

OLD CITY, MOST OF SINAI FALL, TIRAN OPENED

THE JERUSALEM POST

Forces near Suez, West Bank taken

After 60 hours of battle Israel forces yesterday controlled most of the West Bank of Jordan, including the Old City of Jerusalem, Nablus, Ramallah, Jericho and Bethlehem; in Sinai they cut through to the approaches of the Suez Canal and captured Sharm e-Sheikh, the Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf Yitzhak Rabin, said yesterday.

The Defence Minister, Mr. Moshe Dayan, last night declared that Israel has achieved her main political aims in this campaign. Addressing an overflow press conference at Beit Sokolov, Mr. Dayan declared that from the very onset it was Israel's objective to ensure the free passage of shipping to Eilat.

Urged to describe the kind of peace Israel would offer the Arabs, the Minister said "Real peace." Asked further whether this depended on territorial negotiations, Mr. Dayan replied: "I am ready to give peace and take peace." He was sure that the Arab peoples were truly desirous of permanent peace.

He confirmed that he still supported the idea of a confederation of Israel and Jordan, adding, "I also said that the real enemy of Jordan is Egypt. The only country that can protect Jordan is Israel." Mr. Dayan declared that the Tiran Straits and the Suez Canal were two different issues, when asked whether Israel would now stand firm on the question of ensuring passage through the Suez Canal. He elaborated: "We could by now get to the Suez easily if we wanted to but it was not our aim to get there. Our problem was Sharm e-Sheikh, so why should we go right up to Suez. It was our business to settle the problem of free passage to Eilat and the concentration of Egyptian forces in Sinai... we were not fighting now to use Suez."

Mr. Dayan, during his visit to the Old City of Jerusalem yesterday, said:

"This morning, the Israel Defence Forces liberated Jerusalem. We have united Jerusalem, the divided capital of Israel. We have returned to the holiest of our holy places, never to part from it again."

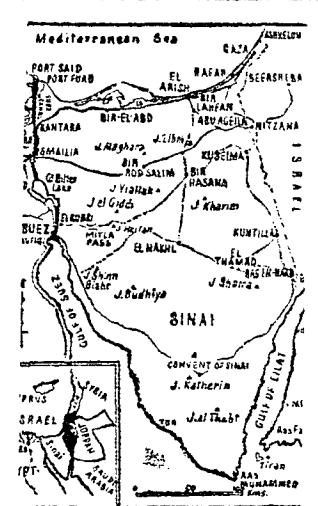
"To our Arab neighbours we extend, also at this hour — and with added emphasis at this hour — our hand in peace. And to our Christian and Muslim fellow-citizens, we solemnly promise full religious freedom and rights. We did not come to Jerusalem for the sake of other peoples' holy places, and not to interfere with the adherents of other faiths, but in order to safeguard its entirety, and to live there together with others, in unity."

The Chief of Staff, at a press conference in Tel Aviv recalled that on the morning of June 6, the shelling of settlements started on the border as did troop movements and the movement of considerable air groups. We had to defend ourselves. Israel is too small a country to defend itself in any other but an active manner. Part of our mobilization preceded the above events, but the rest of our troops were mobilized by radio on the morning of June 5.

Since Egypt was the one to start the attack, and also because Egypt had the most powerful force numerically, most of our action was directed against the Egyptians. Our air reaction was, of course, immediate and our land forces entered the action a little later. We have never revealed, and I hope we never shall, what the size and numbers of the Israel defence forces are. I had occasion before the events of the recent days to be asked whether it was true that we had 600-800 tanks — and I can only say that whoever relied on this estimation was mistaken. Our air force met the attackers and brought down some in the air and others on the ground. In air combat, as you will realize, there are no borders and no limitations. An Egyptian operational order fell into our hands at El Arish dated May 21. It detailed the action to be taken by the Egyptian air force against Israeli airfields.

ALONG SINAI AXES
Our land forces advanced along the main Sinai axes. We engaged in the main our armoured, mobile, mechanized, and infantry troops. The first stages of the battle were a breakthrough followed by the speedy advance of our forces which penetrated the enemy, who was entrenched in fortified positions which included artillery and armoured forces concentrations. The success of our action was due to the smoothly organized and coordinated direction of our commanders, and the actual fighting was the work of our well-trained highly-skilled men.

