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RED CROSS SCORES CAIRO ON YEMEN

Confirms That It Protested Air Attack on Convoy

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GENEVA, June 5—The International Committee of the Red Cross has "made representations" to the United Arab Republic against the bombing of a Red Cross truck convoy that was on its way to help the victims of a poison-gas attack in royalist-controlled northern Yemen last month.

A spokesman for the committee, which has made no public statement holding the Egyptian Government responsible for the poison-gas attack, today confirmed reports of its protest to Cairo.

The committee announcement on Friday said that only conventional bombs were used in the attack on the convoy. According to other sources, the Red Cross medical team in the convoy escaped injury by hiding among nearby rocks. However, the two trucks and the cargo of medical supplies were destroyed.

In accordance with its policy of neutrality, the all-Swiss committee sent copies of a report describing its evidence regarding the use of poison gas to both sides in the Yemen civil war and also to their principal supporters — to the royalists and Saudi Arabia, and to the republicans and the United Arab Republic.

Autopsies Said to Be Cited

Although the report has not been made public, reliable sources said today that it cited autopsies of victims of the poison-gas bombing and a chemical analysis of sand in the village.

It was understood that the report said that the bomb canisters bore markings in Russian.

Because the Soviet Union is known to have supplied military equipment to the United Arab Republic, it is considered that these markings strengthen reports from other sources that Egyptian planes were responsible for the poison-gas attack on the village as well as for the bombing of the convoy.

According to dependable sources, however, the report refrained from placing responsi-

bility for the poison-gas attack. Jamil M. Baroody, the Saudi Arabian deputy representative to the United Nations, declined to comment on the Red Cross announcement today. He had Arab Republic of a poison-gas attack last January in Kitap, another village in northern Yemen, with the loss of 100 lives.

Support for U.A.R. Affirmed

Mr. Baroody said that in view of the fighting in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia wished to emphasize its solidarity with the United Arab Republic against Israel. He recalled that King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, during his recent visits to London, Brussels and Paris, had said that Palestine should be re-established, and that only the Jews who were living there before the creation of Israel should remain.

However, Mr. Baroody said that Saudi Arabia still felt the people of Yemen should be allowed to choose their own government without interference by troops from either Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Republic. The Egyptian government has stationed an expeditionary force of 50,000 men in Yemen to support the republican regime in the civil war with the royalists.

Previously Mr. Baroody had cited medical reports from a Saudi Arabian hospital, where 200 refugees from Kitaf had been treated, in urging Secretary General Thant to appeal to the United Arab Republic not to use poison gas. Mr. Thant refused, but last week the International Committee of the Red Cross made such an appeal to the four groups involved in the Yemeni civil war.