Israel Routes Arabs, Frees Gulf; Truce in Jordan; Egypt Defiant

U.N. Presses Peace Stance

By Chauncey 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 breaching the blockade of the Gulf of Araba 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 Israelis 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 Israelis, military factors, are successful in three

For the first time since Israel became a nation, Jews prayed at Wall after taking over the old city of Jerusalem yesterday. "This is the day we have longed for," the chief chaplain said. Story, A14.
The debt ceiling bill was killed by House protest vote.

**By Richard Lyon**

In a protest vote, the House of Representatives rejected a bill to raise the debt ceiling to $22 trillion. The bill was opposed by Republican leaders who are worried about the economic impact of the debt ceiling needing to be raised. The vote was 221-209, with 29 Republicans voting against it.

The vote was seen as a test of Speaker of the House Paul Ryan's ability to lead his party. Ryan had warned that the bill would not pass without a bipartisan deal, but he was unable to secure enough support from Republicans.

The government would be able to continue operating for several more months, but the threat of a shutdown is still looming.

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**Expulsion of a former U.S. diplomat from Israel**

The Israeli government has expelled a former U.S. diplomat who was a staff member of the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem.

On August 17, 2017, the Israeli government announced that it was expelling a former U.S. diplomat who had been working as an attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem for several years.

The diplomat, who was identified as John Luke, was accused of passing classified information to Israel. The Israeli government said that Luke had been expelled for violating the country's laws.

The move came after months of tension between Israel and the United States over the status of Jerusalem.

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**The U.N. Council Truce Deadline: A Jordanian Fight to Hold**

By Robert F. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 7 — The Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a truce in the Israeli-Arab war.

The resolution, which was introduced by the United States, was strongly supported by all members of the council. It calls for a 72-hour truce to allow for negotiations between Israel and the Arab states.

The resolution also calls for the deployment of a UN force to monitor the truce.

The vote was 15-0, with no abstentions.

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**The Egyptian Crisis: Cairo Votes to ‘Fight On’**

By William H. Masters

CAIRO, June 7—A senior government spokesman said today that Egypt would continue to fight on.

The Egyptian government has declared that it will continue to resist Israeli military incursions into its territory.

The government said that it would not negotiate with Israel until it withdraws all troops from occupied territories.

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**Exile Ends**

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, right, were welcomed by the British people upon their return to Britain after their exile in France and Spain.

The Duke of Windsor, exiled in France during World War II, and his wife, the Duchess of Windsor, were in London yesterday to be received by the Queen and Prince Charles.

The couple, who had been living in France, Spain, and Italy, returned to Britain after a 23-year absence.

The Duke of Windsor, also known as Edward VIII, abdicated the throne in 1936 to marry Wallis Simpson, an American divorcée. The couple lived in France and Spain for many years before returning to Britain yesterday.

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BUNDY—From Page A1

Mideast Panel Formed by U.S.

Advisory Board and President

The President said he would meet with the committee when needed. As would the Presi-
dent Humphrey and U.S. Administra-
tor Arthur J. Gold-
berg.

Long Road to Peace

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

This country is committed
to maintaining the terri-
torial integrity of all the
states, and that will be one
of the first issues the com-
mittee must tackle. In addition,
there is expected to be a
power vacuum in the area as
a result of the handover to
the Arab states.

The U.S. committee also
faces problems involving feed-
ing the people and aiding ref-
ugees, restoring oil produc-
tion and deliveries, protecting
Americans, exchanging prison-
ers of war, and redeveloping
devolution projects.

In a statement, the President
said that first, responsibility
for problems of the area falls
on the people of govern-
ments 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 announced to do
all possible to end the fight-
ing and pledged "a new begin-
ning of programs to assure the
peace and development of the
entire area."

Would Aid Arab States

Major development pro-
gram are expected to be
promoted in an attempt to re-
build 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 Govern-
ment."

He asked all agencies to as-
sist the special committee.

Questioned about his assign-
ment, Bundy said the new com-
mittee

GILES—From Page A1

New Indictment Reopens Giles Brothers Case
depth in the case. Their sen-
tence was later commuted to
life imprisonment by former
Gov. J. Millard Tawes.

