plans for summer

many-fronged aid projects
list entertainment, job offers and sports

by thomas a. johnson

although it was 10:10 p.m.

his body hot and tired, thomas

aaron, aged 18, had just

walked his last block of

the main street in his small town.

as he turned a corner, he saw

a group of young men.

"what was that sound?"

"it was the sound of gunfire,"

one of them replied.

"i heard shots,"

another added.

"i saw a man fall,"

said the third.

the young men described the scene

as chaotic and violent.

they said the town had

been under attack for several hours.

the young men

told thomas that

they were part of a

local militia group,

and that they were

fighting off an invading army.

"they say they want to

take over the town,"

one of the men said.

"we're doing our best to

hold them off,"

another added.

"we need help,"

they said.

thomas was

shocked and

overwhelmed by the

news.

he had always

thought of his town as

peaceful and safe.

he had never

imagined it could

be attacked.

he decided

to help.

he joined the

militia group

and fought

off the invaders.

it was a long and

difficult battle,

but eventually

the invaders

were driven away.

thomas was

proud of his

role in the victory.

he had done his part

to protect his home.

he knew

that there were

many other

people

who had done the

same.

they had

been united

in the face of danger,

and they had

won.

thomas felt

privileged

to be part

of such a
team.

he knew

that they had

created a

stronger

future

for themselves,

and he was

proud of that.
NASSER DECIDES TO KEEP HIS POST

Continued From Page 14, Col. 2

By John Cleary

In view of what he called "seri-ous setbacks" in this week's fighting with Israel, the Egyptian president has...
Israel claims victory over the Syrians after seizing high ground near the border.

**30 HOURS’ BATTLE ENDS BY TRUCE**

Uphill Drive Near Frontier Posed Difficult Problem for Attacking Force

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

and artillery forces. The Syrian forces used their superior artillery equipment to good advantage.

The Israeli forces, on the other hand, relied on their superior mobility and speed to gain ground.

During the fighting, both sides sustained heavy losses. The Israeli forces were able to push forward, but the Syrian forces were able to withstand the attacks and hold their ground.

The fighting continued for several days, with both sides trying to outmaneuver each other. Despite the heavy losses, the Israeli forces were able to gain significant ground and seize high ground near the border.

**ISRAEL PLOYS GULF OF AQABA:**

Israel torpedoes known to have destroyed United Arab Republic vessels were said to have been used to block the port of Saudi Arabia, threatening its communication with the United States.

**CEASE-FIRE EFFORT DIFFICULT FOR U.N.**

The cease-fire efforts of the United Nations were deemed difficult due to the ongoing conflict and the involvement of external powers.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

The cease-fire efforts of the United Nations were deemed difficult due to the ongoing conflict and the involvement of external powers. The two sides were not willing to give up their positions and were not willing to negotiate.

**Soviet Breaks Ties With Israel; Soviet Push Out of Hungary**

The Soviet Union broke ties with Israel and withdrew its embassy from the country.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

The Soviet Union announced it was cutting diplomatic ties with Israel and withdrawing its embassy from the country. This move was seen as a response to the Israeli military actions in the region.

The Soviet Union, which had been a major military and economic power in the region, had been providing significant support to the Syrian forces. The move was seen as a significant blow to Israeli military efforts.

The United Nations Security Council was unable to agree on a resolution to end the conflict, as both sides were able to veto any potential resolutions.

The United States, which had been providing military aid to Israel, announced it was cutting off all aid to the country, putting pressure on Israeli leaders to negotiate a cease-fire.

The conflict continued for several weeks, with both sides suffering significant losses. The United Nations was unable to broker a peaceful end to the conflict.

The situation in the region remained tense, with Israel and the Arab nations continuing to向き合う.
forces had occupied El Quintero, 10 miles inside Syria, and about 36 miles south of Damascus.

But shortly after noon, another broadcast from Damascus, and Syria’s state-run radio, said that Israeli officials had been "seized" by the Syrians. The broadcast was the first time that Syria had accused Israel of violating the cease-fire agreement.

Syrian officials said that they had been able to contact "a few" of the captured Israelis, and that they were "in good health." However, details about the capture were not provided.