The Chief of Staff said that today we are actually witnessing the total destruction of the bulk of the Egyptian forces in Sinai. Although the rear actions are still in progress, it is a fact that the Egyptians are now attempting to withdraw their forces behind the Suez Canal in order to save whatever they still can.



Spearheads of the Israel Armoured Corps were last night reported to be within 20 kms. of the Suez Canal. The Southern unit appeared to have by-passed Kuntilla and, in a head-on race southwards, covered an almost incredible distance within the past 24 hours. The Tiran Straits are now in Israel's possession, taken by a parachutist unit which appears to have met little more than token resistance. Only one thing marred their day — the Israel Navy was there ahead of them.

Our forces are now on a line extending from Romani in the north through Bir Cafaga to the vicinity of the Mitla pass area, with the whole area behind this line under our control. The main efforts of the Egyptians are now devoted to extricating their forces towards the Suez Canal, Rav-Aluf Rabin declared.

He noted that the second stage, which started after the Egyptian action and Israel's immediate response to it, was the Jordanian shelling of Jerusalem and settlements and towns all along the extended borders. A few days previously, two Egyptian commando battalions had been transferred to Jordan and the Jordanian forces were in actual fact commanded by an Egyptian general. Their task was to tie down, hold and delay the Israel troops along the Jordan border while the Egyptian operation was in progress. I cannot say why Jordan started its side of the operation; the reasons are not known to me, and indeed it is not my job to engage in these speculations.

At a later stage shelling spread to the whole front and Tel Aviv received its share of fire as well. A look at the map will show what it means to have artillery fire directed at Israel from the Jordanian border. **NO CHOICE** Since it was Jordan who started, we had no choice but to react, and today the whole of the west bank of the Jordan is for all practical intents and purposes in our hands, including such ancient and famous places as the Old-City of Jerusalem, Nablus, Ramallah, Jericho and Bethlehem. A site of special significance to us, which was also taken, is the Etzion block, (between Bethlehem and Jordan), of which we have many memories from the days of the War of Independence.

The C-of-C went on: "I cannot detail at present all the military moves that we made. It is as yet too early for this, and the battle is not over. I can mention only that this is a war we are fighting against Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Iraq. Despite all this, and in less than three days, we have succeeded in inflicting a devastating blow to their air forces and also to the Egyptian land forces. We have taken most of Sinai, including Sharm e-Sheikh, and we hold the territory west of the Jordan, where most of the Jordanian forces were broken, as was the Iraqi brigade which joined them in their action. "Although it is not a military point, I would like to stress that all these actions were achieved by the Israel Defence Forces all alone and unaided. The battles were by no means easy. We have suffered casualties which, however, are comparatively small in view of the difficulty and complexity of the operation, the impetus and the achievement to our credit. "This war, which has not been at all like the Sinai campaign, was conducted on several fronts simultaneously. Of course, every bereaved family cherishes beyond words the memory of its dead, and suffers with its wounded. I would like to say to them: Your sons, your fathers, fought like lions in the knowledge that this war was thrust upon us. They knew — as did all of us — the full significance of this war and were aware of the supreme effort demanded of them. Words can never be enough. The bereaved families should endeavour to look at what was achieved by those who fell and by those of us who are still continuing the fight."



Premier Eshkol accompanied by Aluf Uzzi Narkiss, O.C. Central Command, at the Western Wall yesterday. (Photo Meyerowitz)

Premier, Chief Rabbis pray at Western Wall

By N. D. GROSS, Jerusalem Post Reporter
Mr. Levi Eshkol yesterday took part in afternoon prayers at the Western Wall. He was the first leader of a Jewish Government to visit the site of the Temple since its loss 1,897 years ago.

The Prime Minister, robustly cheered by the tired but elated boys and men who had freed the Holy City, was accompanied by the two Chief Rabbis. It was approaching dusk and, because the city's tortuous alleys, ways still possibly concealed last-ditch snipers, the official party's escort tried to speed their return to the newer city. But all still lingered, perhaps not fully realizing that they have plenty of time to go again, and again.