The U.S. Supreme Court
ordered the case reopened
early this year and last
October Montgomery Circuit
Judge Walter V. Mooreman
reinstated the original indict-
ments and ordered the broth-
ers to stand for new trials.

In mid-February the court
said the grand jury's action
the previous day in appre-

taining of 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 said that the
brothers were entitled to a
new trial because of the con-
 tinuing police perjury trial. The
was widespread speculation
at the time that he would not at
empt to obtain new indict-
ments against the brothers
who once were only three
weeks from the gas chamber.
Fighting Said Halted in Jordan

Soviet Union has agreed to withdrawal from the Middle East, according to a reliable Western diplomat. The agreement was reached after a special meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations.

Peace Talks—At the United Nations, Russia's Nikolai Fedorenko, standing with Egypt's Mohamed Awad El-Kony, at Security Council emergency meeting.

Status quo before the fight ing, other Western diplomats were interpreting the sudden discovery of an emergency as essentially an effort to divert attention from Leopold's diplomatic setback last Tuesday night. The Soviets then agreed to an immediate cease-fire at the U.N. Security Council meeting yesterday, without mention of any withdrawal. That was coincident with the request of the Arab armies. The cease-fire did not have a deadline and was not observed.

Some observers thought it possible that the Russians were hoping for new talks with the United States and Britain to reach some understanding on the two-front war. Others believed it was a sign that the United States and Britain were not ready to make any concessions. But Fedorenko said there was no sign of a new round of talks between the two governments.

Egyptian Charges Repealed

In the discussion today, Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed ElKony repeated earlier charges that the United States and Britain had sided with Israel. "We are fighting for life and death," he said. "We are fighting for the survival of our people."

El-Kony said the "commitment" of the United States and Britain to a cease-fire was "completely without substance." But he added that the cease-fire was a "positive" step toward a "just and lasting" peace.

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$249

E. Antique, butterly design, matching set with a diamond adorning it, 18K. gold.

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Falling Plane Kills 9, More Than Bombings

Washington Post Press Service

TEL. AVIV, June 7—The crashing 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 Netanya before it had released its bombs. It fell near a gas pipeline and exploded. Nine Israelis were killed as well as the pilot's copilot and copilot.

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

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.

Ruby, 64, Grant testified, of prostrate hearing in which the family seeks to void an amendment to Ruby's 1950 handwriting will, "He thought they were going to get us all. The Nana," Mrs. Grant said, on a note she wrote on a piece of scrap paper, Ruby told her daughter, "I want you to get the ring we bought him to have his diamond ring, a diamond on an engraved watch and a suit of clothes. He sent the will to a codicil to the 1950 will in which Ruby left everything to his two sisters and a nephew.

C. Diamond photo is subject to slow wear.

D. Star set diamond on pave motif. Two tone 18K. gold.

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E. Antique, butterfly design, matching set with a diamond adorning it, 18K. gold.

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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 Gether Ha Akia. 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 Sharm-el-Sheikh at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula and air-raid warning systems were used to assist control of the roads in the north. But Israeli airpower in 1956 did little except provide ground support while in 1967 Israeli planes won air superiority the first day by attacking enemy airfields.

The 1956 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

**Major Combatants:** Israel, Britain, France, vs. Egypt

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

**How Started:** Israeli transports flew into Egypt's territory, crossing the border at 3:20 a.m. (Israeli time) on Oct. 29. Transports dropped paratroopers near Kalaat el-Ansab, a sandy stretch of roadway 90 miles west of Israel. The road goes through the crucial Milta Pass guarding Port Tewfik on the Mediterranean Sea.

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

- **First Day—Oct. 30:** Israeli jets, principally French-built Mirage SC and Finnish fighter bombers, hit enemy airfields—claiming to have destroyed 97 planes. Israeli aircraft were based in Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

- **Second Day—Oct. 30:** Paratroopers paratroopers moved in from Lebanon, and an estimated 200 Egyptian tanks were killed.

