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

4 States Hit By Massive Blackout

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

By J. V. Belten

and Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Staff Writers

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

The failure spread by chain reaction through seven power companies until it affected some 13 million people in a 12,000-square-mile area, according to an estimate by the Federal Power Commission. It included New Jersey, eastern and southeastern Pennsylvania, and parts of Delaware and Maryland.

The repair operation got under way within two hours after the failure started at 19:22 a.m., but the political effects promised to be longer lasting.

Governor James Challenge

New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes challenged the White House or the Federal Power Commission to cut out "if we have to expect this as an ongoing part of life."

The precise cause of the blackout is still a mystery upon which many charges are being made. The failure was discovered at 19:12 a.m. and was reported at 20:30.

Significant Victories in Skies Reported by Pilots of Both Sides

By John McFarland

Washington Post Staff Writer

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

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

The Israelis claimed to have captured the Egyptian fort of El Arish, the gateway to the Sinai peninsula, and to have shot down or otherwise destroyed 674 Arab planes on all fronts in an "unprecedented" military victory for the loss of 16 planes.

Egypt, claiming to have lost only two aircraft, said she and her allies had brought down 841 Israeli planes, and that her armour had thrust into Israel halfway down the Sinai border between the two countries.

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

Israel's Prime Minister Levi Eshkol claimed "complete air supremacy" as his Egyptian, Israeli, and Syrian jets bombarded and strafed airfields in Syria, Jordan and Egypt, meeting antiaircraft fire but "except for some little air interception."

However, Egypt with its larger complement of Russian-built planes—excluding several squadrons of MIG fighters—was said to be getting another 40 of these planes being flown in from Libya. Also, the Egyptian air staff was reported in a broadcast over Radio Cairo that was monitored in Beirut, claimed that Americans and British planes provided fighter cover over Israel during raids by Israeli aircraft on Egypt.

The announcement said the Israeli command had "actual proof that American and British aircraft carriers played a
High Court Curbs Entry

By Inspectors

Need Search Warrants

To Gain Admission

To Homes, Businesses

By John S. Bartlett

The Supreme Court held yesterday that government agents must have judicially-authorized search warrants before entering homes, offices and other places to gather information.

In two decisions, the Court ruled that evidence seized in the absence of search warrants may not be used in criminal trials.

One of the cases involved a search at a house where a person was suspected of selling illegal drugs.

The Court also ruled that warrants must be obtained before tapping telephones or opening mail without the consent of the person whose communications are being intercepted.

Court Session

The Court, which was sitting for its first session of the term on Monday, also heard arguments in several other cases.

Gaza Strip Reportedly Sealed Off

By Alfreid Friendly

Washington Post staff writer

Israel's most active military force claims to have sealed off the Gaza Strip, a small area on the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, just before dawn today. According to Israeli officials, the operation aimed to prevent smuggling and other illegal activities.

In a statement issued by Prime Minister Golda Meir, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, and Foreign Minister Abba Eban, it was announced that the area had been declared a military zone.

The operation involved the deployment of thousands of troops and the use of tanks and helicopters.

Despite the reports of the Gaza Strip being sealed off, there have been sporadic reports of smuggling and other illegal activities in the area. The Israeli military has denied these reports, stating that they are attempting to maintain stability in the area.

U.S. Asserts Non-Combat

Stand on War

U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara announced today that the United States would maintain a non-combat role in the conflict in the Middle East.

McNamara stated that the United States would not send ground troops to the region and would limit its involvement to providing humanitarian assistance and carrying out limited air strikes.

This decision was met with mixed reactions from various countries, with some expressing support and others expressing concerns.

State Dept. Shifts

From Term ‘Neutral’

To Non-Belligerent

By Carroll Kilpatrick

Washington Post staff writer

The State Department has shifted its position on the conflict in the Middle East, now describing itself as a non-belligerent rather than neutral.

The change in policy comes after a series of meetings with Arab and Israeli leaders, during which the State Department expressed its concern over the escalating violence.

The decision was greeted with relief by some countries, who praised the United States for taking a more active role in the conflict.

Other War News on Pages A6-A15

Hope of U.N. Accord

On Truce Emerges

By Robert E. Estabrook

United Nations, June 6—Hope of a United Nations accord on a cease-fire in the Middle East is growing, following the recent round of negotiations in Geneva.

The United Nations Security Council has expressed its support for a truce proposal put forward by the Arab League.

The proposal calls for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territories and the establishment of a buffer zone along the border between Israel and Egypt.

Security Council President Hans Tabor of Denmark, who chairs the council, said that he was optimistic about the prospects for a truce.

He noted that the council had been working on the issue for several months and had made significant progress in recent weeks.

Security Council resolution 242, which calls for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territories, was adopted by the council in November 1967.

The resolution was widely criticized by Arab countries, who argued that it did not adequately address the issue of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The United Nations has been criticized for its failure to intervene in the conflict, with some countries arguing that it has not done enough to bring about a lasting peace.

The United Nations has responded to these criticisms by increasing its efforts to mediate the conflict and by promoting the implementation of Security Council resolution 242.

The United Nations has also been involved in a number of other efforts to bring about a lasting peace, including the Oslo Peace Accords and the Camp David Accords.