Indeed a long file of prisoners was being led away across the splendid square of the Temple Mount, in front of the Dome of the Rock. When Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim approached, the file was broken to enable the Rishon Lezion, the First in Zion, to go by. Earlier in the day, as soon as the road to the Wall was clear, the Chief Chaplain to the Forces, Aluf Shlomo Goren, came at an eager run, carrying a Sefer Torah. He recited the shehecheyanu blessing, congratulating himself and all Israel, both within the Land and without, on having the privilege of establishing the age-old hope — and without their right hand having lost its cunning.

Rabbi Goren sounded a vehement blast on the shofar, belonging to his father-in-law, "the Nazir." He stayed there several hours, reciting the Hallel psalms of praise, for the delivery, and also the prayer for the souls of those who gave their lives for Israel's victory.

The Defence Minister, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, came soon after and there he made his declaration: "We will not give up this place." Other who made the pilgrimage included Dr. Yosef Burg, Dr. Zerah Warhaftig, Mr. Y.S. Shapiro, Dr. Ernst Nebezahl, Mrs. Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi, Dr. Dov Joseph and Mr. David Shaltiel, respectively

the military governor and commander of Jerusalem when its older section was cut off 19 years ago.

During the day streams of soldiers came to the Wall, some to pray, others just to stare. Many put petitions for the health of their dear ones in the spaces between the giant stones that Solomon had employed for the Glory of God. There were impromptu *minyanim* throughout the afternoon and even as dusk approached, some soldiers donned *tefillin* which they had not time to do at the normally proper morning hour. Then they were shooting their way in. Now they were still armed and still on watch, but they had a few minutes in which to voice their thanks to Him who had gone with them.

One chaplain brought to the wall a small *sefer tora* which had seen action on several occasions. It had accompanied the advance troops into Gaza 11 years ago. As it was being ceremonially taken out of its ark, the men sang the line from the Psalms traditional at that point in the service: Arise O Lord, let Thine enemies be scattered. Let those that hate Thee be driven before Thee.

Around the corner, away from the Holy of Holies of the Wall itself, Yaffa Yarkoni was leading a sing-song. Again and again the boys went tirelessly through "Jerusalem of Gold," the song commissioned by the Mayor for the Independence Day Song Festival held 23 eons — or was it just days? — ago. "Caught in a sleep-like thrall / Jerusalem, world's loneliest city / Within her Wall."

Israeli troops poured into the Old City yesterday morning through Saint Stephen's Gate at the north eastern corner of the wall and through Zion Gate at the southwest corner. The first columns were accompanied by Aluf Goren bearing a *torah* scroll, writes UPI correspondent Robert Musel. Tough Israeli troops covered with dust wept like small children at the sight. Rabbi Shlomo Kook, grandson of the late Chief Rabbi of Israel, his voice vibrant with emotion, said, "This is the most and (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

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SIXTY HOURS

AT amazing, almost unbelievable speed, the Israel Defence Forces have reached distant objectives. With the aid of a brilliant feat, they took Sharm e-Sheikh, where the crisis of the past weeks began when the U.N. forces suddenly pulled out, letting the Egyptians move in and blockade the Gulf of Akaba.

A heavy and perfectly disciplined and coordinated force of tanks and infantry rolled back the threatening Egyptian forces on the long border with the Sinai Peninsula, almost across to Suez, until the Egyptian forces are already beginning to withdraw into the security of the far side of the Suez Canal, while matchless, split-second flying destroyed most of the Egyptian air force before it could get off the ground, and much of what was left when it took to the air, silencing the threat to Israel cities and vital military installations. A total of 441 enemy planes were smashed in this time, wiping out the air forces of Egypt, Jordan and Syria. This is in itself an achievement. Jerusalem, ringed by series of well-entrenched Jordanian positions, and so much more seriously threatened than its inhabitants ever realized — fortunately for themselves — suffered 36 hours of vicious bombardment, until each position in turn was painfully captured and neutralized. To make Jerusalem secure for the future the Israel forces occupied Ramallah, Jenin and Nablus, and stretched down as far as Jericho on the Dead Sea.

And yet there were still forces to spare to chase and bring down the Iraqi planes that raided Netanya, and to help villages on the Jordan and Syrian frontiers that suffered sudden raids. To crown all these varied military actions, they carried out the extremely difficult and sensitive task of occupying the Old City without destroying its sacred monuments, searching out and silencing enemy positions without being able to prepare the way by advance shelling, even though the Jordanians had been steadily pumping shells into the Israel half of Jerusalem. The encirclement and occupation of the Old City in the space of 48 hours is as impressive in itself as the destruction of Egyptian air power.