1967

**Second Day—June 6:** Israel's inherited control of roads leading to the oilfields; repulsed Egyptian forces near Elat by dropping paratroopers, opening a corridor to allow an estimated 200 Egyptian tanks to pass.

**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, then break back to the Straits of Tiran. Israeli armor, racing along the coast road after rounding up thousands of prisoners, near the Canal.

**How Started:** Nasser's blockade of Suez Canal; Israeli border incidents; removal of U.N. peace-keeping forces from trouble spots.

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

- **First Day—June 5:** Israeli jets, principally French-built Mirage SC and Finnish fighter bombers, hit enemy airfields—claiming to have destroyed 97 planes. Israeli aircraft were based in Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

- **Second Day—June 5:** Paratroopers moved into Sinai, crossing the border at dawn Monday, June 6. Israeli forces entered the Sinai, bombing bases in Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. Israeli armor moved into Sinai.

1956: The Israeli forces took Milta Pass after fierce fighting, then 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: The Israeli forces took Milta Pass after fierce fighting, then 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.
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2 Extra-long Twin-Size Mattresses, 39.85
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1 Double-Size Mattress, 42.85, also 1 at 44.85
3 Double-Size Hard-tied Boxsprings, 49.85
2 Queen-Size Mattresses, 19.85, also 2 boxsprings. 19.85
1 Queen-Size Mattress, 84.85, also 1 boxspring, 84.85

U.S. Army troops cleared the way for Israeli armor to push Egyptian forces back down that same road to the Canal. Suiss at the southern end of the Canal.

Galat was taken Nov. 8 and a cease-fire was called Nov. 16 at 12:30 a.m.
Rusk Now Hopeful on Mideast Stability

By Murvey Merler
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 resolved into a long-term stability in the area.

Rusk, in an unusual, closed-door meeting at the Capitol, attended by 61 Senators, conveyed the impression that Israel casualties in the war are bound to bring major readjustments of power relationships in the Middle East. Several Senators echoed Rusk’s report encouraging others cautioned against undue optimism.

As Senators related their conclusions from the secret session, the conflict has placed a setback to Soviet prestige among Arab nations that relied on Russian weapons. 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 Senator Robert Byrd reported Rusk’s report, the continuing crisis creates a loss for Arab nations, much more through private diplomatic representation than through public diplomatic relations. It is to be hoped the President will name the crisis to escalating into a war of World War II. Officially, the White House continued to avoid any direct confirmation of the President of the exit of United Nations messenger with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

United States diplomatic relations with the Arab nations, however, have been left in a difficult condition. Secretary of State Rusk reportedly denies that the United States has sent representatives to those nations in that part of the world, said Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) contining, “It is possible to start a new arms race even under a cease-fire. The U.S. has to do everything possible to de-escalate the situation 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 other shipments to the Arab nations, have not been interrupted. He said Rusk reported no indication, however, that the Soviets were replenishing weapons the Arab nations 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. become involved in a package deal to bring peace to the Middle East.

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

“Every new aid saying that the U.S. should aid the Arab states,” said one aide, “the campaign group is repeating the slogan, ‘It’s not the Arab’s fault; the Arab is being victimized’.”

Longtime airline advocate Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) said, “This is possibly a major improvement in the world situation for the United States, but it is not a war situation in the Middle East.”

U.S. Moves To Assure Oil For Troops

Associated Press

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara shifted into new immediate effect yesterday contingency plans “that will as-
Israelis Pray at Wailing Wall as Old City Falls

Tel Aviv Recites Its Victories

Jordan Announces Truce With Israel, Says Hostilities Ceased on Deadline

JORDAN—At 2 a.m. local time (8 p.m. Thursday EST), Jordan announced yesterday that it had agreed to a truce with Israel, and that both sides had been deserted by their people. The announcement was made by the Arab Oil and fifteen other Arab states.

The announcement came during a period of intense diplomatic activity in the Middle East, in which both Israel and Jordan had been active in seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Israel, which had been closely associated with the Arab states, said it would not continue the war against Jordan.

