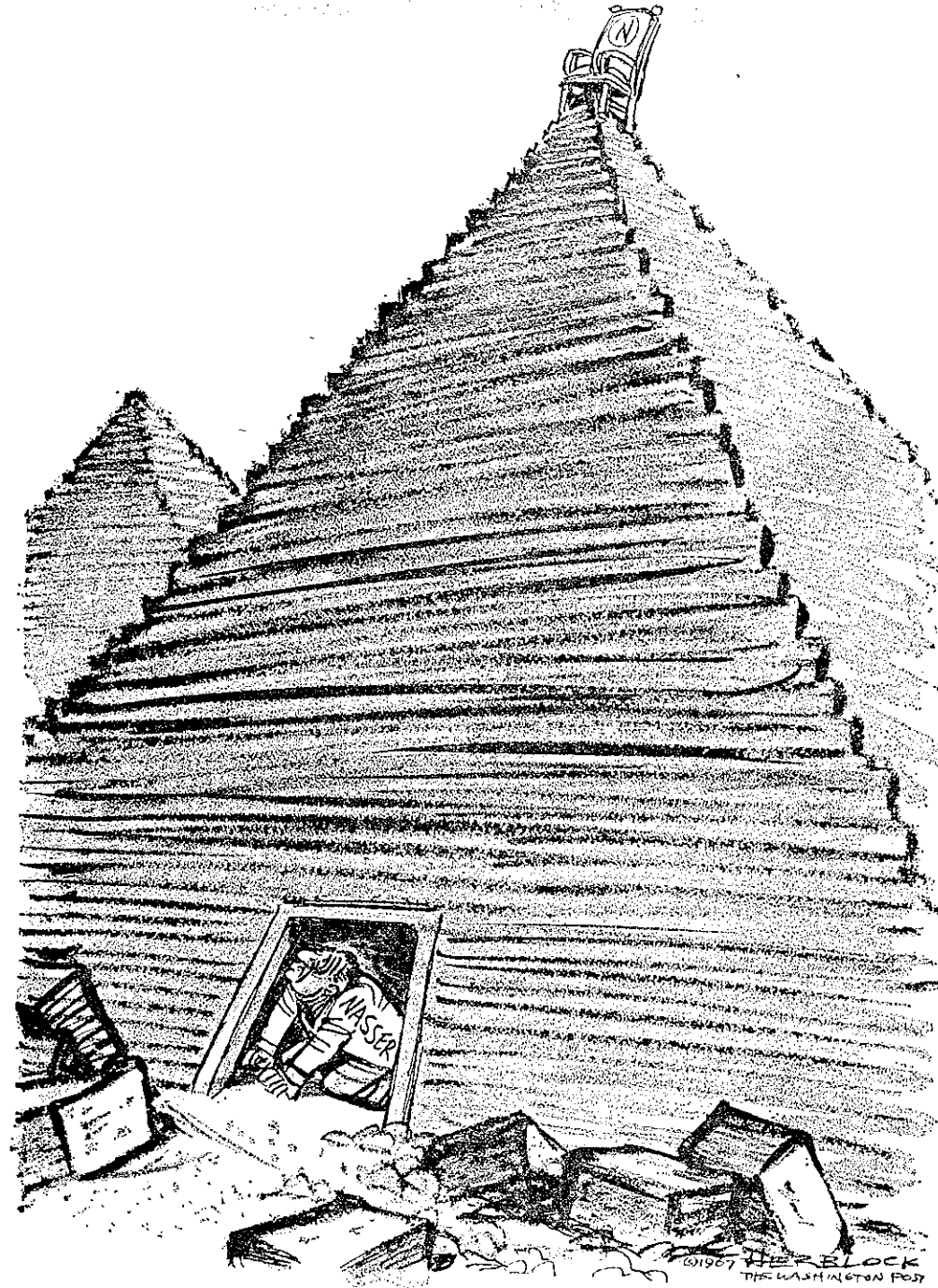
The chief issue before the House is not the protection of collective bargaining. In this instance, as Secretary of Labor Wirtz has acknowledged, "collective bargaining has fallen flat on its face." The issue is one of saving the country and the people from incalculable losses because of the breakdown of collective bargaining for which they are not responsible.

We think the settlement formula put forward by the Administration is fair to both sides and will have a minimum impact on the principle of free collective bargaining. It substantially extends the bargaining and mediation processes. The Government will go several extra miles to bring the disputing parties into agreement. If all efforts for a voluntary settlement should fail after 90 extra days of trying, the recommendations of a board of experts would go into effect for two and a half years unless a prior settlement were reached by the parties.

