



This house believes that
'Israel began the Six-Day War to protect itself from Arab aggression.'

YES

1. The Arab states surrounding Israel wanted revenge for their collective defeat in Israel's victorious War of Independence. In 1964 the leaders of the Arab states came together to officially declare their commitment to the destruction of the state of Israel. They also planned to divert Israel's water supply from the Jordan River.
2. By May 1967, there had been 113 attacks by Palestinian terrorist groups based in Syria, Egypt and Jordan, on Israeli soil. The Syrian government was supporting Fatah with weapons and bases; the Egyptian government was supporting another group - the Arab Nationalist Movement, and while King Hussein condemned the attacks from Jordan, he did little to prevent them. Israel needed to move against the countries which sponsored terrorism.
3. After a revolution in 1963, the new Syrian government sought to replace Egypt as the leading Arab state by demonstrating its aggression towards Israel. In 1966, the Syrian army began firing on Israeli farmers in the demilitarized zone of the Golan Heights. Artillery attacks escalated into aerial battles and soon Israeli generals were convinced that all this was a precursor to a full scale attack. They tried to persuade politicians that Israel needed to act soon while it still held an advantage.
4. By 1966, Israel's remarkable economic growth through the 1950s and 1960s came to an abrupt halt. As the recession deepened, unemployment soared and Arab threats turned this economic crisis into a more general crisis about Israel's security. The government tried to avoid war but the public was becoming increasingly fearful, and by spring 1967 many were demanding Israel take military action right away to protect itself for the future.
5. Gamal Abdel Nasser, the President of Egypt triggered Israel's attack on Egyptian air-forces on 5th June 1967 by his warlike actions in the previous two weeks. On the 16th May he moved troops to the Egyptian-Israeli border, three days later he expelled the UN peacekeeping force stationed there, and on 22nd May, he closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping. The Israeli government had made it very clear back in 1957, that any closure of the Straits of Tiran would be seen as an act of war so when Nasser refused to reopen them, Israel had no choice but to take military action.

PARALLEL HISTORIES

Map of Palestinian attacks on Israel 1948-1967



Source: Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs

PARALLEL HISTORIES

The logo of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, founded in 1964



PARALLEL HISTORIES

"Our forces are now entirely ready not only to repulse the aggression, but to initiate the act of liberation itself, and to explode the Zionist presence in the Arab homeland. The Syrian Army, with its finger on the trigger, is united... I, as a military man, believe that the time has come to enter into a battle of annihilation."

20 May 1967, Syrian Defense Minister Hafez Assad

Source: sixdaywar.org

PARALLEL HISTORIES

On May 1, 1966, when most of the country was celebrating May Day, unemployed people in Dimona held a demonstration where they waved black flags instead of the red ones of the official celebrations, and chanted “Bread and work!”

On May 3, the Economic Affairs Committee met again. According to the minutes, then-Welfare Minister Yosef Burg described the grim mood in the city of Beit She’an in northern Israel, and said the distress there also had an ethnic dimension. “Anyone whose name is Izikovich leaves; anyone whose name is Vaknin stays,” he said, using names typical, respectively, of the Ashkenazi and Sephardi communities.

Labor Minister Yigal Allon warned his colleagues of mass emigration from the country, especially by people with a university education – a prediction that indeed came true in 1966. “There’s a danger of mass emigration,” he said. “Rumor has wings, and it’s already delaying the return of Israeli students doing [degrees] in the U.S. and Western Europe.”

*Extract from ‘How Levi Eshkol's Government 'Engineered' Israel's 1966-67 Recession
By Ofer Aderet, published in HAARETZ, Feb 16th 2016*

PARALLEL HISTORIES

A British report on a Syria-Israel clash

CONFIDENTIAL

Cypher/Cat A

PRIORITY DAMASCUS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Telno. 212 10 April 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

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(17)

TOP COPY

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 212 of 10 April
Repeated for information to M.O.D. (D 14), Tel Aviv, Amman,
Beirut, J.I.G. Cyprus, UKMIS New York and Saving to Washington.

Syria/Israel: Incident of 7 April.

My Defence Attaché in an interview to-day with Major Green of U.N.T.S.O. was told that the ground being tilled by the Israelis on 7 April had been in dispute certainly since 1961 and probably before. The Israelis had cultivated the land from time to time but cultivation had depended on the policy of the Syrian Government in power and the determination of the Syrian local commander at any time. In this case, the Israel reaction to the Syrian fire was almost instantaneous and no one here was in any doubt that the Israelis expected Syrian fire and as in the Dan incident were fully prepared to seize the opportunity to teach Syria a lesson.

2. Green said that the Israelis bombed Amrat Azzedine 4824 with 2000 lb. bombs, completely flattening the small barracks. Sqoufiye 5132, a civilian village, had 40 houses destroyed. It was bombed, he thought, as direct retaliation for the shelling of Ein Gev. Nasarieh 4721, Jalabina 4657, and Hill 62 at 4647 were also heavily attacked, mostly with 500 lb. bombs.
3. Both Syrians and Israelis have complained to U.N.T.S.O.
4. Syrian Press has to-day published photographs of various bits of scrap iron alleged to be remains of five Israel aircraft. There is no real evidence that any Israel planes were destroyed.
5. U.N.T.S.O. believe Syrian casualties to be far heavier than the five dead admitted.
6. One aircraft was seen by several reliable witnesses at about 1405 on 7 April coming down in flames to the South East of Damascus. The pilot baled out. There is another report that two aircraft were seen crashing at this time near Damascus. They are almost certainly the two MIG 21's claimed by the Israelis in the first encounter and the crashes probably account for the explosions thought at the time to be sonic booms. Please see my telegrams Nos. 205 and 207.