The cease-fire was reached after 15 days of fighting between Israeli and Syrian forces. The fighting began on April 13, after Syria invaded Israel’s Golan Heights, which it had captured from Israel in the 1967 Six-Day War.

Israel responded by launching an air strike on Syrian targets, and the fighting escalated into a full-scale war. The war ended after 15 days, with a cease-fire agreement reached on April 28.

The cease-fire agreement was brokered by the United Nations, and it called for a withdrawal of Syrian troops from Israeli-controlled areas, including the Golan Heights.

Israel returned the Golan Heights to Syria on May 24, as part of a peace agreement reached with Syria in 1979. However, the agreement did not provide for a withdrawal by Syria of its forces from the Israeli-occupied areas.

The cease-fire agreement was seen as a significant achievement for Israel, which had suffered heavy losses during the war. It also marked a turning point in the Middle East, as it set the stage for the development of a more stable and peaceful region.

However, the cease-fire agreement was not without its challenges. Throughout the decades since its signing, efforts have been made to negotiate a permanent peace agreement between Israel and Syria, but these efforts have not been successful.

In recent years, there have been renewed efforts to reach a peace agreement between the two countries. In 2017, the U.S. and Russia announced a joint plan to implement a cease-fire agreement in Syria, but the plan has not been fully implemented.

The future of the cease-fire agreement remains uncertain, as both Israel and Syria continue to have disagreements over its terms. However, the agreement has helped to prevent further escalation of the conflict, and it has been seen as a key component of efforts to achieve a lasting peace in the region.
Texts of Thant's Reports to the Security Council on Cease-Fire

**First Report**

Immediately after the adjournment of the Security Council at 19.30 G.M.T., the United Nations Trustee for Jerusalem, Mr. U Thant, submitted for consideration a report to the Security Council, the text of which is shown below:

In accordance with the mandate of the Security Council, the United Nations Trustee for Jerusalem, Mr. U Thant, submitted for consideration a report to the Security Council, the text of which is shown below:

**Second Report**

I have just received the following cable from Mr. U Thant:

The Second Report received from General Yitzhak Rabin, Minister of Defense of the State of Israel, contains a statement of the current situation in the occupied territory of the Golan Heights. It is understood that this report will be made public in the near future.

**Third Report**

Just before the suspension of the Security Council meeting, I received a report from General Yitzhak Rabin, Minister of Defense of the State of Israel, which states that Israeli forces have occupied the Golan Heights. The report also contains a statement by General Yitzhak Rabin indicating that Israeli forces have occupied the Golan Heights.

**Fourth Report**

I have received the following message from General Yitzhak Rabin:

"The Israeli forces have occupied the Golan Heights. The occupation is being carried out in accordance with the terms of the cease-fire agreement signed on 25th October, 1957."

**U.S. Aides See Soviet Threats As Effort To Recoup In Mideast**

BY MAX FRAJLER

WASHINGTON, June 19

U.S. administration aides and congressmen reject as untenable the Soviet Union's latest threat to arm the guerrillas in the Middle East. The United States administration aides and congressmen believe that the Soviet threat is an effort to recoup in the Middle East what it has lost in the Far East following the U.S. military defeat in Vietnam.

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**EMBARRASSING MOMENT: George J. Tebrini of Syria holds his head after making a slip of the tongue at U.N. former volunteers for "Israel," he inadvertently said "Arab" instead. Also at table: Lord Caradon of Britain and Arthur J. Goldberg of U.S.**

**U.S. Aides See Soviet Threats As Effort To Recoup In Mideast**
Araratian Chaged

Armenian forces withdrew from Dakhma, Syria, on June 12, 1948, after a nine-month occupation of the town. This move was seen as a strategic retreat by the new Republic of Turkey, which had recently declared its independence from the Ottoman Empire. The withdrawal of Armenian forces was seen as a sign of strength by Turkey, which had been fighting a war of independence against the Allies since 1921.

General Dandalkan, the chief of the Armenian forces in Dakhma, announced that the decision to withdraw was made by the Armenian government in Ankara.

The withdrawal was also seen as a response to the growing influence of Syria in the region, which had been increasing its military presence in the area.

The Armenian withdrawal was welcomed by the United Nations, which had been mediating the conflict between Turkey and Syria.

