

ISRAELIS ROUT THE ARABS, APPROACH SUEZ, BREAK BLOCKADE, OCCUPY OLD JERUSALEM; AGREE TO U.N. CEASE-FIRE; U.A.R. REJECTS IT

JOHNSON WILL USE CABINET TO COURT STATES' OFFICIALS

Aides Will Seek to Tighten
Ties between Governors
and the White House

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 7—President Johnson has decided to use the members of his Cabinet as diplomatic agents in his campaign to improve relations between the Administration and state governments.

The President has approved a plan under which each member of the Cabinet would be assigned four or five states as his personal responsibility, with instructions to maintain personal contact between the Governors and the White House.

As part of the same effort, each of the 50 states will be given a "day" in Washington next fall and winter, when a plenipotentiary of its key officials will fly here to hold conferences all over the capital, capped by a meeting of the Governors with the President.

Both projects reflect Mr. Johnson's continuing determination to build domestic as well as foreign bridges, working to sort out the tangled Federal-state relations that have been increasingly complicated by the administration of the Great Society programs.

Bryant's Work Continued

Both are attempts to give some permanency to the contacts established during the last four months by Farris Bryant, the President's emissary to the states, on visits to 40 capitals with a squad of Federal experts.

Mr. Bryant, a former Governor of Florida who is now the director of the Office of Emergency Planning, plans to leave his White House post this summer, possibly to return to politics in his home state, and he is eager to help establish more permanent lines of communication before his departure.

As now envisioned, each Cabinet officer would visit all 50 states.

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CONFEREES BLOCK A DRAFT LOTTERY

Compromise Bill Continues
Deferment of Students

By United Press International
WASHINGTON, June 7—Senate and House negotiators reached agreement today on a new military draft bill that rules out, for the present, any lottery-like random selection system to determine the order of induction.

The bill was a compromise of differing bills that the Senate and House had passed. It would guarantee the continuance of educational deferments for college undergraduates and students enrolled in apprentice and job training programs.

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, who is chairman of the Senate conferees, said the Senate might act on the four-year draft extension bill tomorrow. House action must await approval by the Senate.

Congressional action will clear the way for President Johnson, under current discretionary powers, to reverse the order of induction and take 19-year-olds first from the Selective Service list.

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Rise in Debt Ceiling Rejected in House; Johnson Rebuffed

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 7—The House of Representatives dealt the Johnson Administration a sharp setback today by rejecting a bill to increase the ceiling on the national debt \$29-billion, to \$365-billion.

The vote against passage was 210 to 197, with Republicans voting solidly to kill the bill. Enough Democrats, mostly Southerners, voted with them to turn the tide.

About six Northern Democratic "doves"—opponents of the war in Vietnam—also joined the opposition.

In all, 34 Democrats joined with 176 Republicans to defeat the measure.

Today's action raised the possibility—though a slim one—of financial chaos after June 30. At that time the debt limit reverts to its "permanent" ceiling of \$285-billion, though the debt, at \$330-billion, is already far above that level. The legal authority of the Treasury to pay its bills would be in doubt.

However, the Ways and Means Committee has a bill to increase the ceiling to \$365-billion, which it hopes to pass before June 30.

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U.S. VOWS TO SEEK A DURABLE PEACE

Johnson Recalls Bundy for
New Mideast Planning Unit
—'Real Chance' Is Seen

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 7—President Johnson pledged today to do his best to help transmute the new Middle Eastern situation into a more lasting settlement between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

Apparently hoping to exploit Israel's lightning military success—which has surprised but not displeased the White House—Mr. Johnson ordered the drafting of special policies for a "new peace" and set up new machinery to deal with the situation.

The President said that the United States, which had worked hard to avoid the war, felt that "there is now a real chance" to turn from "the frustrations of the past to the hopes of a peaceful future."

Mr. Johnson's brief public statement after a meeting of the National Security Council was a restrained version of the analyses offered in private by his advisers.

They acknowledged that the war has probably inflamed passions and made many Arabs more hostile toward Israel than ever. Yet they also see some hope that the outcome will persuade some Arab nations, and perhaps the Soviet Union, that there is no alternative to the full acceptance of Israel and to the creation of international arrangements to keep the peace.

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Dorothy Parker, 73, Literary Wit, Dies

By ALDEN WHITMAN
Dorothy Parker, the sardonic humorist who purveyed her wit in conversation, short stories, verse and criticism, died of a heart attack yesterday afternoon in her suite at the Volney Hotel, 23 East 74th Street. She was 73 years old and had been in frail health in recent years.