The only safe course is prompt enactment of the bill without risking a new crisis when the existing strike ban expires on June 19. We think it is unfortunate that the bill applies to only this one dispute, but its enactment will at least avert a crisis now and put other groups on notice as to what they must expect if they permit their disputes over wages and working conditions to reach a point where a national emergency is threatened.

M. N. L. ? D. W.

## The Man Who Wanted War



## Letters to the Editor

### "Curious Silence"

There is a curious silence in our American streets today.

Where are the marchers, demonstrators, placards, mothers with babes in their arms? Where is all the lofty, moral activity happening today?

After two thousand years of being pilloried, degraded, smashed into the dirt again and again, Jews fled from the worst pestholes on this planet seeking a place to rest, a place to remain. They turned to a dusty speck of land, a grain of sand in a vast desert—the home of their ancestors. There is no outcry against the injustice of this handful of people, clinging precariously to a pitiful outcropping of rock called Israel, surrounded by hostile and aggressive multitudes whose one stated aim is the destruction of this tiny state.

Israel wants peace, she can have that too." In these terms, peace must include Israel's willingness to forego its dream of "ingathering" and to be the "spokesman for all Jews everywhere"—in short, expansion will not be possible. Additionally, it must include an Israel sensitive to the political and human rights of its Arab neighbors—a nation that seeks genuinely to become a part of the Middle East rather than an enclave with special rights and privileges granted and protected by the West. If Israel cannot accept such a relationship, then the alternative is likely to be the tragic war that neither Israel, the Arabs, the Soviets, nor the United States want or can afford.

An Israel abiding by U.N. resolutions and at peace with its Arab neighbors can be the

### Unknown Arrangement

Mr. Novak and Mr. Evans stated in their column on Sunday, June 4, printed in *The Washington Post*, that Mr. Stokely Carmichael is or was living in my apartment. In the interest of accuracy Mr. Carmichael is not, nor has he ever lived in my apartment.

I would be honored to have him as guest, but as of now neither he nor I have any knowledge of such an arrangement. If he needs a place to live he would be welcome at my apartment.

JULIUS W. HOBSON.  
Washington.

### Non-Existent Parallel

I was glad to read in Mr. Marquis Child's column in the May 26 issue of your paper

## New York Lottery: A Winning Idea?

By Leroy Aarons

Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK—Zap! They're off. The long-resisted, denigrated, castigated New York State lottery is in operation. At 12:01 Thursday photographers coaxed a blond housewife out of a bar at the Americana Hotel and got her to pose buying the very first \$1 lottery ticket. "I expect to win," said the blond.

So do thousands of others, if the first-day onslaught on the 4000 lottery booths in banks, motels and hotels throughout the state is any indication. The stakes range from a top prize of \$100,000 down to \$150. Once a year, some lucky winner will get a \$250,000 super-bonus-prize—an idea dreamed up by Gov. Rockefeller as a device to stimulate interest in the lottery.

Interest leads to principal, and that is what the state is banking on. It is hoping to sell 3 million tickets a month, or \$360 million worth a year. Subtract 30 per cent for prizes and 15 per cent for expenses, and that leaves \$198 million net, all of which, under the lottery law, is to go to education.

BUT nobody is sure how much money is going to come out of it, which makes the whole thing something of a gamble, since Rockefeller has fed a percentage of the lottery winnings into the educational budget in advance.

The entire concept of education being dependent on gambling is repugnant to a lot of people (among them editorial writers of *The Washington Post*). Rockefeller himself once called the lottery "the most retrogressive taxation you can get."

He yielded reluctantly, however, when the voters approved a lottery referendum by a vote of 3 to 2 last November. In the ensuing months the lottery machinery was pieced together by a bipartisan coalition that included leaders of both houses of the legislature and Rockefeller himself.

Here's how it works: Lottery tickets will be sold at a cost of \$1 each at hotels, motels and banks, and eventually state and local government offices. There will be 240 prizes monthly, totaling \$300,000 for every \$1 million of tickets sold; 15 awards ranging from \$100,000 to \$5000 and 225 awards ranging from \$1000 to \$150. (First drawing is July 20.)

The monthly drawings will be based on a complicated system that combines horseracing and fish-bowl drawings. Briefly, a group of slips representing races run at specified tracks during the previous week will be placed in a "race drum." One slip will be drawn to select the race on which the winners are to be determined. Prizes will be awarded according to the post positions of the win-place-show and fourth-place horses in that race.

Lottery publicity is a matter of vital concern to the state. In order to realize the annual \$350 million take it is counting on, each man, woman and child resident of the state would have to purchase 18 tickets a year—a large order. Of course, this figuring does not take into account lottery players from out of state.