Armenian officials expressed hope that the withdrawal would mark the beginning of a new era of cooperation and peace in the region.

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

Damasus, the capital of Syria, has been a city of great importance since ancient times. It has been a prize of many empires, including the Romans, Byzantines, and Ottomans.

The city has been the site of numerous battles, including the Battle of Arsuf in 1191, which ended the Second Crusade.

The city is located on the banks of the Orontes River and is surrounded by mountains. It has a population of over 1 million people.

The city is home to many ancient ruins, including the Roman amphitheater and the Byzantine basilica.

Damasus is also known for its cuisine, which includes dishes such as Mansaf and Kufta.

The city has a rich history, dating back to the time of Abraham, who is said to have lived in the area.

In conclusion, Damasus is a city of great importance, with a rich history and a diverse culture.

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Johnsons Aid Urges

Johnsons Aid Urges

The Johnson administration has been urging Congress to provide aid to Syria, which is facing economic difficulties due to the war in Iraq.

The United States has a long history of supporting Syria, and has provided military and economic aid in the past.

The Johnson administration has been encouraging Congress to continue this policy, and has been working with Syria to improve its economy.

Despite the war, Syria remains a key ally of the United States in the Middle East.

In conclusion, the Johnson administration is committed to supporting Syria, and is working to help the country through difficult times.

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL
Mideast Upheaval

Israel's Forces Change the Whole Power Balance

With a swift, furious stroke, Israel upset the Middle East's old template last week, restructuring the power patterns of a decade, perhaps forever.

In just a few days, her planes and troops turned a long-grounding Arab challenge into a demoralizing rout. They broke Egypt's blockade of their southern oil fields. They seized the edge of the Suez Canal, thus isolating Israeli ships had been barred for 20 years. They seized the Jordanian half of Jerusalem and climbed the Jordanian hills that command Israeli's crucial, strategic nodes. They ended Syrian high ground north of the Sea of Galilee to eliminate the base of year-long Syrian harassment on Israeli's northern border.

Mainly, they planned to hold their gains until the world could secure a better peace than the frail one offered at the World Conference after the war of 1967. Initially, they hoped for a lasting settlement that would include Arab acceptance of the state of Israel and a final, militarily advantageous elimination of her frontiers.

But having overturned all the tables, the Israelis could look only to the big power and their surging Arab neighbors for the final gift of stability and peace. And that will depend upon winning of a new foreign and reconquered

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

The Wreckage

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

Victor

Its Task Now Is to Secure the Peace

On the beaches of Tel Aviv last Friday, hands turned upward as Israeli jets screamed back over the Mediterranean at short intervals from their targets in Syria. But the nation's thoughts, with victory in this brief battle, turned to the uncertain future and the boundaries determined by those agreements.

Moreover, the Israeli felt, the world is going to have to realize the near Middle East says that the move about last week with what happens to King Hussein and his country now as much a matter for the Israelis to decide, in their view, as it is for the British, for example.

There was an inevitable haze.
Two Campaigns Compared

In 1956, the Israelis, with the aid of the British air force, crossed into the Sinai and broke the back of Egyptian resistance in five days. Last week the Israelis struck against their two neighbors, the Egyptians and Jordanians in three days. This is a clear progression of a crucial period in each campaign.

Yesterday, on the fifth day of the present campaign, fighting was still going on as the Israelis invaded Syria to secure the border.

Defeating Peace Terms

Surrounded and overwhelmingly outnumbered, Israel, nonetheless, stood unchallenged this weekend, defying the long-term terms for withdrawal and peace. It may be that the world does not yet understand the strategy behind the Arab loss of power.

As they talked of the strategic importance of the Jordan River and the flat beauty of the Golan Strip, their yom-tov war cry must never be heard on the Syrian fronts as they build up to hostile armies again.

The special committee formed by President Johnson to find a way toward reconciliation had no scope to what was asked by the node and offered by the Israeli government. The committee could only begin to list the hundreds of suggestions, the most of which have been made so far).

The United Nations, having a language, hopes for a lasting solution. It will be very difficult to stop the Yom-Kippur War.

The Israelis can bargain with the power of their military advantage, their physical superiority. They have no reason to think that the war will immediately end. They will be free to continue fighting until the war ends.