All this was the work of some 60 hours — half the time it took ten years ago to race to Suez and down to Sharm e-Sheikh, with the dubious aid of the British fleet standing by, but a sure promise of French air aid should it become needed. The Israel forces fought alone this time, without half-agreements and half-disappointments, without misunderstanding or recriminations. The Israel forces fought four Arab nations simultaneously and have defeated them, with, happily, only very moderate casualties, though that makes the loss of each individual soldier — no less an agony to his family nor less of a blow to his small nation.

Let no one think that Zahal's fantastic array of simultaneous victories is due to luck or chance, the poor training and morale of the Egyptians, or even the profound consciousness of every soldier that he is fighting glory literally for his own survival and for that of his family and people. Their training and planning started with the watchmen of the "Shomer" — one of whose earliest theorists was Mr. Ben-Gurion — and it was continued in the difficult underground days of the Haganah, when defence against Arab hostility had to be prepared in secret for fear that British policemen would confiscate the small store of precious weapons. Utmost economy in the use of men and weapons, careful preparation for every possible emergency, the training of each man and woman as both an independent unit and as a disciplined subordinate, produced the prototype of today's superbly courageous army, with its eagerness to carry out plans that have always provided brilliantly unconventional solutions to every military problem.

However tough and even rough the discipline, officers and also men have been encouraged also to preserve their individuality, to retain a mind of their own, and thus to make a contribution to methods of training and planning. The result is an army with all the best qualities of the civilians of whom it is made up, fortified by devotion, loyalty and unity. They have proved victorious every time against armies whose officers were trained at some of the best European and American academies. The army was born out of need, not pride, and shaped by adversity, not privilege. It's face is the face of Israel, and the success of its youthful legions has marked the nation in gratitude, pride and a deep affection.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Closing Tuesday, June 6, 1967
Dow Jones Industrial Average 869.19-6.48
Volume of shares traded 10,170,000

Admiral .. 23	IntT&T .. 93
Alcoa .. 87%	Litton .. 101%
AmT&T .. 56%	McDon-D .. 41%
Anacora .. 93%	MinnMM .. 83%
BethSt .. 34%	Monson .. 46%
Boeing .. 101%	OlinMath .. 68%
Burroughs .. 126%	ParkeDav .. 27%
Chrysler .. 4%	PaRR .. 65%
Comsat .. 64%	Polaroid .. 221%
CrownCork .. 53%	RCA .. 51%
DowCh .. 81%	ReynTob .. 37%
duPont .. 158	Seagrave .. 54
EKOdisk .. 135%	SpeeRoe .. 32%
FairChild .. 96%	SPONJ .. 63
FormMot .. 50%	TransWair .. 69%
GenElec .. 85%	USSteel .. 43%
GenMot .. 79%	WestEl .. 52%
Homestek .. 44%	Woolworth .. 23%
IntBusM .. 480%	XeroxC .. 296%
IntPap .. 29%	ZenithRad .. 58%

Supplied by Albert Kaplan, Israel Representative
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Moshe Dayan in the Old City.

BULLETIN:

The Israel forces have obtained their objectives in reaching the Hebron hills and the Jordan River, the Minister of Defence and the Chief of Staff told the Ministerial Security Committee yesterday. They also reported that the Army was in control of the Sinai Peninsula as well. The Committee decided to charge the Foreign Minister with informing the U.N. of Israel's agreement to its cease-fire resolution on condition that the other countries involved reciprocate.

U.N. Council's deadline for cease-fire

UNITED NATIONS (UPI).—The Security Council yesterday unanimously adopted a Soviet resolution calling for a complete cease-fire in the Middle East war at 10 p.m. last night (Israel time).

The move came as the Soviet Union issued a statement last night threatening to break diplomatic relations with Israel if it did not obey "immediately" the U.N. call for a cease-fire adopted on Tuesday. The Soviet statement made no such threat to the Arabs, although the Egypt and Iraq — but not Jordan — have refused to obey the cease-fire. The statement also threatened "other necessary measures" if Israel refuses to lay down its arms. These "measures" were not defined.