The statement read: "The Jordanian government has decided to accept the truce proposed by the Arab states, and to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict between the two countries.

The Jordanian government has also decided to cease all military activities in the area, and to withdraw its forces from the border with Israel."

The announcement came as a surprise to many observers, who had expected the Jordanian government to continue the war against Israel.

Jordan has been fighting Israel since October 1973, and has been under Israeli occupation since the Six-Day War of 1967.

The Jordanian government has been actively seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict, and has been in contact with both Israel and the United States. The Jordanian government has also been in contact with the United Nations, which has been involved in efforts to resolve the conflict.

The announcement of the truce was met with mixed reactions, with some observers expressing hope that it would lead to a lasting peace, while others expressed concern that it might lead to renewed hostilities.

The Jordanian government has been under pressure to accept the truce, and has been under pressure from both Israel and the United States to continue the war against Israel.

The Jordanian government has been under pressure to accept the truce, and has been under pressure from both Israel and the United States to continue the war against Israel.
Troops Pull Back, but Cairo Rejects Truce

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

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. Nimitz, which was also off the war began Monday.

(Cairo Radio, reported in Washington that have been confirmed by both govern- mental sources in the strongest terms, originated yesterday with King Hussein of Jordan. The editor of the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram, in stating that the intervention was beyond doubt commented on the Army and Israeli forces being by the land and sea forces.

On the diplomatic front, President Nasser called on the United Nations to consider a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire. But, he added, his troops were ready to fight again. Or will a new political order with new relations be achieved? A second and more important question was whether the Arab and Israeli forces would be able to solve the situation on a permanent basis. The answer to this question could greatly affect the future course of Arab development.

Third, the immediate future of the Arab world is likely to be decided by a combination of several factors. On the one hand are the extremists who believe that they are being supported by the British and American governments. On the other hand, there are other groups who believe that they are prepared to face the new situation with realism and discipline.

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

First, Nasser's prestige has suffered a terrible blow from which it may not easily recover unless he is able to change the current situation. In this context, the question of the Egyptian army's relations with the United States and Britain is critical. It is clear that the Egyptian army is now in a difficult position, and it is possible that it will have to take a decision that will affect the future of the country.

Second, the situation in the Middle East is complex and cannot be understood without considering the role of the United States and Britain. It is clear that the United States and Britain are playing a role in the current situation, and it is possible that they will continue to play a role in the future.

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First, Nasser's prestige has suffered a terrible blow from which it may not easily recover unless he is able to change the current situation. In this context, the question of the Egyptian army's relations with the United States and Britain is critical. It is clear that the Egyptian army is now in a difficult position, and it is possible that it will have to take a decision that will affect the future of the country.

Second, the situation in the Middle East is complex and cannot be understood without considering the role of the United States and Britain. It is clear that the United States and Britain are playing a role in the current situation, and it is possible that they will continue to play a role in the future.

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Envoys Admits Israel Fired First Shot

Seized Egyptian Order Revealed

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 Amer, deputy commander of the Egyptian Armed Forces, issued June 5, and then captured when the Israelis took El Arish.

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

"Accordingly," Amer is quoted as declaring, "I have prepared my plans and given orders to prepare ourselves. I can set 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 . . ."

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 exploit 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
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Catching a Yellowbird is catching on fast. In fact, Yellowbird luxury has made Northeast the fastest-growing airline to and from Florida. Now you can fly Yellowbird style non-stop to Florida. These great new jets fly south to the Miami sun, leaving National Airport’s convenient North Terminal at 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m., with full beverage and meal service. It’s a new experience in luxury flying. So next trip to Miami, catch a Yellowbird and let luxury happen to you, on the new Northeast Airlines. Call a Travel Agent or call Northeast at 783-0840.

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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.

This space paid for by the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut • Nat Feldman, Chairman
33 E. 67th Street N.Y.C. N.Y.
The British View

Hopes for Eventual Settlement Linked With Arms Embargo

By Karl R. Meyer

LONDON, June 7—As looking beyond battle reports, the British government this year for a general Middle East diplomatic settlement could be accompanied by an East-West agreement to restrict arms sales to the area. Even the most optimistic knowledge that two major uncertainties remain after the third day of the Arab-Israeli war, namely the length of the Soviet response to the conflict and the shape of future Arab regimes in Syria and Egypt.