Nevertheless, the state has tried hard to make the lottery attractive. Original-



## Long May It Wave

Fervor for the flag of the United States need hardly entail contempt for the Constitution. Both are symbols of the United States—of its majesty and of its freedom. And there need be no incompatibility about respect for both of them. But the legislation to punish defilement of the flag just approved by a House Judiciary subcommittee would protect a physical piece of cloth while ignoring the real meaning of the Republic for which it stands.

Burning or otherwise desecrating the flag is an especially odious and offensive way of expressing contempt for the country. It really ought not be blown up into more than that. To treat it seriously is to mistake its meaning and to dignify what amounts essentially to buffoonery.

Burning an American flag obviously and understandably incenses most Americans. It may reasonably, therefore, be treated, when it is done in public, as a form of disorderly conduct punishable as a misdemeanor. Every state of the Union has legislation dealing with it in this way — ample legislation. There is no sense in making a Federal case out of something which in no way affects the interest or security of the Federal Government.

## Districting Bill's Defects

It is ironic that the task of creating fair districting standards for the House of Representatives should be left to the Senate. But that is what has happened through the negligence of the House itself and the Senate Judiciary Committee. The House opened the door to gerrymandering by modifying a provision in the original bill requiring the districts from which Congressmen are elected in every state to be as compact as practicable. It also left a possible spread of 30 per cent in population between the largest and smallest districts in a state for the next two elections. Then the Senate Judiciary Committee raised this margin of permissible inequity to 35 per cent so that New York would not have to redistrict until 1972.

This performance has been a sharp disappointment to those who have urged Congress to set up reasonable districting standards to eliminate the confusion that has resulted from varying court decisions. Basically it is the task of Congress to decide how the districts from which House members are elected shall be drawn. But Congress ought not to pass a law so loose as to invite challenge in the courts on the ground that it is not responsive to the constitutional requirements laid down by the Supreme Court.

Fortunately, the defects in the present bill can be readily corrected and a determined fight for that purpose is being made on the floor. One amendment by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy would eliminate the 35 per cent spread between districts for 1963 and 1970 and make the bill's permanent spread of 10 per cent in district population effective immediately. If this is regarded as too drastic, a 20 per cent spread could be tolerated for two elections. But why legislate a 35 per cent

the obsolescence of Washington's city government, but Congress has merely yawned. Now that the President has actually presented a formal reorganization plan that will automatically take effect unless Congress votes it down, the House District Committee is suddenly a whirlwind of legislative endeavor. The management of that Committee regards the District of Columbia as its own special preserve, and it very much resents what it regards as the President's trespass upon its territory. The Committee is, in fact, something of a congressional dog in the manger; it does not want to act on governmental reform, but neither does it want anyone else to act.

The key figure in this Committee is now Congressman Nelsen, a Republican from Minnesota, who recently has done a great deal to earn the city's gratitude. He sponsored the technical college bill last year and the revenue bill this year. Now he has introduced the President's plan as a bill, to permit the District Committee to hold its own hearings. A bill can be modified by the House, he points out, while a reorganization plan cannot. Mr. Nelsen makes it clear that he himself favors strengthening the city's government. But he runs a severe risk that his bill would attract first the support and then the amendments of those Congressmen, like Mr. Broyhill of Virginia, who prefer a weak and divided administration in the city.

Congress always retains legislative authority over the District. If the President's plan turns out not to reach far enough, Congress can always supplement it later. The District Democratic Central Committee has decided, wisely, to overlook its one minor objection and support the plan. If the people who want reform begin to argue the fine points of perfection, they will be at it a very long time; and in the meantime nothing will be accomplished. The reorganization plan's weakest points are merely debatable; its benefits are certain and important.

## The Long, Hot Summer

Bargains are not easy to find, especially in philanthropy. But the *Evening Star* is offering one these days that ought to seem irresistible to Washingtonians with a touch of imagination and a taste for generosity. The *Star* has launched its annual summer drive to send poor children to a summer camp in the country for two weeks of fresh air and freedom. A contribution will give you not only the pleasure of a good deed but the added pleasure of imagining some youngster reveling in the joys of camp life as your personal guest. It's hard to think of a better antidote for delinquency.

The camp, run by Family and Child Services and supervised by sympathetic adults, is in the woods of the Prince William Forest near Quantico, Virginia. If you want to help some boy to be off the streets for a spell this summer and in an atmosphere where he has a sense that someone cares about him, you can send a check or money order payable to The Evening Star Summer Camp Fund, The Star Building, Second Street and Virginia Avenue, S.E., 20003. It may pay rich dividends.

Speak out, bleeding hearts! Why isn't the Egyptian Embassy and the embassy of Egypt's crafty Soviet mentors confronted by screaming students and intellectuals, where are the university professors, the seekers of peace? Where are the urgent messages from Bertrand Russell and Sartre? Where is the troubled conscience and moral indignation—or is an immoral war only one which poses a threat to one's personal safety, and a small war in the Middle East only a local affair, therefore hardly immoral enough to stir one to even a tiny, token demonstration? Not a whine? Not a whimper?