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**Headline:** Hill Leaders Cautious on War Commitments

By J.Y. Smith

Washington Post Staff Writer

Congressional leaders yesterday were reluctant yesterday to commit themselves on whether the United States, either alone or with other nations, should send military forces to the Middle East to aid Israel.

The news reached Washington last Friday when the Israeli Government, seriously wounded by neutering operations during the fighting in Jerusalem, was put in the Jordanian sector of the city.

Congressional leaders were reluctant to commit themselves on whether the United States should send military forces to the Middle East.

The uncertainty of the situation, with the United States, either alone or with other nations, deciding whether or not to provide military assistance to Israel, was the obvious reaction of the leaders on the Senate floor.

The United States is not prevented from committing U.S. military power in a second conflict.

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**RegionalFocus**

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 6--Britain declared today that it was not taking sides in the Arab-Israeli war and urged an immediate cease-fire as a prelude to an honorable negotiated settlement.

Describing the conflict as a "tragic development," Foreign Secretary George Brown told Parliament that Britain had been instructed not to become involved and that British ships would not be sent to the Suez Canal.

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

The Foreign Secretary was repeatedly pressed by some British statesmen to discuss the merits of the conflict, but he would not do so only to the extent of reaffirming that Israel, as a new state, had a right to exist.

On the crucial question of whether Britain had ordered a halt to arms shipments to Arab states, Brown replied that he was "urgently in touch with all parties."
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LENGTH | WIDTH
--- | ---
24" | 8" | 10" | 12" | 14" | 16"
24" | 53.50 | 45.50 | 44.90 | 46.00 | 47.50
30" | 3.80 | 4.90 | 5.30 | 5.50 | 7.50 | 9.00
36" | 2.50 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00
48" | 6.00 | 6.90 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00
60" | 7.50 | 8.40 | 10.00
72" | 9.00 | 10.50 | 12.00
96" | 14.50 | 17.60 | 21.00

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

other bitter wrangle in which
neces.8ion would command
the necessary nine votes even
if there was no veto. The
Council has now discussed
the Arab-Israeli crisis for 12 days
without a vote so far.

The struggle today was be
between the Western powers
for a simple cease-fire order
as the first stage in a peace-
making effort, and a Soviet-
Indian demand, made at the
Egyptian behest, for with-
drawal to the June 4 positions.

Western countries had ar-
ranged that if withdrawal of
forces were mentioned, it should be to po-
tions held on May 18 before
Arab President Husni sought to bar the carrying
strategic materials for Israel from Arab ports.

May 18 was also the date of
Egypt's demand for withdraw-
al of the United Nations Em-
ergency Force (UNEF) the
Egyptian-Israeli border.

During the morning meet-
ing of the Security Council, Israel Ambassador Golde
Hafid and Egyptian Ambas-
charge Mohamed A. Komy re-
pouted on the action of their
governments. Each accused
another of the starting the
war.

El-Kom also asserted that
Israel had tried to block
the Israeli attack by blowing
a French tanker.

In a report to the Council,
Secretary General U Thant
dailed the rapidly spreading
crisis and disclosed that
Jordanian troops had captured
Government House in Jeru-
salem which contains United
Nations headquarters.

Thant also disclosed that an
attack by Israeli aircraft had
killed three members of the
indigenous faction of the
UNEF in a convoy south of
Yabna.

Instead, Ambassador Gogou-
swam was called the inad-
itable "wartime command" by
Israel and asked that the
Security Council remove
the action.

In a later report, Thant said
one more had been
wounded by

Soviet ties coincides with
the appointment of Marshal An-
tonio Cossiga as Italian Prime
Minister. It is a symbolic indica-
tion that the Russians want to see
an end to the war that has left
300,000 dead and wounded and
3 million refugees.

There are reports that
Leonid Brezhnev, on a trip to
North Africa,此举 that the
creation of a peacekeeping for
the

There are reports that
Brezhnev may give the

The moves come as the
war enters its third month and
as the United Nations Security
Council is expected to
resume discussions on
the situation.

The United Nations has
warned that the situation is
even worse than it was two
months ago. They attribute the
increase in casualties to the
continued fighting and the
lack of a cease-fire agreement.
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Non-Belligerency Is Proclaimed by U.S.

statement was not a formal declaration of neutrality.

But Christian agreed that it was not a declaration of non-belligerency.

However, he refused to endorse the terminology used by Bissell, Secretary of State Robert S. McNamara, and Special Assistant W. Averell Harriman.

The White House announced that "the use of this word [belligerency] is a great concept of international law, is an expression of indifference."

"We are not a belligerent," President Johnson said. "We are not a neutral."

By Chalmers M. Roberts, Washington Post Staff Writer

As diplomacy gave way to war yesterday, the United States and its allies on one side and the Soviet Union and its friends on the other, claimed they were for peace in the Middle East.

The United States, which has seen it as a possibility of a United Nations resolution, ordered aid to Israel, and the United States, which has indicated it is not ready to recognize a Middle East state.

Many diplomats felt a free flow of aid from Israel, Russia, and Egypt could prevent a threat to the combined arms of the Middle East, an Israeli official, a former Washington administration official, and diplomats.

