

AIR FORCE WINS SUPREMACY AS ARMY DRIVES EGYPTIANS BACK INTO SINAI AND GAZA

THE JERUSALEM POST

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BULLETIN:

The army spokesman announced that 374 enemy planes were destroyed yesterday. Nineteen Israeli planes were lost.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1967 • EYAR 27, 5727 • SAFAR 28, 1387 • VOL. XXXVII, No. 11978*

Peace through war

ISRAEL has sought peace, and war has been fought upon her for the third time. The events of yesterday leave us in no doubt that those who wish to live in peace are indeed wise to prepare for war.

There is no full information yet from the three fronts on which the battle developed. Counter-attacks took the Israeli forces deep into Egyptian territory, wreaked utter havoc with the Egyptian air force and their airfields, as the battle around Jerusalem developed. Israel forces also struck into Jordan to silence the positions from which the attack had come, and those from which parts of the centre of the country were attacked. The Jordanian forces were under Egyptian command, and Nasser's plan provided for the placing of Egyptian forces in Jordan within the next few days, thus surrounding us and making effective defence infinitely more difficult and perilous — if not impossible.

In yesterday's battles Egypt's leadership was clearly discernible. It was they who sent orders to Jordan and Syria to begin attacking on their fronts because the Egyptian forces were hard pressed. If the Jordanian forces did not press forward quite as hard as they might have done, being superior in quality to Nasser's, if small in numbers by comparison, this may be because the Egyptian commander-in-chief there did not seek too much prestige for Hussein's army, which might help to keep him in the throne. If they occupied the U.N. headquarters in the old Government House near Ramat Rachel in Jerusalem, it may have been as a result of Nasser's urgent appeal that they occupy some small corner of Israel territory for the sake of Arab prestige. It is also curious to note that the army which moved the least was that of Syria, although it was their persistent commando attacks which led to the present conflagration.

It was they who pressed for war against Israel, while Nasser counselled caution for a period.

One cannot foresee yet where the end of the battle will take us, but its purpose is the defence of Israel, the enforcement of our rights in the Straits of Tiran and elsewhere and a stable and lasting peace, not territorial conquests. We have never sought more, and we will not accept less. Already, only a single day into this third battle for Israel, it is clearly discernible that the three are linked, continuations of Israel's effort in 1948 to implement the U.N. decision for the establishment of the Jewish State. The armies of seven Arab states attacked emerging Israel at that time in order to frustrate the decision, but what they brought about was the creation of more realistic and more defensible borders for Israel, and also the exodus of most of the Arab population of the country and the creation of the refugee problem. A truce and an armistice were negotiated with the aid of the U.N. — but they were disavowed in the shortest time, and the expected peace did not materialize.

Eight years later the pressure of marauders and other attacks from Egypt, and also from Jordan, had become so heavy that Israel's territorial integrity was threatened, and quiet was not restored on the southern front until the Sinai campaign ended infiltration and opened the Gulf of Akaba to Israel shipping. But here, again outside forces intervened, and Egypt was not obliged to recognize her defeat, or to negotiate with Israel either for the withdrawal of our forces from Sinai and the Gaza Strip, nor for the Israeli withdrawal from Sharm el-Sheikh and thus was able to disregard both.

What began yesterday is the third battle in Israel's war of independence, but it also will not be the last unless this time we stand on our right, if all goes well, and force the Egyptians to the negotiating table. We shall not claim more than our freedom and independence and the cessation of hostilities; we are not fighting an ideological war; and we are not concerned with the internal affairs of neighbouring countries. But this time nothing less than full and open recognition of our existence and our rights will do if we are determined not to fight the battle over again in another decade.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Monday, June 5, 1967	
Dow Jones Industrial Average	848.22-15.09
Volume of shares traded	11,110,000
Admiral	22
Alcoa	87 1/2
AmT&T	55 1/2
AnaCon	97.8
BethStl	33 1/2
Boeing	93.5
Burroughs	118 1/2
Chrysler	39 1/2
Comsat	61
CrownCork	55 1/2
DowCh	79 1/2
GenTel	152 1/2
GenMot	132 1/2
GenMstke	48 1/2
IntBusM	465 1/2
IntPap	28 1/2
IntT&T	88
Litton	97
McDon-D	40 1/2
MinnMM	82 1/2
Monsan	45 1/2
OlinMath	65 1/2
ParkeDav	28 1/2
Polaroid	63
RCA	202 1/2
RCR	48 1/2
ReynTob	37 1/2
SearsRoe	53 1/2
SperRd	30 1/2
STONJ	60
TransW	69 1/2
USSteel	43 1/2
WestG	50 1/2
WoolWorl	22 1/2
XeroxCo	273 1/2
ZenithRad	57 1/2

Supplied by Albert Kaplan, Israel Representative A.L. Stamm & Co., members N.Y. Stock Exchange

1.30 a.m.