The Council yesterday acted at a session demanded by Russia on short notice as news circulated that Israel had seized command of the entrance to the Gulf of Akaba. Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko insisted on the resolution with the short time period for effectiveness of a cease-fire despite unanimous adoption of Tuesday's similar resolution, without a time-limit. The Soviet resolution did not say what would happen if Israel and the Arabs did not stop fighting by the deadline.

In submitting the resolution, Mr. Fedorenko said: "Information reaching us clearly points to the fact that the aggressor forces continue to engage in military operations, paying no heed to the resolution of the Council." Announcement was made here that Secretary-General U Thant has made arrangements for U.N. Observers "to observe implementation of the cease-fire." However, thus far, U Thant's office has declined to reveal the nature of those arrangements.

Mr. Eban told the Council unequivocally that the Israel Government had accepted the cease-fire approved by the Council on Tuesday night. He said neither Egypt nor Syria had accepted the cease-fire while Jordan which had, was not in a position to carry it out. The Israel Foreign Minister who did not directly announce acceptance of the earlier cease-fire when he spoke to the Council on Tuesday, said yesterday that "there is unilateral and so far unreciprocated acceptance of the cease-fire."

Resolution impractical
By JESSE ZEL LURIE
UNITED NATIONS.—The Security Council passed unanimously at 8.40 p.m. Israel time a resolution demanding a cease-fire at 10 p.m. Israel time last night. The resolution is completely impractical since, even had all parties accepted immediately, there would not be enough time to transmit the appropriate orders to the field commanders.

Observers here believe the Soviet Union's demand for an immediate deadline for the cease-fire was a desperate attempt to save Syria from the same military debacle that Egypt and Jordan have suffered. The Soviets fear that Israel will move troops from Sinai and Jordan, where all military objectives have been achieved, to Syria. Since the Arabs throughout this crisis have invariably done the opposite of what was expected of them, this view that Syria is in danger has been reinforced by yesterday's announcement from Damascus that Israel has attacked in force and is now on the road to Damascus. There is no confirmation of the Damascus announcement and none is expected.

AFTER MIDNIGHT
A heavy security guard was mounted last night at Rome's military airport where King Hussein was rumoured to be leaving shortly.

ZIM ISRAEL NAVIGATION CO.

announces that
the M.V. "DAN" (formerly "Bilu") is again in service and following its regular schedule.

Today, June 8, 1967, the ship leaves Piraeus for Venice and will leave Venice on June 11, 1967, for Haifa, calling at the ports of Piraeus and Limassol.

NEXT DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA, June 15, 1967, and July 2, 1967.
Tickets available at all travel agencies and Zim branches.

THE PHILHARMONIC CHOIR

TEL AVIV
Notifies all its members that the concerts will take place as scheduled.

They are to come to rehearsal today at 8.30 p.m. at the usual place.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
IN COOPERATION WITH
HAVA'AD LEMA'AN HEHAYAL
ANNOUNCES
FESTIVE CONCERTS
Proceeds dedicated to
Israel Defence Efforts
Under the baton of the distinguished Indian conductor
ZUBIN MEHTA
with the famous cellist
JACQUELINE DU PRE
and the world-renowned Israeli pianist
DANIEL BARENBOIM
Programme:
SAINT-SAENS — Concerto for cello and orchestra
BEETHOVEN — Piano Concerto No. 5
BEETHOVEN — Symphony No. 5
JERUSALEM
Saturday, June 10, Binyanei Ha'oma, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets available at the office of Hava'ad Lema'an Hehayal, 4 Rehov Ben Yehuda; Wizo office, 21 Rehov Keren Heyesod and at Cahana's office, Zion Square.
TEL AVIV
Sunday, June 11, Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.
(instead of June 5)
A limited number of tickets is available at the Mann Auditorium box office, Rehov Huberman; today and Sunday, 10-1, 4-7; Friday, 10-1. Tickets for June 5 are valid for this performance.
HAIFA
Arnon Theatre, Monday, June 12, 8.45 p.m.
Tickets on sale from Friday, June 9 at the I.P.O. office, 16 Rehov Herzl, Friday 10-1, Sunday, Monday 10-1, 4-6.