H. SPEIGEL.  
Crofton, Md.

## Fighting for Its Life

Our Presidents — not one U.S. President, but three — have given firm support to the bastion of democracy in the Mideast. That bastion, Israel, is fighting for its life today. It does not ask us to do its fighting but does expect us to fulfill our pledged support. Let us not abdicate to perfidy. Let us answer the call of destiny by upholding the hands of democracy, Israel, fighting our cause on her own home grounds.

ELSIE K. PERLMUTTER.  
Washington.

## Blockade Supported

Constructive action to resolve peacefully the current dispute over the Gulf of Aqaba must first consider the blockade's significance to the whole Arab world. Despite differences among the Arab states over certain internal issues, there is completely unified support for the blockade. Within the Arab world this move has restored a critical sense of pride and esprit.

Starting with the grave injustice initiated by the United Nations partition of Palestine in 1948, the Arabs, in their subsequent humiliating defeat in the Palestine War, the combined Israeli, French and British onslaught at Suez in 1956, and most recently in the punitive Israeli raid on the Jordanian village of Sammu', see a clearly discernible pattern of Israeli confidence and superiority stemming primarily from its backing by the Western powers and, in particular, by the United States.

The blockade symbolizes an end to Arab toleration of such a posture — for today, any support of Israel will be canceled out by Soviet support of the Arabs.

The Arabs have not said there cannot be peace—they have said that "if Israel wants war, let her start it, and if

and, in truth, with Israel's real interests.

EARL BUNTING,  
Chairman, Board of Directors  
American Friends of the  
Middle East.  
Washington.

[Written May 31]

## Wasted Talents

Eighty million Arabs in North Africa and Asia Minor.

The area contains enough desert to give everyone on earth a suntan. In addition to that, it has enough arable land and minerals to support 800 million people in luxury — provided the Arabs applied themselves constructively and converted their vast agricultural and mineral resources into useful forms.

If they continue wasting their talents and energy on envying and hating each other and the Israelis who are hewing out an existence on that infinitesimal little land that the Arabs don't need, they will always remain in poverty, filth and ignorance.

The legal and historical gibberish spouted by politicians and other assorted racketeers are irrelevant to the future welfare and advancement of the Arab people.

JAMES WINSTON.  
Sacramento, Calif.

## "Moral Hypocrisy"

The unwillingness of the United States to test unilaterally the Egyptian blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba is a clear and concise example of the intellectual muddle and the moral hypocrisy into which the mind of America has passed in our time. We have been reduced to saying that justice cannot be carried out unless there is more than one prosecutor. Morality and conscience have been muffled by cries that the U.S. should act only in concert with other dynamic like-minded nations, of which there seem to be a short supply.

That several countries have chosen to play utterly ignominious roles as supporters of Nasser should only spur this country to speak to the contemptible troublemaker in Cairo in the only language he seems to understand, force of arms. If the United States would act and stand before the world as a lonely giant, it may be taken for granted that she will soon not stand alone.

VICTOR WARTOFSKY.  
Rockville.

## Moon-Woman

Oh, I do so agree with Judy Morris (Letters June 3) that a poet should be sent to the moon, along with the pilots, scientists et al. But may I make one further suggestion? Let the poet be a woman!

HELEN COOPER  
Alexandria

Committee of the U.S. Senate, and which he expressed to the Secretary of State, against United States unilateral intervention in the Middle East.

I must add to this that the parallel drawn between the action which the United States may take in the Port of Haiphong and the UAR decision in connection with the Gulf of Aqaba, does not exist. The Strait of Tiran at the mouth of the Gulf is in UAR territorial waters, within three miles of its shore, and not several thousand miles away as in the case of the United States and Vietnam.

It is the indisputable right of every sovereign state to regulate the passage of ships in its territorial waters. More than that, the Gulf itself is an historic Arab bay.

If this right is challenged, it is up to the International Court of Justice to decide on the case and not the United States Government.

I would like also to remind your readers that the competence of the International Court of Justice to decide on the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba was refused by Mrs. Golda Meir in March 1957, and by Mr. Abba Eban, in his last visit to the United States. Conversely, the United States Government in its aid memorandum to the Israeli government of Feb. 17, 1957, made a point of accepting a judgment by the International Court of Justice in the matter of passage through the Strait of Tiran.

MAHMOUD EL-OKDAH,  
Press Officer, Arab States  
Delegations Office  
New York.