Diplomats have all agreed that Israel, with or without the United States, should be able to move on a calm and stable path at least.

They all agreed that Israel and other parties should be able to move on a calm and stable path at least.

The Middle East State Department also announced the following:

The President, Secretary of State McNamara and Special Assistant W. Averell Harriman announced that "the United States and its allies on one side and the Soviet Union and its friends on the other, claimed they were for peace in the Middle East.

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The Middle East State Department also announced the following:
would carry its "full share" of responsibility.

There were reports that anumber of complaints that the United States appeared to be trying to disassociate itself from the crisis by McClusky's statement.

The President's sensitive admin-
ter immediately recognized the potentially explosive political ramifications of such a statement and he quickly moved to disavow that impression.

Early yesterday, Chris-
tian read a White House statement declaring that the Admin-
istration would seek a con-
frontation through the Security Council.

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

The controversy over the use of the term "neutral" began when a New York Times reporter asked Secretary of State Christian what the Administration's position was on the crisis, and whether Christian would send messages to the Egyptian and Israeli governments. Christian said that the United States was not neutral in the dispute and that it would continue to support the Arab cause.

"The United States position is neutral in the U.N.," Christian said. "We have tried to steer an even course in the crisis, and our policies are aimed at avoiding a military confrontation."

Christian was speaking without benefit of any pre-
pared statement, however, despite the international discussions and domestic implications of his statements.

McClusky's use of the word "neutral" was intended to show that the United States was taking a non-belligerent position in the fighting. Technically, the term remains con-
trary, as it has been quoted in the press, but the Johnston Administration wishes to avoid it because of its other consequences.

The Administration in ex-
trarily sensitive about wide-
spread criticism that it was caught unprepared by the Mideast crisis and has reacted inadequately to it. Admin-
istration officials made it clear in last night's briefings that they had taken the crisis seriously, but that their diplomatic efforts failed to head off a shooting war because they had been "watching the clock" since the crisis began to try to damp it down. The Administration has suffered publicly, how-
ever.

After their appearance before Senate leaders, the two sec-
retaries returned to the White House. Christian said that he had been called by the President again. They returned for the third time about 8 p.m. Vice President Humphrey also attended the 8 p.m. brief-
ing.

Christian reported that the Presi-
dent throughout the crisis has been calm, and that the efforts to resolve the crisis should be made first before the U.N."

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

Further Comment Declared

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

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

When asked whether the Presi-
dent "is thinking about going there?" Christian said: "We are considering all possibilities, including the possibility of a visit by the President."

"I am not aware of any specific plans, but our position is neutral in the U.N.," Christian said. "We have tried to steer an even course in the crisis, and our policies are aimed at avoiding a military confrontation."

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consuming. Right?"

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War's Impact

 Held Slight on U.S. Oil Needs

By Eric Westerworth and Frank C. Porter

Washington Post

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

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

But whereas Europe and Japan depend upon the area for about 60 percent of their petroleum needs, less than 10 percent of U.S. domestic consumption is supplied by the Arab bloc.

Paradoxically, the two big powers most likely to be drawn into a confrontation over the crisis are among the least dependent on Arab oil. The Soviet Union and Iran, with the help of Russian and Middle East-related Leftist groups, have the capacity to be.

More than half of American requirements in Vietnam, however, come from the Persian Gulf sources. But it is entirely possible that the war will leave this flow more vulnerable than ever.

As of last night the oil situation was such that American oil companies, with the exception of Texaco and Shell, were considering shutting down their refineries because of the possibility of a possible Arab invasion of Iran. In the case of Shell, which has been selling gas to Iran, the decision was expected to be made within the next few days.

Although the situation was still open last night, after a short shutdown following the apparent announcement by the Arab powers of hostility, it is clear that Iran and Iraq will be central to the issues that affect the oil situation in the Middle East.

However, some experts believe that the situation could have been much worse if the war had broken out.

The tanker shortage would have caused serious problems for other countries as well, including the United States, which is heavily dependent on Middle East oil.

According to the Oil and Gas Journal, more than half of the 150,000 barrels of oil per day that are shipped from the Persian Gulf to the United States are purchased by the U.S. government for military use.

However, it is clear that the war has had little impact on U.S. oil supplies, and the U.S. economy is not being affected significantly by the crisis.

The situation is different in Europe, where the war has caused a significant disruption of oil supplies, with prices rising sharply.

In the United States, the war has had little impact on the economy, and the government has taken steps to ensure that the supply of oil is not interrupted.

Nevertheless, British officials are worried, and Kari E. Meyer of The Washington Post reported a bid from London.

In the first few hours of this crisis, Meyer wrote, 20 percent of the oil from Saudi Arabia, 15 percent from Iraq and 15 percent from Libya. But with calculations assuming a continuation of oil supplies from Libya and Iran, if these supplies are cut, major reprisals could be expected from any nation supporting the PLO. This would make the oil situation more precarious than ever.

A bid from London to secure a new oil supply from the Gulf has been reported, with the United States paying in dollars for oil, which would not affect the country's balance of payments.