In print and in person, Miss Parker sparkled with a word or a phrase, for she honed her humor to its most economical size. Her rapier wit, much of it spontaneous, gained its early renown from her membership in the Algonquin Round Table, an informal luncheon club at the Algonquin Hotel in the nineteen-twenties, where some of the most famous literary and theatrical figures of the time gathered.

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EBAN SEES THANT

Says Acceptance Is
Based on Enemy's
Reciprocal Action

Excerpts from debate at U.N.
are printed on Page 18.

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 7—The Security Council today unanimously adopted a Soviet resolution demanding that the combatants in the Middle East "cease fire and all military activities" today.

The Government of Israel shortly thereafter announced that she had accepted the order provided that her Arab foes also agreed.

Later tonight, reports from Arab capitals indicated that the United Arab Republic, Syria, Iraq, Algeria and Kuwait did not accept the Security Council's demand.

As a result, operations are expected to continue, according to authoritative sources at the United Nations.

According to diplomats, the best hope lies with a draft resolution submitted at the Council meeting today by George Ignatieff, the Canadian delegate. This proposed that the President of the Security Council and Secretary General Thant observe compliance of the Security Council's resolutions by the combatant states.

Position Foreshadowed
Foreign Minister Abba Eban communicated the Israeli decision on compliance to Secretary General Thant in a conference. The Israeli position was foreshadowed yesterday when Mr. Eban said his country "welcomed" the original Security Council resolution adopted yesterday, calling for a cease-fire.

A cease-fire already is in effect between Israel and Jordan, Mr. Eban told the Secretary General.

Arab delegations were uninformed about their governments' reaction to the Israeli stand. Many awaited a quick end to the war as a flood of reports of Israeli victories reached United Nations Headquarters. Some expressed bitterness at what one called the "hesitancy" of the Soviet Union to intervene in the crisis of Arab affairs.

The Council adjourned without voting on the Canadian draft largely because Milko Tarabanov, Bulgaria's representative, said he had some amendments in mind and wanted to discuss them.

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OLD JERUSALEM IS NOW IN ISRAELI HANDS: Israeli soldiers in prayer at the Wailing Wall yesterday

Major Mideast Developments

On the Battlefronts

Israel claimed victory in the Sinai Desert after three days of fighting. Sharm el Sheikh, guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, fell after a paratroop attack. Other Israeli units were within 20 miles of the Suez Canal, and one Israeli report placed them near Ismailia, on the canal itself.

In Jerusalem, for the first time in 19 years, Israelis prayed at the Wailing Wall as their troops occupied the Old City. Israeli troops captured Jericho, in Jordan, and sped northward to take Nablus, giving them control of the west bank of the Jordan.

The Egyptian High Command reported that its forces had fallen back from first-line positions in the Sinai Peninsula and were fighting fiercely from unspecified secondary positions. It announced that Egyptian troops had pulled back from Sharm el Sheikh to join main defense units.

In the Capitals

In the United Nations, Israel accepted the call for a cease-fire, provided the Arabs complied. Jordan announced that she would accept and ordered her troops to fire only in self-defense. But Baghdad declared that Iraq had refused. There were indications that Syria, Algeria and Kuwait were also opposed.

In Cairo an Egyptian official said the United Arab Republic would fight on.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union threatened to break diplomatic relations with Israel if she did not observe the cease-fire.

In Paris, the French proposed an international agreement for free passage in the Gulf of Aqaba similar to the one governing the Dardanelles in Turkey.

In London, the British urged the Israelis to halt before they aroused more turmoil in the Arab world and diminished the chances for a settlement.

Israelis Weep and Pray Beside the Wailing Wall

By TERENCE SMITH
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, June 7—Israeli troops wept and prayed today at the foot of the Wailing Wall—the last remnant of Solomon's Second Temple and the object of pilgrimage by Jews through the centuries.

In battle dress and still carrying their weapons, they gathered at the base of the sand-colored wall and sang Hallel, a series of prayers reserved for occasions of great joy.

They were repeating a tradition that goes back 2,000 years but has been denied Israeli Jews since 1948, when the war with the Arabs ended in this area.

The wall is all that remains of the Second Temple, built in the 10th century before Christ and destroyed by the Romans in A.D. 70.

The Israelis, trembling with emotion, bowed vigorously from the waist as they chanted psalms in a lusty chorus. Most had submachine guns slung over their shoulders and several held bazookas as they prayed.