The Israel Defence Forces have occupied El Arrish after taking Rafiah and Sheikh Zuweid. Other towns taken were Khan Yunis, Der el-Balagh. At midnight we were engaged in a battle on the outskirts of Gaza.

In the central sector of the southern front, Auja el-Khafir was captured, and fighting was going on around the Um-Katef positions. Kuntilla also was captured. Israel has taken a large number of prisoners as well as guns and tanks. The enemy suffered heavy casualties. Israel casualties are comparatively light.

On the Jordanian front, where shelling and bombing continued during the entire day, Israel forces counter-attacked, and Sur Baher, south of Jerusalem was captured. Also taken were Radar and Sheikh Aziz near Kibbutz Ma'ale Hamisha. A number of villages elsewhere, particularly in the north, were also captured. Israel forces are also sealing off Jenin.

"Our air force dealt a decisive blow to the enemy in an achievement without parallel," Rav Aluf Rabin announced in a broadcast at 1 a.m. this morning.

Aluf Mordechai Hod, O.C. Air Force said that Egypt lost 286 planes, of which almost

all were destroyed on the ground and 20 were downed in aerial combat. The Syrians lost 52 planes, Jordan 27 and Iraq nine. There were also 34 prisoners.

Eight Israeli pilots were killed, and eleven have been listed as missing.

U.N. move for cease-fire

UNITED NATIONS. — Brazil's chief U.N. delegate, Dr. Jose Sette Camara, sought support yesterday, in backstage consultations with other Security Council members, for an immediate call for a cease-fire in the Middle East. Informed sources said that the proposed Brazilian initiative countered a bid by India to have the Council call for the return of both sides to the positions they held before fighting began.

The Argentine was also reported to be backing the Brazilian move. The council, which met in mid-morning, was still in recess in the afternoon, having heard brief opening statements at its opening session. Private talks were going on behind the scenes and in the Council chamber itself, which remained packed despite the official recess.

When the Council first assembled, at 3 p.m. Israel time, U Thant reported that Jordanian troops had captured Govern-

MOSCOW (UPI). — The Soviet Union last night condemned "Israel aggression" and said it "reserves the right to take all the steps that may be necessitated by the situation." The Soviet statement called on Israel to "pull back its troops beyond the truce lines" — indicating the Israelis may be winning.

ment House, the Jerusalem headquarters of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, and Israel forces had killed three Indian members of the deactivated U.N. Emergency Force at Rafiah in the Gaza Strip area. India immediately asked condemnation of Israel for the air attack in which three of its nationals died.

Council President Hans Tabor, of Denmark, with support from the U.S. and Canada, wanted a resolution simply ordering an immediate cease-fire on all sides. Indian Ambassador Gopalaswami Parthasarathi wanted the measure to condemn Israel.

Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko, with considerable support, wanted the cease-fire resolution to include an order to all forces to withdraw at once to positions they held on Sunday.

Mr. Tabor read to the Council the communications he had received from Israel, at 10:10 Israel time, and from Egypt, 20 minutes later.

Israel Ambassador Gideon Rafael told the Security Council, "It is evident that in the early hours of this morning, Egyptian armoured columns moved in an offensive thrust against our border and at the same time Egyptian planes took off from airfields in Sinai and struck out against Israel." He said Egyptian artillery shelled four Israeli villages as the fighting began.

Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Awad (Continued on Page 6, Col. 6)

Reports say airports of 3 Arab Capitals strafed

CAIRO. — An Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement said Israel planes attacked Egyptian airfields in the Cairo area and Suez Canal zone. Heavy gun and anti-aircraft fire could be heard on the desert outskirts of the city.

The wall of air raid sirens brought traffic in Cairo, a city of four million, to a halt shortly after 8 a.m. A few military trucks and cars, including taxis commandeered by officers, raced through the streets. Thousands of people braved the alert to throng the streets listening to first communiques over transistor radios. They wildly cheered and danced in the streets at the first announcement claiming 23 Israel planes had been destroyed. Later, Cairo Radio interspersed martial music with slogans, including a call: "All Arabs — we have a rendezvous in Tel Aviv."

There were three other air raid alerts in Cairo during the day. Cairo Radio alleged triumphantly that at least 86 Israeli planes had been brought down in an air raid on the El Arrish airport.

But then, Cairo Radio went on to urge all citizens to observe restraint, remain quiet, and ignore evil rumours.

The Cairo authorities imposed censorship on all news out of Egypt.