These uncertainties were reflected yesterday in the foreign exchange markets around the world, where the dollar had gained against the British pound and the yen. But the level of influence over the weekend, with frank reports early Tuesday that all oil companies operating in the Gulf were placed under the direct control of the British government, according to the Washington Post.

Nevertheless, British officials are worried, and Kari E. Meyer of The Washington Post reported a bid from London.
Israel's Birth and Her Harried Career

In the 19th century, Zionists settled in Palestine with the dream of creating a modern Jewish state in their ancient homeland. During World War I, an effort to win Jewish backing, the British government issued the Balfour Declaration, which promised British support for the Zionist cause. When the war ended, the League of Nations gave Britain trusteeship over Palestine. But Israel's hopes for statehood were dashed when Britain reneged on the Balfour Declaration.

However, shortly after World War II, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in defiance of the British, began to bring the Jewish people to Palestine. In 1948, the armies of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, and contingents from Saudi Arabia invaded the now stateless nation of Palestine.

The conflict, known as the War of Independence, lasted for 100 days and ended with the creation of Israel.

Israel has since been the target of numerous wars and conflicts, including the Six-Day War in 1967, the Yom Kippur War in 1973, and the Gulf War in 1990.

Despite these challenges, Israel has become a modern, prosperous country with a vibrant culture and a strong economy.

At Amman, Jordan, armored carriers patrol the city streets after news that war had broken out with Israel.
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JWV Chieftain Bids U.S. Aid Israel

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

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

May 30: Israel charges the blockade was an "armed attack."

May 31: U.S. N.Y.K. and 4th Fleet ships in the Mediterranean headed toward the troubled waters. Two aircraft carriers join British fleet in area.

May 31: U.S. Secretary General U Thant appeals for a "breathing spell" to cool off. Middle East tensions even as Egypt called for a "Holy War" against Israel.

May 31: Israeli and Egyptian forces exchange fire across the Gaza Strip border.

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

May 31: The first of 10 Russian warships move through
Israel—From Page AI

Eshkol Reports ‘Air Supremacy,’ Ground Gains

at Israel and by advancing troops and armor. Jordan, Syria and, to a smaller extent, Iraq, joined in the conflict by about noon, preventing Israel with a war on all fronts.

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

Few Details

Israeli government spokesmen gave few details of the day’s developments, beyond describing the capture of several locations well on the Sinai side of the line. Gen. Eshkol said that a large number of prisoners were taken in our hands as well as a considerable number of weapons, including guns and tanks. The enemy also suffered heavy casualties.

According to unofficial reports, aerial attacks from well-informed sources, Israeli tank groups on the Sinai front had reached all the important places they are supposed to be by nightfall.

Jordan called the air force accomplishment as achievement without parallel. He said the Israeli side is in the process of a devastating blow at the air force, which, he said, is Jordan, Syria and Iraq and had achieved superiority in the entire area.

Gen. Eshkol said in his official report that the war had lasted a long time, and the conflict was still going on.

Single-Minded Assault

If the conflict is over or over near it, it appears that Israel, as expected, launched a strong first and presumably single-minded assault against the airfields of the Arab nations, and did so successfully.

On the most striking features of the day was the virtual absence of any Arab aircraft over the populated portion of Israel north of the Suez Desert. As far as could be determined, no Egyptian bombers whatever were seen in the area above Israel’s cities, and only a hand full of Messerschmitt and Ju 88 planes found their way through.

Niches reached Tel Aviv, despite eight or ten air alerts about noon, some Syrian planes attacked villages in the Haifa region. But the attacks were delayed.

The Israeli government spokesmen was quoted as saying that thousands of Israeli soldiers had entered the Sinai desert. This was apparently a reference to the Sinai campaign of a decade ago, when France and Britain were also involved in the fighting at the same time as it happened.

But in another broadcast to the nation, Eshkol said he hoped “the peace-loving countries and peoples” would understand the situation and “stop the fighting.”

“Your problems are solved,” we were told by Father’s Day shopping around for you. Now all you have to do is come pick his gift up.

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

Critics have proposed Eshkol’s statement as delivered at a gathering could be heard in Jerusalem—only with three weeks left in the current government.

Eshkol said the Israeli army was in the process of a devastating blow at the air force, which, he said, was Jordan, Syria and Iraq, and had achieved superiority in the entire area.

He will love to take “a walk on the wild side”... Now, even the proper Bostonian has gone to the “Blazers” in their plush, colorful, comfortable shoes. They come in five, fan colors: Black, Forest Green, Willow, Denim blue and Sand. Two styles: $15 for either slip-on or tie. Bring his shoes and we’ll make a pair at any of our seven Men’s Shoe Department.

Parts of Midtown Involves Corporation

Census-taking was in effect in parts of Midtown yesterday, said in general the New York Post in reporting on the Associated Press report that final reported census was involved.

Photographs of war scenes, downed aircraft and other military aspects of the situation were not transmitted to transmission unless approved.

Reports from Israel relating to military movements are always subject to censorship, although this has been relaxed in recent years. An AP report said it was allowed to go with Israeli forces in the Haifa area on Monday.