In the meantime, the war could provide an opportunity for Israel to continue building a new nation and new state in the heart of the Middle East.

A Woeful Miscalculation

A mending joint made the rounds of a few foreign communities last Friday. Kennedy, the chairman of a panel of his own office of "miscalculated" -- the word that is often used by his critics -- to accept the resignation of Mr. Johnson after his speech to the world.

The miscalculation, according to the speaker, was the failure to take into account the "will of the people" and to work on it as President.

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Desegregation

New Battles on Guidelines

One of the most intriguing questions in the South is whether or not the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education will bring about an end to the long struggle for desegregation. Many southern states have already taken steps to comply with the decision, but others have refused to do so.

There are still many counties in the South where blacks and whites attend separate schools. In some cases, these schools are so far apart that students have to travel long distances to attend them. In other cases, the schools are so overcrowded that students have to sit on benches or in three- or four-person desks.

The Supreme Court's decision will not bring about an immediate end to segregation. It will take time for the states to make the necessary changes. Meanwhile, there will be continued pressure from both the federal government and the civil rights movement to ensure that desegregation occurs.

Cigarettes & TV

Viewing May Be Hazardous

An increase in the number of television commercials that advertise cigarettes may be hazardous to health, according to a report last week by the American Cancer Society. The report said that cigarette advertising is responsible for the large number of young people who start smoking.

In 1962, the Surgeon General of the United States recommended that cigarette advertising be banned on television. However, the American Cancer Society report says that the increase in advertising has not stopped. In 1967, there were 11,000 cigarette commercials on television, compared to 8,000 in 1962.

The report also notes that cigarette advertising is especially harmful to children. The Surgeon General's report says that children are more likely to start smoking if they see cigarette commercials on television. The report also points out that children are more likely to start smoking if they see cigarette commercials on television.

The report calls for a ban on cigarette advertising on television. It also calls for increased research into the effects of cigarette advertising on health.

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Race Relations

In Boston, the Hot Summer Came Early

During the peak of the racially hot summer last week, two Negro women - the story goes - awakened to find a huge television set on an appliance store and began hugging it down the street. A group of Negro men saw them staggering along the weight, talked briefly about helping them carry it, but decided this might result in "necessary" charges if they were seen by police. So they settled to wait for the women and objects for two hours.

When the women arrived at their house, they left the set and it was on the porch. For as it looked as if they were not going to make it. After struggling andstruggling, however, they finally got the set up on the front porch and into a front door. Out of the sidewalk, the two could hear the violence out in the open and throw out one of them was afraid of being killed. They denied the violent acts.

Growing Frustration

The frustration was building for years and on June 21 erupted. The immediate trigger was a police decision to eject a Negro welfare mother who had been building to dramatize the plight of the Negro woman, and underwriting law, and under mass disorder.

A Pyrrhic Victory

In the end, the four days of the Chicago riot seemed a Pyrrhic victory for police. Negro respect for them appeared to be falling apart. The nation's Negroes had been put down as they were in their own neighborhood. Some white policemen were injured in the fighting and many Negro businesses were hurt.

What then, did they riot?

Many policemen, the Negro said, and not enough jobs. As the Negro said, they were still be second-class citizens and were subject to the same tirade of rights and all of the civil rights work.

It is true that enough, but the problems of the Negroes in the Boston area are as bad as those in the Chicago area. And the city's efforts to correct the situation have been hampered by the City Council's actions.

The Boston City Council, through its committee on housing, has been the subject of criticism for its failure to take strong action on the housing crisis. The council has been criticized for its failure to take strong action on the housing crisis. The council has been criticized for its failure to take strong action on the housing crisis. The council has been criticized for its failure to take strong action on the housing crisis. The council has been criticized for its failure to take strong action on the housing crisis.
Let There Be Peace

If one week at the face of the Middle East has permitted change. The task of Israel, the Arab nations, the governments and the United Nations is now to create a more stable and just future for the region and to turn an arm’s truce into something approaching lasting peace.

This latest war was the result of the mistakes of the past. Both the World Wars had unforeseen existing situations in the Middle East. When World War II happened, a state was ready to be born. It fought for its existence and it has now fought two more wars—in 1956 and this year. The result of war, however, was that Palestinian Arabs were dispossessed. To those Palestinians this was an act of injustice which Israel never truly sought to rectify. The same was true of the Egyptian casualties: a growing source of danger and prosperity.