## John F. Kennedy Stamp

The new 13-cent John F. Kennedy stamp released at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 29, is valid for postage, surface rate, anywhere in the world and is not restricted to the few countries indicated in Joan Shapiro's letter which appeared in your June 5 edition.

This stamp is a part of the "Prominent Americans" series of 18 regular stamps. By tradition, George Washington is portrayed on the 5-cent first-class letter rate. President Kennedy was selected for the foreign surface rate because of his great popularity in other countries.

The 5-cent memorial stamp issued in tribute to President John F. Kennedy on May 29, 1964, is still available at the Philatelic Sales Unit, Washington, D.C. 20013, and in many post offices.

IRA KAPENSTEIN,  
Special Assistant to the  
Postmaster General.  
Washington.

ings a year. After each of these was changed, Rockefeller came up with an additional attraction: the annual \$250,000 bonus prize. This will be drawn once a year, on March 31, from a special "kitty" of tickets laid aside during each of the monthly drawings. The bonus will be paid out over a 10-year period, saving the winner about \$85,000 in tax money. One of the arguments put forth by lottery opponents is that the establishment of a legal gambling industry makes it harder to enforce the laws against illegal gambling.

FIDDLESTICKS! says Harlem, that hotbed of illicitry where the numbers racket is the area's largest industry. According to the *Amsterdam News*, gamblers, bettors, hustlers, numbers operators all feel the lottery will work to Harlem's and the city's best advantage, with the least feedback in police graft and welshing on the payoff by insolvent or unscrupulous operators.

"I think it's a good thing," one veteran number player is quoted. "The whole gambling thing is hypocritical now. What makes it evil is when you rely on a criminal element to control it. The way it is with numbers now, too much money goes for evil . . ."

One definitely sour note for would-be legal lottery players is the announcement by the New York City Welfare Department that any welfare recipient who wins a prize will have to repay the city in full for all the public assistance he has received in the past.

Is that before or after taxes?

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The New Duopoly

THE UNFOLDING events of the Middle Eastern crisis have revealed, as never before, a Big Two world. But not in the vulgar sense of Russia and America running things. On the contrary, there is emerging a new kind of duopoly.



Kraft

The chief feature of the new duopoly is not tight control over local events by the superpowers. The chief feature is a framework worked out between the Big Two which makes it possible to manage uncontrollable local forces in a relatively safe way. Working out these arrangements is so delicate a business that it requires direct and detailed communications between responsible political leaders. That is what the chief symbol of the new duopoly—the exchange of messages between President Johnson and Premier Kosygin during the present crisis—is all about.

The background for the new duopoly is the release of explosive national and social movements which has been steadily building up since World War II.

Initially, these forces were organized into rival power blocs by the United States and the Soviet Union.

But as dangers mounted in Europe, the Far East and the Middle East, it became necessary to work out accommodations. As brokers for compromise between the Big Two, there emerged a group of middle powers—namely Canada, India, the Scandinavian countries—working through the United Nations. That was the era of U.N. leadership under Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld which reached its apogee in the Suez settlement of 1956.

SINCE THEN, the explosive local forces have passed beyond the direct control of the Big Two. Indeed, as regular events in Latin America and Eastern Europe show every day, the superpowers cannot fully control events even in their traditional spheres of influence.

In consequence, the world situation has become too dangerous and complicated, too overloaded with original and conflicting pressures, for any middle men between the two superpowers. That is why the present Middle Eastern crisis, like the Viet-

what the United States was doing in the Middle East, and to assure the Russians of this country's peaceful intent.

In reply, Premier Kosygin expressed the Soviet interest in peace, while leaving the door open for Moscow to make the most of any gains the Arabs might achieve at the expense of Israel. The President, fully briefed on the military realities, then warned Moscow that if it came to war, the balance was likely to tip the other way, raising Israeli claims on the Arabs.

WHEN WAR came, Kosygin seems to have asked for an immediate cease-fire that would reinstate the Arabs in a strong posture against Israel. The President was well placed not to give way. The unconditional cease-fire accepted by the U.N. Security Council Tuesday night, but obviously worked out directly between the two political leaders, expressed the exact nature of the duopoly.

It allowed scope for the play of local forces, in a way that would cool the danger to the rest of the world.

Maintaining the duopoly through the period of Middle Eastern settlement which now opens up will not be easy. Identifying and working out the guarantees Israel requires for its security is apt to impose strains on the tenuous rapport between Washington and Moscow. The Russians are sure to come under strong and tempting pressure from the Arab states to espouse the Arab cause in a way that would cause a break with the United States.

But with luck and skill, the process of building duopoly can be extended and deepened. The President has shown himself to be a master of the art. And it is most encouraging that on a temporary basis at least, he has regained the services of another master of that kind of process—McGeorge Bundy.

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Capitol Punishment . . .