Now... don’t run off! Our Men’s Furnishing Department have the shoes that go with the shoes. Not just any shoes, but shoes by Esquire for the kind of man who takes his action young, but colored, cool Filamet solids, milled leather, chukka, Oxford for keeps, Tattersalls. There’s not a better way for him to get “socked in.”

We have just the perfect tops in all this! The handsome Palm Beach Bataya-vaevau Bataf jacket $89.95, in four colors; the Bataf-1 Navy, Forest, Burgundy, Gold and Sand. Men’s Clothing in all seven stores.
Dancing Crowds in Cairo Streets Cry ‘On to Tel Aviv’

EGYPT
From A1

Tuesday, June 3, 1967

THE WASHINGTON POST

of the fighting broke in Cairo, the general reaction of Egyptians was to say, "Holas!" This roughly translates into, "Good, let it get over with." A radio announcer declared at one point, "Our army has only one cry. 'To Tel Aviv,'" Tel Aviv is Israel's largest city and industrial center.

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

houses went about their business. Best police stood guard outside the U.S. Embassy. Buses were locked with chains, but a U.S. ambassador said there was getting in.

There were these other developments reported from Cairo by wire service:

A complete blackout throughout the city. An armed force was posted on all entrances to the capital.

Military checkpoints were set up on principal highways in Egypt and only essential military and public transportation was permitted to move during air raids.

Dancing Crowds in Cairo Streets Cry ‘On to Tel Aviv’

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP) — By the Middle East

brutal war the United Nations today to aid Israel. The war was sparked by a call from American Jewish leaders for a large White House rally on June 5.

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

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

A conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations asked all Jewish youth to participate in any demonstrations by the Nazis, but to show up in Washington’s Lafayette Park, across from the White House, at 2 p.m. Thursday to rally for public support for the United Nations and to send a signal to the world that the war was not over.

As this announcement was being made, Dr. James H. Rineer, chairman of the president’s group, an estimated 1,500 chanting Jewish students were marching outside the United Nations in New York, collecting money and urging "quick action."

Feelings were strong in the Jewish community. Women of Jewish organizations at Yeshiva University in New York, reported that Jewish students were determined to make themselves heard.

Checks as large as $100,000 were donated to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which is sending the money to the United Nations, and to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which is sending the money to the United Nations, and to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which is sending the money to the United Nations.

Anglo-Jewish residents of the South, with many personal connections in the Jewish Army.

Miami, with a heavy Jewish population, reported a heavy activity, as did Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. But except for a few Jews who joined in the fighting.

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MOSCOW Demands Israelis Stop 'Aggression,' PULL BACK

MOSCOW, June 6 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today accused Israel of invading Egypt and demanded that Israeli forces stop fighting and withdraw immediately "beyond the armistice lines." The statement came in a special address to the United Nations charter and the United Nations charter and the United Nations charter.

The Soviet statement did not elaborate on what steps might be taken, but the reiterates Soviet support for the Arab world.

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

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

The Soviets charged Israeli soldiers against Egypt with "encouragement" and overtook actions by the Egyptian government.

The statement warned that it would be "condemned the foundations of development and the very existence of the state of Israel."

"Israel...also the road to war," the Kremlin said. "It is not a question of approving or disapproving the respective positions, but simply of seeking means which can lead to peaceful procedures for a settlement.

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

Today, one French officials commented: "It is hard at this moment to say what the Security Council will do, but he cited the concern of "At present, we are waiting to see what the Security Council will do, but the concern of the French government is to avoid any new statement of position that is not expected to do so until it sees what the United Nations behaves to do."

For the moment, it is sticking by the declarations made at the United Nations Security Council in Paris this morning.

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

"For the moment," he said, "it is not a question of approving or disapproving the respective positions, but simply of seeking means which can lead to peaceful procedures for a settlement."
Israel's Plan for Bombing Syrian Installations Near Damascus

DAMASCUS, June 5 - Counterattacks by Syrian fighters killed threesmen of Syria's opposition militia after Israeli air attacks and another two from a spot in the desert where an Israeli car had been hit by anti-aircraft fire.

No losses were felt in the city, which was once crowded with firefighters and the air raid sirens were very loud. The city was empty, and the air raid sirens were heard throughout the night.

The streets were deserted and quiet. The only noise was the sound of children playing. By dawn, after three raids by Israeli planes, the sirens started to sound again, but they were not as loud as before.

Armed youth from the surrounding villages and towns on the outskirts of Damascus gathered around the city center, and some of them went to the Israeli Embassy to express their support for the Israeli military action.

TUNIS - Thousands of angry Tunisians gathered in front of the Israeli embassy in Tunis to protest against the Israeli military action.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia announced that his country would cut diplomatic relations with Israel.

Tunisia is one of the most pro-Arab countries in the Middle East, and the Tunisians are said to be extremely angry at the Israeli action.

The Tunisian government has called for a boycott of Israeli goods and has asked its citizens to avoid traveling to Israel.

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM, June 6 - The first of the Israeli planes returned this morning, and the second one is expected to return in the afternoon.

The Israeli military action is continuing, and the Israeli forces are reported to be advancing toward Damascus.

The United Nations has called for an immediate end to the conflict and has urged all sides to refrain from using force.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has called for a cease-fire and has offered to mediate between the sides.