Among the leaders to pray at the wall was Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, the new Defense Minister. Addressing the troops, he said:

"We have returned to the holiest of our holy places, never to depart from it again."

General Dayan, who was accompanied by other Israeli leaders, continued on Page 17, Column 1

CAIRO ANNOUNCES A SINAI PULLBACK

Blames Foreign Aid to Foe,
but Says Troops Fight On
in Secondary Positions

By ERIC PACE
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, June 7—An Egyptian military communiqué reported today that forces of the United Arab Republic had fallen back from some first-line positions on the Sinai Peninsula and were engaged in fierce fighting against Israeli troops from secondary positions.

Another statement of the High Command, broadcast four hours later by the Cairo radio, said Egyptian troops at Sharm el Sheikh, guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, had joined other Egyptian forces "now concentrated in the Sinai Peninsula."

There was no elaboration, but the communiqué, broadcast about 5:30 P.M., appeared to confirm Israeli reports that the Egyptians had been forced to retreat from Sharm el Sheikh.

At night, the High Command reported that Israeli paratroops had dropped over the "second-line Egyptian front" but had been "completely wiped out."

The communiqué also said the Israelis had tried another drop at Sharm el Sheikh after the first one.

There was no elaboration, but the communiqué, broadcast about 5:30 P.M., appeared to confirm Israeli reports that the Egyptians had been forced to retreat from Sharm el Sheikh.

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AQABA GULF OPEN

Dayan Asserts Israel
Does Not Intend to
Capture the Canal

By The Associated Press

TEL AVIV, June 7—Israel proclaimed victory tonight in the Sinai Peninsula campaign against the United Arab Republic. On the eastern front, both the Old City of Jerusalem and Bethlehem were captured from the Jordanians.

"The Egyptians are defeated," said Maj. Gen. Itzhak Rabin, the Israeli chief of staff.

"All their efforts are aimed at withdrawing behind the Suez Canal, and we are taking care of that. The whole area is in our hands. The main effort of the Egyptians is to save themselves."

Describing the developments through the third day of this third Arab-Israeli war in 19 years, General Rabin made these claims:

"Sinai, the Egyptian territory between Israel's Negev Desert and the Suez Canal, is taken."

"Most of the Jordanian territory on the west bank of the Jordan River, including Jericho, is in Israeli hands, and most of Jordan's army has been captured."

"Relative to what was done, the number of Israeli casualties was 'not great.'"

"All This Israel Did Achieve"

The Israelis were reported to have swept to the Suez Canal. [But Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defense Minister, declared that there was "no intention" of taking the waterway, United Press International said.]

[An Israeli delegation source at the United Nations said Israeli troops had seized that part of the Suez Canal city of Ismailia that is on the eastern side of the waterway. But this was denied by an authoritative army source in Tel Aviv, who said, according to Reuters, that the Israelis had not taken any point along the canal.]

Israel reported having captured Sharm el Sheikh, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, and said the blockade was broken. "The Strait of Tiran is now open," General Rabin said.

Israel's chief of staff said his men had taken on the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Syria and Iraq, knocked out their air forces and overrun their armor and infantry.

"All this the armed forces of Israel did alone," he declared.

The general then turned over the briefing to Brig. Mordkhai Hod, commander of the air force, who announced 441 Arab planes destroyed—410 of them Monday, 27, yesterday and 14 more today.

The brigadier said the Arab air forces were wrecked within three hours Monday by strikes on 25 bases in three countries.

"This was beyond my wildest dreams," he said.

Of his pilots' average of 23 kills each, he said:

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Pentagon Believes Israeli Jets Struck From Sea, Eluded Radar

By WILLIAM BEECHER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 7—At least a part of the Israeli Air Force that caught large numbers of Egyptian aircraft on the ground in the early hours of the war may have slipped through gaps in the United Arab Republic's radar net by flying in over the Mediterranean.

This possibility was raised today by Pentagon analysts. If correct, it would help to explain how Israeli pilots were able to surprise so many Egyptian jets before they could get into the air.

It might also serve to provide part of the explanation behind insistent Arab assertions that carrier-based United States and British jets participated in the raids.

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The New York Times
CONQUEST IN THE MIDEAST: Israeli troops took Sharm el Sheikh (1), drove on to the Suez Canal (2) and seized control of the Old City in Jerusalem (3). Photo was taken in September, 1966, during the flight of Gemini II.