By Art Buchwald

Equal Time for Anti-Smoking

THE DECISION of the Federal Communications Commission to demand that any television or radio station advertising cigarette smoking give equal time to anti-smoking forces has thrown the cigarette companies and the entire advertising world into a swivet. According to the FCC ruling, cigarette smoking is a controversial issue and therefore both sides must get equal time in making their cases.



Buchwald

It's not going to be very easy for the anti-cigarette forces to make their commercials as interesting as those of the cigarette companies, but they'd better begin soon.

I've got some ideas I'm willing to give them if they're interested.

The first commercial would show a cowboy riding through the hills and dales, with music in the background. Suddenly he comes to a valley and looks down. Strwn all over the valley are skeletons, each clutching a pack of cig-

arettes. The man on top turns towards the camera and says, "I sure could use a cigarette now."

The other man says, "Here, have a piece of gum instead."

The first puts the gum in his mouth. "Say, this gum sure tastes different than a cigarette."

"That," says the other man, "is because it's got natural mildness."

"Isn't that funny—I thought gum and cigarettes tasted exactly alike."

"That's because you never chewed a cigarette."

A FOURTH commercial could pan in on one fellow beating up another. A third man comes on the scene and asks why the man is beating the other fellow up.

"Because he said he'd rather fight than switch."

The man on the bottom cries, "Don't hit me again. I'll switch. I never was much of a fighter."

Israel Cites Figures In Palestine Debate

By Terence Prittle Manchester Guardian

LONDON, June 7—The Arabs. About 650,000 of them, says a report which



"It seems a shame that all they've got to go out into is the world!"

New Code Seen Closing Mines

By J. V. Reistrup Washington Post Staff Writer

A parade of state officials told a congressional subcommittee yesterday that Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz's new limit on radiation in underground uranium mines would close down almost all the mines.

G. A. Franz Jr., deputy commissioner of mines for Colorado, told a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that Wirtz's standard "will certainly close 95 per cent of the underground mines in the State and eliminate the means of making a living for most of the miners," which he added is "of course contrary to their wishes."

And New Mexico's inspector of uranium mines testified that "if the mines are working in Grants Monday then they're all in violation." Grants, N.M., is a center of the State's uranium mining industry.

Wirtz's order is to go into effect today. Aimed at cutting the future toll of lung cancer among the uranium miners, it sets a limit more than three times as strict as a "working level" standard recommended a decade ago by the Public Health Service but still exceeded in most of the mines.

The order is the first Federal limit on radiation, which previously had been left to the states. It gives Wirtz discretion to allow higher amounts of radiation during the first 18 months it is in effect.

It affects mines whose production is sold to the Federal Government, and violators can lose their contracts. The Government is still the largest buyer of ore.

New Mexico's mine inspector, Donald B. Buddecke, said that if Wirtz's order does not turn out to be realistic "we seriously fear

that the mine operators might be tempted to evade it, creating "a whole new set of problems" for enforcement officials like himself.

And Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) read back to Duncan A. Holaday, one of the authors of the PHS studies, a statement Holaday had made seven years ago.

Holaday had said such standards "should not be allowed or assisted to enter into legal regulatory codes as the sole definition of a satisfactory or unsatisfactory condition, and should be interpreted only by those who are capable of evaluating all the factors . . ."

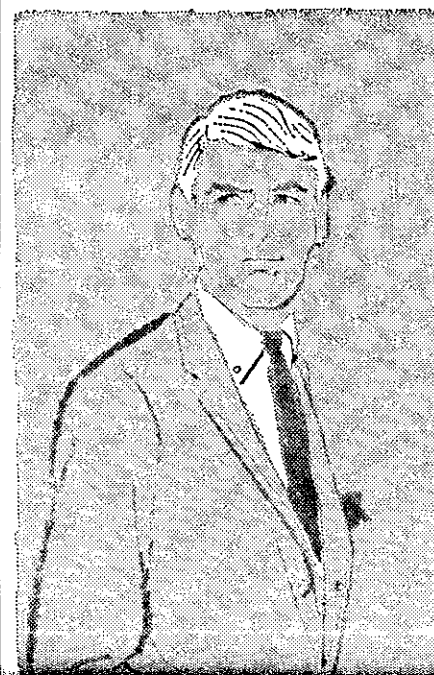
"No handy list of numbers can be expected to take the place of human judgment," Holaday had said. Holifield asked yesterday if he still felt the same way.

"I would still agree with that statement, make it again," Holaday said.

HOW WILL YOU HAVE YOUR

HASPEL

FOR THIS SUMMER OF 1967?



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Eastern crisis, like the Vietnamese war, has witnessed the virtual effacement of the United Nations. That is why there has taken place the strange death of the middle powers. That is why Gen. de Gaulle's effort to play broker fell so flat.