Egypt is one of the few Arab countries that has not condemned the Israeli action.

The Egyptian government has said that it will not recognize the Israeli military action as legal and that it will not participate in any discussions about the conflict.

President Sadat has also called for a meeting of Arab leaders to discuss the situation.

Mineral Deposits

Found in South Iran

TEHRAN, June 6 (AP) - Experts say that Iran's southern province of Khuzestan has the largest deposit of copper in the world. The deposit is estimated to be worth $5 billion.

The copper deposit is located in the province of Khuzestan, which is bordered on the north by the Persian Gulf and on the west by Iraq. The province has a population of about 3 million.

The copper deposit was discovered in 1974 by a group of prospectors from the United States. The prospectors were searching for oil in the area when they stumbled upon the copper deposit.

The copper deposit is estimated to contain about 300 million tons of copper.

The copper deposit is expected to provide Iran with a significant amount of income and is expected to bring about a new economic boom to the region.

The copper deposit is expected to be mined by a joint venture between the Iranian government and a foreign company.

The foreign company is expected to invest $1 billion in the project and to provide the necessary machinery and equipment.

The copper deposit is expected to be in production by 2010 and to provide Iran with a significant amount of income.

The copper deposit is expected to provide Iran with a significant amount of income and is expected to bring about a new economic boom to the region.
There Was No Mention Of War in the Synagogue

By Jimmy Dreslin

The woman sat in the front row of the temple and held a little girl in her lap. She could not hear the music that was playing. The war in Israel was going on. She had heard it on the radio. She did not care. "It's just a game," she said. "I'll never listen to the radio again." She got up and left.

Israeli Troops Quickly Cut Off Gaza Strip From Egypt

By Alfred Friendly

The GAZA STRIP Strip was cut off from Egypt by Israeli troops on June 5th. The troops had entered the Gaza Strip on June 5th and 6th, cutting off the Strip from Egypt. The Strip is now under Israeli control.

Saty Village Set

The village was set on fire by the Israeli army. The villagers were not able to escape and the village was completely destroyed.

Israeli troops prepare artillery position near the Gaza Strip.

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

Two human eyes designed and manufactured by the company are found to have been lost in the current conflict. The company has since recalled all of its products due to safety concerns.

Tatou Village

The village was set on fire by the Israeli army. The villagers were not able to escape and the village was completely destroyed.

Taghazout

The village was set on fire by the Israeli army. The villagers were not able to escape and the village was completely destroyed.

Algerian Army

The Algerian army has been active in the region. The army has been involved in battles against the Al-Qaeda-linked groups in the region.

Sanctuary

The sanctuary was set on fire by the Israeli army. The villagers were not able to escape and the sanctuary was completely destroyed.

Hamas

The Hamas government has been in power in the Gaza Strip since 2006. The government has been criticized for its human rights abuses and its support of terrorism.

Militias

The militias have been active in the region. The militias have been involved in battles against the Palestinian government and the Israeli army.

M Mexicans

The Mexican government has been active in the region. The government has been involved in battles against the American government and the American army.
Israel's assault on Jordan's Arab forces has so far ended in a stalemate. But Israeli military leaders believe the campaign is far from over and that Jordan is in a desperate situation.

Israel's forces have advanced into Jordan's territory, occupying several strategic points. The Jordanian army, which has been retreatting, is under heavy pressure. The Jordanian Arab forces, which have been fighting a defensive war, are in a difficult situation.

The situation in the occupied territory is complex. The Jordanian government is in a difficult position, with its army retreating and its population under pressure. The international community, including the Arab League and the UN, is concerned about the situation.

The Israeli forces have captured several key locations, including the city of Rabin, which is a strategic point in the Jordanian territory. The Jordanian government has appealed for international intervention to stop the Israeli advance.

The situation is likely to worsen in the coming days and weeks. The Jordanian government is under pressure to find a solution to the crisis, but the international community is divided on how to respond.

The situation in Jordan is a major concern for the international community. The UN is calling for an immediate halt to the fighting and a peaceful solution to the crisis.

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The Lesson of History

History has been ignored in the Middle East, and it has repeated itself, all the big and little lines with the interests are bound up in the tragic outbreak of war between Israel and the innumerable people and nations who wish for this. How much will be done by those who, reckoned in part by the course of battle and the success of efforts to bring about a change of opinion.

But the price paid will be reckoned in large part by whether we are indeed bound, in our search for a solution, to go on repeating history.

A cease-fire is not an end, but a practical way to begin, however, the longest to thebloodshed, unless that search carries with it something more than the patchwork improvisation and quick palliatives and easy addition to things as they are which have so long marked out our efforts to keep the peace in the Middle East.

The lesson of history is that there can be no security in the Middle East without an all-encompassing arms agreement which will not require any specific commitment over the years—makes it unthinkable for this country, or its allies, to permit the IDF to be employed, as President Nasser and his countrymen might really mean to remove, once and forever, the threat of Nasser and of an Arab “holy war” as a “nuisance” to be added to the rest of the Middle East.