The "joint Arab command" in Amman announced that Jordanian, Iraqi and Syrian air forces were conducting joint air operations against targets inside "Occupied Palestine." A Syrian military communique said "the Syrian Air Force is bombarding enemy airports and strategic targets." The (Continued on Page 6, Col. 5)

Jordan shells Jerusalem; 10 dead, houses damaged

The Israel Defence Forces yesterday morning repelled an attempted Egyptian air and tank attack and smashed into Sinai as the Israel Air Force appeared to have won total supremacy. Before nightfall an Israeli task force had captured the key town of Khan Yunis, thereby cutting off the Egyptian forces in the Gaza Strip.

(The British Broadcasting Corporation last night reported that Israel armour has sliced through the Gaza Strip to the Mediterranean and that Arab forces in the area "are no longer a fighting factor.")

At the same time, Jordanian positions yesterday morning began firing and shelling in Jerusalem and on Mt. Scopus — a battle which continued intermittently throughout the day. Effective Israeli counter-action silenced most of the Jordanian positions by the end of the day. Ten civilians were killed and about a hundred wounded.

Three Syrian airplanes also went into action briefly yesterday morning, in the Megiddo area. Two were shot down.

Degania was shelled by both Syrian and Jordanian flat trajectory fire. The bombing in the north was mostly between Haifa and Acre, in the Bay Area. One of the targets apparently was the refinery, but was no damage caused.

Further to the south, places shelled or bombed were Megiddo, Netanya, Ramat Hakovesh, Eyal, Kfar Syrkin, and the area around Kfar Saba and Kfar Yavetz.

Artillery shells began falling in the Tel Aviv area in the evening hours, one shell falling apparently near Kikar Masaryk. Other targets were Tel Aviv and the Lydda region. It seems all these were shelled from the Kalkilya region.

ESHKOL: ARAB AIR FORCES DEFEATED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Eshkol told the Knesset yesterday that the Egyptian Air Force was "heavily defeated." During the day the Syrian and Jordanian Air Forces also started to attack, and they also suffered heavy blows from our Air Force.

"Since morning our forces were compelled to beat back the enemy in order to rout the forces of the aggressive Egyptian dictator. The battle is still in full swing. Our army has not disappointed expectations — it is standing the test."

We had declared, Mr. Eshkol went on, that we would not attack unless others attack us. Nevertheless, the Syrians and the Jordanians opened fire on Israeli territory and sent aircraft over our towns and villages. The Egyptian Army Commander issued an Order of the Day which was broadcast over Cairo Radio on June 3, stating that the Egyptian forces are launching an historic and holy war to retrieve the Arabs' "stolen" territory.

Nasser's troops were concentrated near Khat in a bid to cut off the Southern Negev. When the Egyptian war machine started moving, we took action to protect our territory. The forces facing the Arab armies are Israeli in their entirety — and there are no others.

Mr. Eshkol's statement, to have been made at 7 p.m., was postponed while he conducted a short meeting of the Ministerial Security Committee. The Knesset was crowded with Members and foreign and local pressmen. Shortly after 8 o'clock, a bomb fell right by the building, shattering windows in the canteen. All present were sheltered into the shelter, where eminent personalities such as Mr. Kadish Luz, Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mrs. Golda Meir sat with senior officials, clerks, cleaning workers and a British TV technician clutching his tapes — all in high spirits and good humour.

As the Knesset session was announced, people streamed out of the shelter and neighbouring corridors, to find Mr. Eshkol, trapped by a British television interviewer, on his way to the Assembly Hall. He readily answered questions in English, such as: "Have you any territorial claims to make against the Arabs?" Answer: "None. All we want is security within our own frontiers."

He then announced the expansion of the Cabinet to include three new Ministers. Two of them came up to take oath of office — Mr. Menahem Begin, who put on a skull cap, and Mr. Yosef Saphir, both of Gahal. Mr. Moshe Dayan, of Rafi, co-opted as Minister of Defence, had come at the scheduled time of 7 p.m., but was compelled to leave before the delayed induction ceremony, to resume his duties.

MESSAGE FROM TEDDY KOLLEK, MAYOR OF JERUSALEM

Citizens of Jerusalem! You, the inhabitants of our Holy City, were called upon to suffer the vicious onslaught of the enemy, while our determined airmen and soldiers were battling with him in the air and in the South. Your homes also became a battlefield.

In the course of the day I travelled throughout Jerusalem. I saw how my citizens, rich and poor, veteran and new immigrant alike, children and adults, stood steadfast. Nobody flinched; nobody failed. You remained cool, calm and confident, while the enemy launched his assault upon you.

You have proved worthy inhabitants of the city of David. You have proved worthy of the words of the Psalmist: If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, may my right hand forget its cunning. You will be remembered for your stand in the hour of danger.