Nevertheless, government circles were already debating what might be the optimum timing of the diplomatic moves that are certain to follow Israel's refusal of a cease-fire. The British government is jockeying for position on the battlefield.

From the British viewpoint, there would be the distinct advantage of a negotiated settlement:
- **Guarantors of access for Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba**
- **Efforts to resolve territorial differences**
- **Promotion of economic cooperation**

Hong Kong

Lauds Glee Club

**HONG KONG, June 7**—The University of Michigan men's glee club won Hong Kong newspaper praise for its performance of a commercial song. The event was accompanied by a large crowd.

French Policy

Official Says Aim Is ‘Lasting Coexistence’

By Waverley Root

PARIS, June 7—A spokesman for the French government's policies on the Middle East, dealing with Israel, said today that France had maintained a position of neutrality in the Middle East crisis.

The policy was one of the principles on which the French government had maintained permanent contacts with the Soviet Union. Information Minister Georges Germain emphasized this close cooperation during the visit of a Soviet Minister to Paris on June 7. The French government's position was based on the idea that a military solution was not possible and that a diplomatic solution was the only way to resolve the crisis.

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Oil Boycott
Of U.S. Grows

From News Disbutions

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 Kuwait broke relations with Washington Tuesday.

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

Lebanon announced it was withdrawing its ambassador from London and Washington and asked that the American and British ambassadors leave Beirut. The move dovetailed with the respective missions from Damascus to Secretary of State, and does not represent a complete break in diplomatic relations.

Three more Arab oil producers yesterday said they are cutting oil exports 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 oil supplies to the United States and Britain, while Lebanon and Syria closed oil pipelines that run through their territory.

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 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-Salih was expected to return to Khartoum today from an official trip to Ethiopia.

Israel Troops Enter the Town of Gasa. Photo was taken by Israeli Army and released yesterday.
Algeria

ALGIERS — Algeria's 27-mile pipeline from its Sahara oilfields to the Mediterranean port of Arzew near Oran has been broken, reliable sources reported. The 100-mile-long pipeline, later, was cut in two between the desert towns of Ghardaia and Oran. It was not immediately known how the pipeline was broken.

Meanwhile, an Algerian police escort was due to arrive in Algiers from Cairo, where Algerian President Houari Boumedienne was expected to meet with his Egyptian counterpart, Anwar Sadat, for talks on the Middle East peace effort.

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 Taisuke Miki and asked for Japanese support against Israel.

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

The factory has given us an extra supply of specially equipped Mustangs...the car that outsells all competition combined. Now at year's lowest prices.

Bucket seats ................ included

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Air conditioning ............. at special savings

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Mid-East Peace

Peace remains to be secured in the Middle East. In the opinion of the experienced statesmen of the armed forces of Israel. Once again the United States has to face the fact that it cannot be expected to do much about it anymore. How it is going to be done is not clear. But the fact remains that the Middle East is on the brink of another war and that the United States is not going to be able to prevent it.

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 sentiments expressed by the Government. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved the bill 14 to 2 and the Senate passed the measure 63 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 this. It is difficult to say what the Senate merely faced up to what must be regarded as an emergency.

The decision in the House is not likely to be different. Chairman Hare B. Stagner of the Senate Committee has said that Congress could just do nothing. But if it lets the House decide the matter, it might well be that the country would be the one to suffer.

The House was in a position to take up the problem of collective bargaining. But a people with a history of collective bargaining cannot be expected to accept what the Government is asking for. The issue is one of saving the people from the insidious loss of the breakdown of collective bargaining for which they are not responsible.

We think the settlement formula put forward by the Classification Board is fair to both sides and will put an end to the ongoing strike. It will provide for the people of collective bargaining. It will provide for a return of the bargaining and mediation processes. The Government has been willing to accept this formula.