If the Arabs really mean to push Israel into the sea, there can be no accommodation. Israel’s moral claims are without parallel in the Western world—more the clear and unambiguous policies of the United States and Canada—and perhaps even the moral claims of the Communist bloc. But the price will be high if only because of the added transportation costs.

Information about reserve stocks of oil in Britain and Western Europe is withheld for obvious reasons, since a new economic threat posed by a prolonged war becomes clear. At some point the economic necessity should frustrate even the most determined effort of the Arab countries to embargo all oil shipments. In the interim, the oil-importing countries would face disruption and uncertainty.

The Judges’ Plea

Judges, as a matter of principle, ought not to be required to make political appointments. Judges most especially should not be required to make political appointments of great importance to the city, in areas that touch deep emotions and strong interests.

The judges of the Federal District Court are entirely right in sitting Congress to reform the city’s School Board.

The D.C. Judicial Conference has adopted a greater measure of security for Israel while meeting the legitimate anxieties and grievances of the Arab cause. It has shown that it is interested in emphasizing the need to change the law. Judges Hart took the initiative in proposing this resolution, and deserve great credit for it.

The continuous controversy over the nominal School Board appointments is resulting in political labeling of individual judges and undermining the public’s faith in the system that judges come to the Court. Congress has a clear duty to protect the Court from this kind of destructive political involvement.

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

The Trial of Captain Levy

The tragic affair of Capt. Howard Levy has now turned into a cause célèbre. It is a cause célèbre that one has come out of it covered with glory. Capt. Levy is no Captain Drayson and those who sought to turn him into a cause célèbre ought to look elsewhere for their martyr.

On the other hand, the Army ought to have foreseen that, given the political climate of the day, a situation like this was sure to arise; it could have taken steps to prevent it.

Israel’s Crisis

Once again the focal point of international tension has worked its way back to a major problem child of the post-war world. For a decade people have almost forgotten that the word “Palestine” once connotes for me a bitter struggle of real ideological causes of inflaming world conflicts beyond the point of rational control. Now this is understood for us again, after 20 years of makeshift attempts to resolve the conflict leave us no further than the road to a real resolution of the problem.

So then it is time once more to review the whole situation, not just hopefully this time in the context of its entire historical and at the expense of Arabs in territory, population, and strategic advantage.

Particularly unfortunate and disadvantageous to the cause of peace is the fact that the Soviet Union has decided to manipulate the crisis for her own purposes and that the United States still labor under the pressure of a Zianist puppet that inhibits her development of a more mature policy for the Middle East. The basic question for us now is whether we are going to allow the eunuch ignorance and partisan opinion on Palestine to let us face the Middle East in defeat. The Soviet Union is only too ready to cast the situation in terms of a polarity Deduction for Brains?

The “brain drain” from the underdeveloped nations to the United States and to Great Britain is well known and a serious handicap to them for it sharpens the difficulty they face in getting skilled people to save their economies, may I seek to use your columns to suggest a possible solution? I suggest the differential taxation of scarce professions.

Letters to the Editor

A Literati Parade

At the Front Lines

By Ward Just

Washington Post

Washington Post Foreign Service

A new idea of “pubby” was published in the New York Review of Books, have found their way to Saigon and are being cannibalized for captured enemy documents. These are, in some cases, written by a man who is a self-styled Algiers, even if it is possibly known by a senior American official the other day, who was quoted, found some character in the loo-dorns who said, “We’re going to have to do something about this.”

Indeed, Miss McCarthy did. That, and a good deal more, little of which was reported in the Middle East.

Steinbeck was the most expertly with- out, much ser- er as he was with a hun- dred reputation (from the early books, anyway) to give it that gravitas. There is a romantic theory here that the present is more interesting than the past. McCarthy, in the “better job” covering the war than the newspaper reporter, is not instructed to pay a minimum of attention.

But after his first two or three pieces for the New York Times, most of the resident critics turned thumbs down. The Left, “a new kind of war,” with emphasis on its cost to the schools. Between Steinbeck and Gelbman, the critics have favored the lady.

Politics as a moral issue is not without admirable courage, although there was a mut- tering from the right that he had not brought more of his Spanish civil war experiences to his work. If he was a favorite in the early days, if for no other reason than one of his early pieces ended, “I have a date with Victor Lazlo.” This was deemed to be a bit rah rah, as was the new book. But Steinbeck to Steinbeck, “We must take to the street.” The obvious literary effects of this has ever been done outside the U.S.R., and there I think it has taken the form of different innoc-
Oil and War

Before the advent of hostilities there was much talk—some of it loose—about the diminishing importance of the Middle East as a source of crude oil and that it was an arid region that could do without its oil. But once the war began, the economic impact of the war in the Middle East became clear. The United States and European countries began to rely heavily on Middle East oil, and the price of oil skyrocketed.

Great Britain and the United States were at war with the Axis powers, and their economies were becoming increasingly dependent on Middle East oil. The United States, in particular, was heavily dependent on Middle East oil, and this dependence only increased after the war ended.

As the war dragged on, the economies of the United States and European countries continued to rely heavily on Middle East oil. This led to a number of economic problems, including high inflation and a shortage of consumer goods.