There remains, as the last margin of sanity and safety in the world, the new duopoly. And while the texts are secret, enough is known of the correspondence between President Johnson and Premier Kosygin to see how it works.

Their communication was apparently intense and highly detailed. The President initiated the exchange to keep Moscow abreast of

each clutching a pack of cigarettes. The next thing heard over the screen is a voice saying, "This is Marlsmoker Country. You get a lot to like with a Marlsmoker."

ANOTHER commercial could show a beautiful girl and a beautiful man sitting by a river bank. He takes out a cigarette and offers it to her. She says, "Did we come here to smoke or to kiss?" He throws the pack into the river and it floats downstream, thereby indicating that cigarette smoking and love don't go together.

The third commercial would show deep sea fishing on a beautiful yacht. After one man brings in a giant mar-

Arab case for the return of the Palestinian Arab refugees to their old homes has been put with such urgency and clamor in the recent past, that the Israeli counter case has received little attention.

It is based on the contention that as many Jews in Arab countries have been uprooted from their homes in the last two decades as Arabs have been uprooted from Israel. With the exception of a large group which went from North Africa to France, the majority found refuge in Israel.

In Palestine in 1945 there were around 1.1 million

them were in areas which subsequently became incorporated in the state of Israel, and 150,000 of those either remained in their homes when fighting began in 1948 or returned to them afterwards.

About 500,000 Palestinian Arabs lost their homes in the Israel war of independence.

When President Nasser of Egypt gave a television interview a few days ago to a visiting member of Parliament, Christopher Mayhew, he first said there were a million refugees. Before the end of the interview, Nasser increased this figure to 1.5 million.

Between 1948 and 1966, nearly 600,000 Jews reached Israel from Arab countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Most came to avoid persecution.

Persecution led to the almost total destruction of the Jewish communities in Alexandria and Baghdad. In Egypt, there were mass arrests of Jews after the 1956 Sinai campaign. In Iraq and Syria, Jews were imprisoned even before the Sinai campaign.

The most recent exodus of Jews was from Algeria, after the end of the war of Algerian independence. Perhaps one in three went to France, the remainder to Israel. Israel expects to receive another 100,000 immigrants from Arab countries between now and 1970, most of them refugees from racial discrimination.

The Israelis contend that the 500,000 Palestinian Arabs who fled from their homes are balanced by the larger number of Jews who have come to Israel from Arab states.

## Potomac Fever

By Jack Wilson

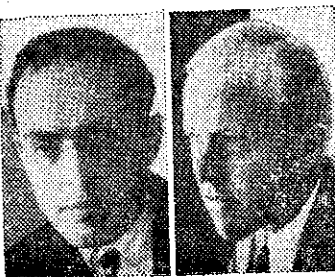
Some people doubt that we can handle a war in the Middle East along with the one in Vietnam—they say Wayne Morse is already spread pitifully thin.

It's an old story for Lyndon B. Johnson—he's been surprised by camel drivers before.

"The real enemy," says one liberal, "is not Mihajlov. It's the military and the bureaucrats." Indeed, even with Rankovic gone, these apparatchiks still dominate the Party, attempting to frustrate reform.

Furthermore, the economic reform that spawned the political revolution is threatened by heavy unemployment it caused in its initial stages. If the reform fails, a reaction against political liberalism would be inevitable.

With the issue very much in doubt, then, the United States ought to be doing all it can for the reform. The fact that it is not is a curious story worth telling in a future column.



Novak

Evans

paratchiks correctly saw the reform emasculating the state bureaucracy and the Communist Party. They quickly launched a bitter sabotage campaign against the reform under the leadership of Alexander Rankovic, then Vice President of Yugoslavia and boss of the all-powerful state security apparatus. Rankovic lost the intra-Party fight, and was purged by Tito last summer.

Tito acted to save the economic reform, but Rankovic's fall opened the way to political reforms Tito eyes with suspicion. Freed suddenly from harassment and the constant threat of arrest by Rankovic's secret police, Party liberals started their political revolution.

Some advances since then are obvious: new power for state and federal parliaments, hotly contested parliamentary elections that saw scores of official Party candidates lose, uncensored press criticism of government and Party decisions (but not, of course, of Tito personally). More important, however, is behind-the-scenes activity of the liberals.

Based on the failure of parliamentary government here between the wars, these liberals do not want a multi-party system. Rather, they seek what Professor Svetozar Stojanovic of Belgrade Uni-

versity, a leading liberal theoretician, calls "Socialist pluralism."

IT WOULD PROVIDE open discussion inside the Communist Party, a wide variety of Socialist views both inside and outside the Party and, ultimately, even airing of non-Socialist or anti-Socialist opinion.