The only safe course is prompt enactment of the bill without risking a new crisis when the existing one has been resolved. June 19. We think it is unfortunate that the bill is not enacted one day, but its enactment will at least avert any further delay in the retroactive pay of widows, the settlement of the dispute, and the issue of the new bill. It is our hope that this bill will be passed and that it will provide a basis for a settlement of the dispute.
Long May It Wave

Veeror for the flag of the United States need hardly entice connotation for the Constitution. Both are elements of our national majesty and of its freedom. And there need be no incompatibility about respect for both of them. But the legislation which dominates the Senate, and the Senate Committee, is a flag that the House Judiciary Subcommittee would protect a physical piece of cloth while ignoring the real meaning of the Republic for which it stands.

Billing or otherwise denaturing the flag is an expression of the offensive way of expressing contempt for the country in which we have been blown up into more than that. To treat it seriously is to mistreat its meaning and to dignify what amounts essentially will be a misdemeanor. Burning an American flag obviously and under- standingly loses most Americans. It may reasonably, therefore, be considered an offense against the public, as a form of disorderly conduct punishable as a misdemeanor. Every state of the Union has legislation dealing with it in this way—simple 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 ironical that the task of creating fair dis- tricting standards for the House of Representa- tives should be left to the Senate. But that is the way the opposition has gone through the Senate, House and the Senate Judiciary Committee. The House opened the door to gerrymandering by mandating five points of the Constitution. It is the making of the districts from which Congressmen are elected in every state to be as compact as prac-
ticable. It also left a possible spread of 30 percent in the smallest districts in a state for the next two elections. Then the Senate Judiciary Committee raised this margin of permissible inaccuracy to 35 percent so that New York would not have to redistrict until 1987.

This performance has been a sharp disappoint- ment to those who have urged Congress to set up a fair districting act which would end theCreation of districting standards to eliminate the confusion that has followed the recent decisions. Basically it is the task of Congress to decide how the districts from which House members are elected shall be apportioned. Corrections of 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 require- ments laid down by the Supreme Court.

The Long, Hot Summer

Bargains are not easy to find, especially in philanthropy. But the Evening Star is offering one this week. The Star is taking Washingtonians with a touch of Imperial Washington and a taste for generosity. The Star has launched a Summer Star campaign to assist poor children in a summer camp in the country. The Star has added an impressed graphics of a summer camp, and in the joys of camping life as your personal reward. It's hard to think of a better ad for a bargain.

The camp, run by Family and Child Services and supported by its sympathetic adults, is in the woods of the Prince William Forest Park near Virginia. If you want to help some boy to be off the streets this summer and in an atmosphere where he has a sense of imagination and growth, you can send a check or money order payable to the Summer Star Camp Fund, The Star Building, Sectioning B, 1401 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., 20003. It may pay rich dividends.
The New Duopoly

Insight and Outlook... By Joseph Kraft

The New Duopoly

Kraft for a new deep oil, in the Middle East. It was a very different world from the one that existed in 1945, when the United States was in charge of the Middle East. In 1945, the United States had control of the entire region. But now, with the rise of the Soviet Union and the emergence of new powers, the United States' influence is waning. The United States is no longer in control of the region. Instead, new players have emerged, including Saudi Arabia and Iran. These new players are competing for influence in the region, and their rivalry is causing instability. The United States is not able to maintain its influence in the Middle East as it once did. The new duopoly is a result of this changing power dynamic. The United States is no longer the dominant power in the Middle East, and new players are emerging to fill the vacuum. This new duopoly is causing tensions and instability in the region, and it is likely to continue for some time to come.
Inside Report... By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Yugoslavia's Second Revolution

BELGRADE—What began in 1965 as an officially approved reform has now run its course and is turning into a peaceful political revolution to democratize Yugoslavia.

This is precisely the aim of the Communist party, currently battling to save its most prestigious project, the government-run bank. But this has been a revolution turned into a revolution itself. It began in Belgrade in 1980 with the formation of a grassroots movement called the "People's Committee for Democratic Change." The movement quickly spread to other cities, including Novi Sad, Novi Beograd, and Subotica.

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