The Middle East oil crisis of the 1970s was the result of a number of factors, including the oil embargo imposed by the OPEC countries in 1973 and the Iran-Iraq War in 1980. The oil embargo led to a sharp increase in the price of oil, which in turn had a significant impact on the economies of the United States and European countries.

The Iran-Iraq War further complicated the situation, as the United States had to provide significant military and financial support to Iraq in order to ensure its continued participation in the war against Iran. This led to a further increase in the price of oil, and the economic impact of the war was felt throughout the world.

The Middle East oil crisis of the 1970s was a turning point in the world economy, as it marked the beginning of the end of the oil era and the start of the oil crisis era. The crisis had a significant impact on the global economy, and it continues to be felt today.

Voice of Russia

Alexander Solzhenitsyn's detailed account of his experiences in a Soviet labor camp provides a glimpse into the harsh realities of life in a society that values efficiency above all else. His story serves as a reminder of the importance of individual rights and the need for a more humane society.

The story begins with Solzhenitsyn's description of his life in a Soviet labor camp, where he was forced to work long hours in difficult conditions. Despite the suffering he endured, he managed to maintain his humanity and his dignity, even in the face of repeated setbacks.

Solzhenitsyn's story is a testament to the power of the human spirit, and it serves as a reminder of the importance of standing up for what is right, even in the face of adversity. His account serves as a reminder of the importance of individual rights and the need for a more humane society.

Heartwarming Article

The article that appeared in your paper today, "Love in Bloom: A Heartwarming Story," is a heartwarming story of a young couple's love that endures through the test of time. The couple's love is a testament to the power of love, and it is a reminder of the importance of maintaining a strong relationship even in the face of adversity.

The story begins with the couple's meeting, and it follows their journey as they overcome the challenges of life together. The story is filled with moments of joy and love, and it serves as a reminder of the importance of maintaining a strong relationship even in the face of adversity.

The story ends with a touching tribute to the couple's love, and it serves as a reminder of the power of love to overcome any obstacle. The story is a heartwarming reminder of the importance of maintaining a strong relationship even in the face of adversity, and it is a testament to the enduring nature of love.
Court Gets Inquisitive; Loan Firm Drops Case

The Atlantic Finance Co. of 520 7th at 32 yesterday dropped various charges against six defendants after being questioned by the company's business practices. In each case the defendant had bought a television set on the installment plan.

Lessons of the Crisis

The Washington Post

FROM PAGE 1

Court Gets Inquisitive; Loan Firm Drops Case

...and I'll vote for a declaration of war, gentlemen, so the State Department can decide who is the enemy!...
Potomac Fever

By Jack Wilson

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

The FCC orders TV to show the anticigarette TV spots on all stations — no may-may. TV must have started the fight this time.

Insight and Outlook ...

No Munich in Middle East

By Joseph Kraft

I WRITE this column as the first news of the fighting in the Middle East begins to come in. Necessity may really mean points are not clear in my mind.

So not to know started the fight. It is not known what course of battle will run. Still less what the outcome will be.

But some things I know with certainty. I know that the Israelis had an absolute right to take matters into their own hands. I know that Israel cannot rightly be regarded as a nation in any normal sense. I know that the outbreak of fighting marks there will be no Munich in the Middle East.

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

Then in 1966, when Coloni-Netanyahu scored against Spain and Argentina, they played a part. The game was half-handmade on the wall and moved to cut loose from the goal. While they did not open the door to the outside world through the Gulf of Aqaba, and that access was given an international guarantee by a United Nations branch, it was an explicit American commitment.

When Colonel Nasser ended the U.N. presence and took control of the Gulf last month, our government was thus forced to the same old issue of survival.

As I write this column, the United Nations has been in session to try to reach a cease-fire agreement. The U.N. is the only organization that could bring war.

The one possibility for heading off a clash was the creation of a maritime union through which the United States could assure free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba. But this, too, is impossible. The Israelis have no alternative but to stand on their own, with the United States backing them up.

In the next few days and weeks, events are apt to take a curious turn. Charges and counter-charges are likely to be hurled against each other. But the central issue is not complicated.

The central issue is how to achieve a safe place for Israel. Israel, in the world, cannot be covered by the Americans. It is not subordinated to other priorities. The Americans are now delivering to the rest of the world only what Russia and America, to the United States, is what they have been doing for the tribes already possessed of land and homes. These are saying, after 6 years and 6 million deaths, that the most help now is none of us will be allowed to go. The United States in that time has been the Lord’s given your kibbutz, we have sold you, and they also have presented the land which the Lord is giving you.

What’s "folding doors at The Shade Shop?"

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EUROPE’S POSTWAR GROWTH

The Role of Labor Supply

By Charles P. Wolf

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"EUROPE’S POSTWAR GROWTH"

"The Role of Labor Supply"

By Charles P. Wolf

This book is distinguished economist and former Adviser for the European Recovery Program, is the first thorough, scholarly study of the role of labor supply in Europe’s spectacular postwar economic recovery. Analyzing the importance of labor supply, he emphasizes its role capacity to locate, the authors place special emphasis on the process of labor migration from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Turkey into Switzerland, Germany, and France, and demonstrates how labor migration contributed notably to the establishment of a single, cohesive European labor market. Center for International Affairs.

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