The Communist Party, which in Yugoslavia as elsewhere in Communist Europe is a haven for bureaucrats and career military men, would be given a broader base but stripped of all real power. In general, the liberals are groping for a non-Western form of democracy fitted to their own needs.

It should be stressed that these Communist liberals have no connection with or sympathy for the famed and persecuted critics of the Tito regime: former Vice President Milovan Djilas (recently released from prison) and Mihajlov (recently sentenced to prison). Yet, to the man, the liberals privately criticize Tito for ordering Mihajlov's prosecution.

## Inside Report . . . By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

### Yugoslavia's Second Revolution

BELGRADE—What began in 1965 as strictly an economic reform is racing out of control in the direction of a peaceful political revolution to democratize Yugoslav communism.

This is precisely the aim of influential Communist liberals, currently battling entrenched bureaucrats in the state and Party apparatus.

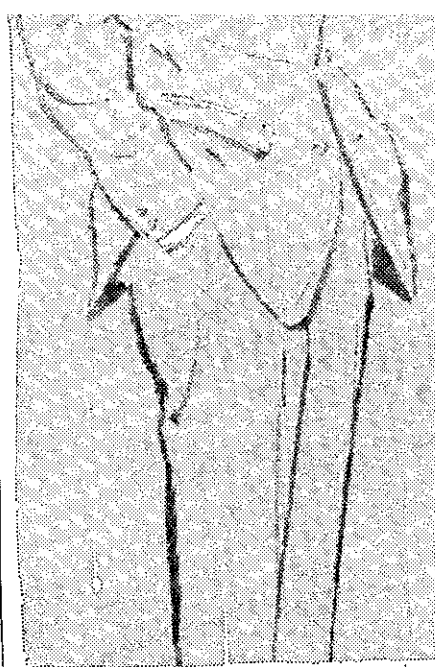
"We are aiming ultimately for an open, democratic society," a leader of the Party's liberal wing told us. If they succeed, it will be no less a revolution than the armed rising a generation ago by Marshal Josip Broz Tito's Red Partisans.

The size of the stakes here is scarcely appreciated in the West. Even today there is incomparably more personal and political freedom in Yugoslavia than in any other Communist country (and more, too, than in many Western nations). Moreover, if the liberals complete their revolution, Yugoslavia will remain Communist in name only.

Yugoslavia was still an authoritarian, semi-police state in 1965, when Tito—unwittingly, in all probability—triggered a chain reaction by approving a many-sided economic reform.

THAT REFORM, dramatic enough in its own right, applies principles of modern capitalist economics to a Socialist society. Each Socialist business enterprise makes its decisions without government interference or financing, can dispose of its profits either by distributing them among workers or reinvesting them, can invest in other enterprises, or—if business is bad—can go bankrupt. The pictures of Karl Marx and V. I. Lenin were turned to the wall.

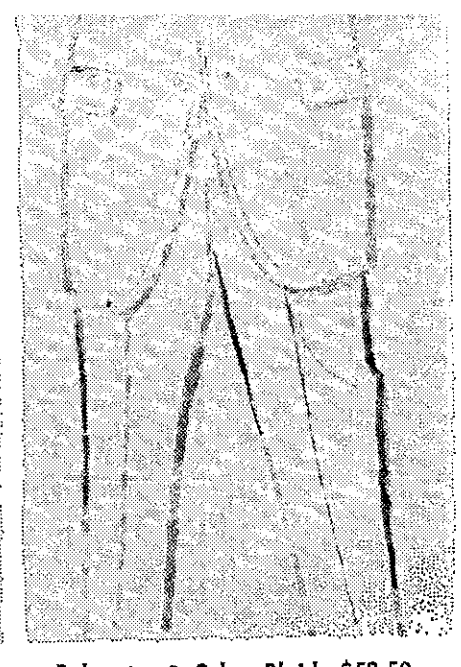
Orthodox Communist ap-



Polyester & Rayon Stripes \$47.95

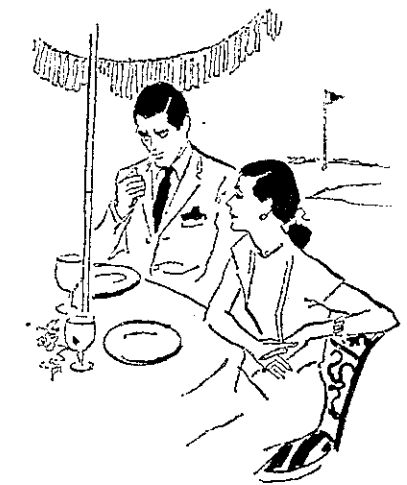


Dacron & Cotton Poplins \$47.95



Polyester & Orlon Plaids \$52.50

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