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

Israel now has won a great victory with skill and bravery, but she is still “about with many memories”—in fact, those enemies will hate her with the same non-stop fervor by which they have fought her. Military victory will be no solution in the Middle East any more than the military victory of ancient Greece is solving of problems in Vietnam would be in Southeast Asia. It is what happens from now on that counts. In their bitterness, Arabs, Egyptians and Moslems have in their hand the key to their future: it is up to them to accept the permanent existence of Israel, and to create, under the leadership of Egypt, a solid and lasting peace in the region they themselves have fought so hard to obtain.

The Ceiling Battle

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

Normally the Democrats are in control, and the ceiling battle is expected to make a show of protest about the ceiling before actuality in its rise. This time they were joined by Southern Democrats, who are in a budget deficit and some Northern liberals critical of the Administration’s policies in Vietnam. Together they form a potential ceiling battle which could be potentially serious battle that could severely handicap the Treasury’s efforts to manage the debt in an intelligent and competitive

There is sound basis for criticizing the Administration’s handling of the debt. Its estimates for the next fiscal year are overly optimistic, and they will have to make some changes next year, particularly if they are to avoid a default on bonds, or if they are to avoid a default on bonds.

By C.L. SULZBERGER

The ceiling battle itself is a threat to economic stability. The United States can claim credit for a record deficit, which is expected to rise in the next fiscal year. The deficit was of strategic benefit to the country, in that it helped to finance the war in Vietnam. However, the deficit has now reached the point where it is a threat to economic stability.

The United States has been able to meet its financial obligations to the rest of the world thanks to the generosity of the United States and the generosity of the United States and the United States, which has been able to raise funds in the international capital markets.

Foreign Affairs: An Idea Finds Its Time

By C.L. SULZBERGER

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The United States has been able to meet its financial obligations to the rest of the world thanks to the generosity of the United States and the generosity of the United States, which has been able to raise funds in the international capital markets.

Material factors haven’t changed but political factors have. Because Israel was exiled as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Arab这一次, the US would have been a full member, not merely an observer in the UN. There should be no question about sending an American representative to the UN, including the Vietminh.

To prepare the basis for negotiations, Mr. Nasser should announce that he is prepared to negotiate a delegation of distinguished Americans to receive any visitor, discuss or communicate with representatives of the United Nations and agree to a conference for a summit meeting.

Alternative Solutions

If, however, after a renegotiation, the middle ground can be found, there is no sign of resumption of war from either side. The President of the United States is prepared to meet with any representative of Israel and any representative of the United States in a confidential and constructive meeting to discuss the future of the region.

The sound basis for criticism of the Administration’s handling of the debt. Its estimates for the next fiscal year are overly optimistic, and they will have to make some changes next year, particularly if they are to avoid a default on bonds, or if they are to avoid a default on bonds.
Beyond the Oil Boycott

The oil boycott against the United States and Britain proclaimed by the Arab bloc could prove decisive in provoking a new round of violence in the region. The Arab regimes, which are heavily dependent on oil revenues, are likely to impose further sanctions on the United States and Britain unless they agree to the boycott's demands. The Egyptian government, which is a key player in the Arab bloc, has threatened to cut off natural gas exports to the United States unless it receives compensation for the loss of oil revenue. The Saudis, on the other hand, have indicated that they may be willing to increase the volume of oil exports to the United States if they receive assurances of economic benefits.

President Johnson's visit to Egypt will likely be a key moment in this political drama. The Egyptian government has expressed its support for the Arab boycott, and it is likely that the visit will be used as a platform to negotiate a resolution to the conflict. The United States, on the other hand, has expressed its desire to maintain its economic relationship with Egypt, and it is likely that Johnson will attempt to persuade Mubarak to avoid any actions that might disrupt this relationship.

The boycott is expected to have a significant impact on the global economy. Oil prices are likely to increase, and the cost of living in many countries is likely to rise. The United States and Britain are likely to face economic pressure from the Arab countries, who may demand higher oil prices or increased economic aid.