Citizens have died for our city, and many have been wounded. We mourn our dead and will care for their families. We will tend our wounded.

The enemy inflicted much damage on houses and property. But we will repair the damage, and we will rebuild the City so that it will be more beautiful and more treasured than ever.

I pay special tribute to the police, Hagan, the volunteers, and all those who contributed to the defence of the city.

Aid from Holland

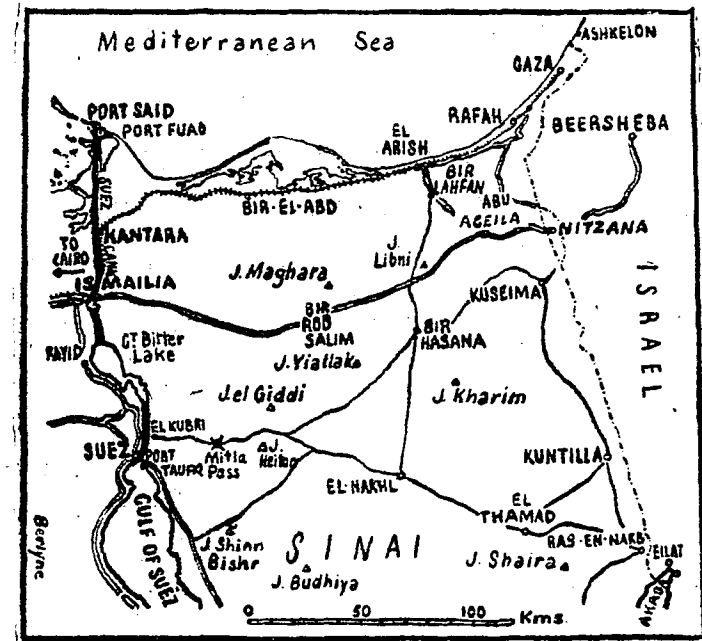
THE HAGUE (AFP). — Israel Hercules transport planes took off from a Dutch Air Force base on Sunday loaded with military equipment. The material included radar and spare parts for anti-aircraft guns and aircraft. It was not known how many Israel transports took part in the airlift.

Beit Hasefer Reali announces the death of

Dr. Arthur Biram

founder and first principal of the school.

The funeral will take place today, June 6 at 3:00 p.m. from Beit Haholim Elisha, Haifa.



Ruling the skies

By ZE'EV SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Military Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Air Force appears to have achieved almost complete supremacy in its counter-strikes against the Egyptian, Jordanian and Syrian air forces during the daylight hours. If this is confirmed, the Defence Forces will have solved one of its main, and most urgent, problems. The Egyptian supply lines will be at the mercy of Israel's Air Force and the Egyptians will have increasing difficulties in maintaining their already scanty water and food supplies.

The Egyptians were the first to be dealt with. According to Baghdad Radio at 8:50 a.m., the Israel Air Force swung out against bases in the Canal and Cairo area.

Syrians made a number of forays against Eilat (Central Galilee), Megiddo, and Haifa Bay. Two out of three Mig-17s were shot down over Megiddo. Later another Syrian plane crashed over Tawafik, near Kibbutz Ein Gev, east of Lake Kinneret.

Not a single bomb fell on Tel Aviv or its vicinity throughout the day. The Jordanians sneaked across the 15 kms. to Netanya to bomb the southern outskirts of this seaside resort.

As far as the tactical situation of the advancing Armoured Corps and infantry units is concerned, the situation still appears rather vague, beyond the basic fact that the Defence Forces turned the Egyptian head-on assault. Egyptian reports say that the Israel forces were in action in the Kuntilla and other regions some 20-30 kms. inside Sinai.

By the early evening hours, it seemed that the Gaza Strip had been cut off at Khan Yunis.

As far as the Jordanian and Syrian frontiers are concerned, the Jordanians have put on a token show in Jerusalem, but shown no inclination for a massive entanglement with the Israel Defence Forces.

The Syrians, who started it all, have shown the least desire to fight Israel. Apart from sorties by their Air Force there has been no report of serious Syrian artillery engagements so far, and other Syrian units have stuck to their trenches — as of the early evening hours of yesterday. It is difficult to believe that the Syrians will remain passive, but there is every reason to believe that they will be more swiftly dealt with, and put on the defensive within hours if they venture into an open engagement.

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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

ZIM ISRAEL NAVIGATION CO.

announces that

in view of the situation, the m.v. "DAN" (formerly Bilu) which was due to arrive in Haifa, today, June 6, 1967, remained at a European port.

Therefore, her scheduled sailing from Haifa today is cancelled. Tickets bought are valid for the next sailing of Zim ships, as well as for transfer to other shipping or airline companies.

Holders may also receive their money back.