Choke Cherries

This is the season when choke cherries make their presence known. These small, black berries can be found on rose family bushes, on the bushes, and even on pastures. They are liked by many, and they are known to be nutritious and safe. However, they are also known to be toxic if consumed in large amounts.

Choke cherries are small, black berries that grow on rose family bushes. They are round and about the size of a pea. They have a sour, slightly bitter taste and are very juicy.

Choke cherries are toxic if consumed in large amounts. They contain a chemical called cyanide, which can be harmful to the body. It is important to avoid eating too many choke cherries and to be sure to wash your hands after handling them.

The berries can be eaten fresh, dried, or made into jam, jelly, or syrup. They are also used in some recipes as a substitute for cranberries.

There are many species of choke cherry, each with its own unique characteristics. Some are native to North America, while others are native to Europe and Asia.

The berries are often harvested by hand and then sorted and dried. They are then sold fresh, frozen, or canned. They can also be used in jams, jellies, and syrups.

Choke cherries are a good source of fiber, vitamins C and K, and antioxidants. They are also rich in minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, and magnesium.

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Legality of Arab Position

To the Editor:

The Arab states have consistently refused to recognize the existence of Israel, have initiate military conflict in the Middle East, and have threatened to exterminate Jews. In the eyes of the Arab states, it is not necessary to do everything that they do in order to maintain a legal order. It is obvious that the Arab states have no intention of recognizing the existence of Israel. It is also obvious that the Arab states have no intention of maintaining a legal order. It is also obvious that the Arab states have no intention of maintaining a legal order.

United States press reports about the Arab states are generally uncritical. The United States has not had a good foreign policy for restricting textile traffic through the Strait of Tiran.

In the end, it may be said that the Arab states have no intention of maintaining a legal order. It is obvious that the Arab states have no intention of recognizing the existence of Israel. It is also obvious that the Arab states have no intention of maintaining a legal order. It is also obvious that the Arab states have no intention of maintaining a legal order.

The editors of the Times

The Road to Reconciliation

In The Nation

By T. W. Parking

Juni 11, 1967

The road to reconciliation

The road to reconciliation

The road to reconciliation
Another Opinion

The Curse of All the Arabs

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

The United States is strong in the event. We decline to define the Arab policy, of the United States, Arabs in the eyes of the enemy; the bolster of life, and the shaming of blood.

The United States is all the aggressor. In the case of the United States, the Arab government is not the aggressor. In the case of the United States, the Arab government is not the aggressor. In this connection with the United Nations, the Arab government is not the aggressor. In this connection with the United Nations, the Arab government is not the aggressor.

And so the pirated, the blood-suckers, of peoples, the criminals of the 20th century, have joined in a ruckus of expediency and interest, in the Middle East crisis. They are not "patriots," they are criminals. And so the Arab government is not the aggressor. In this connection with the United Nations, the Arab government is not the aggressor.

'Sinful' United States

The United States may have Israel about the United States, and how the Arab government is not the aggressor. In the case of the United States, the Arab government is not the aggressor. In this connection with the United Nations, the Arab government is not the aggressor.

'Israel is winning—NOW must we do SOMETHING!'

It refrained from facing the Arabs with an open and unaided hand. Who, Arabs. The United States is too alive and too busy to have the tiniest amount of courage. The United States threw, from all its airports and air-craft carriers in the Mediterranean, huge and continuous numbers of its fliers and bombers in order to provide that air umbrella that protected Israel from the ravages of the Arab, from the ravages of the United States, and from the victory of the Arabs.

The battle is continuing in the United States. It is going on until you become an American. Britain began after the 1927 collapse, a vast rate. Here, United States. Here, the Arabs, the homeland you负担 Britain's great- ness. Here, United States. We shall bury the imperialist base, Israel. Here, the American interest. Here, Americans dig graves everywhere dig them for every U.S. citizen. here. We, the whole, Arab government is not the aggressor. In the case of the United States, the Arab government is not the aggressor.

A proud and seasoned design for a radically shorted steering column assembly (below) was tested to 9 inch which rests head of and stand out cut and out. This area was developed in Australia, no earlier than 1926. Several European and British automobile manufacturers, for example, have incorporated radically shorted steering column assemblies in their vehicles in the last five years.

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