Foreign Office pass Tel Aviv 23, Amman 26, Beirut 64, JIG Cyprus 15, UKMIS New York 18, and Saving to Washington 33, and pass copy to M.O.D.(D 14)

Mr. Evans Sent 1059/11 April
Received 1208/11 April

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MR 12/4.

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PARALLEL HISTORIES

In 1964 when Israel's National Water Carrier was nearing completion, the second Arab League summit conference voted on a plan designed to circumvent and frustrate it. Their resolution stated:

‘The establishment of Israel is the basic threat that the Arab nation in its entirety has agreed to forestall. And Since the existence of Israel is a danger that threatens the Arab nation, the diversion of the Jordan waters by it multiplies the dangers to Arab existence. Accordingly, the Arab states have to prepare the plans necessary for dealing with the political, economic and social aspects, so that if necessary results are not achieved, collective Arab military preparations, when they are not completed, will constitute the ultimate practical means for the final liquidation of Israel.’

PARALLEL HISTORIES

Cairo Radio Statements:

May 19, 1967: "This is our chance Arabs, to deal Israel a mortal blow of annihilation, to blot out its entire presence in our holy land"

May 22, 1967: "The Arab people is firmly resolved to wipe Israel off the map"

May 25, 1967: "The Gulf of Aqaba, by the dictum of history and the protection of our soldiers, is Arab, Arab, Arab."

May 25, 1967: "Millions of Arabs are ... preparing to blow up all of America's interests, all of America's installations, and your entire existence, America."

May 27, 1967: "We challenge you, Eshkol, to try all your weapons. Put them to the test; they will spell Israel's death and annihilation."

May 30, 1967: "With the closing of the Gulf of Akaba, Israel is faced with two alternatives either of which will destroy it; it will either be strangled to death by the Arab military and economic boycott, or it will perish by the fire of the Arab forces encompassing it from the South from the North and from the East."

May 30, 1967: "The world will know that the Arabs are girded for battle as the fateful hour approaches."

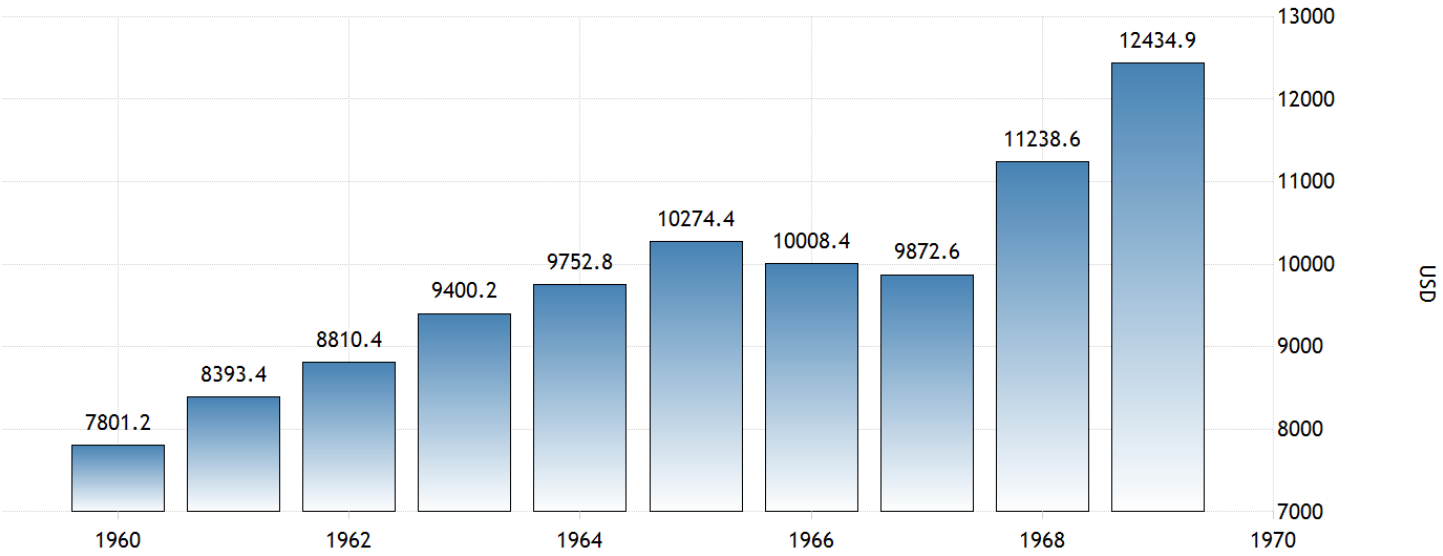
PARALLEL HISTORIES

The only dark spot came with the recession of 1966-67, when there was a brief but severe bout of unemployment - 13 percent - that led thousands of Israelis to leave the country and prompted the posting of the well-remembered sign at Lod Airport: "Would the last one out please turn off the lights?" This incident of large-scale emigration was a very real trauma for the Israeli leadership, for unemployment and emigration are, in a way, the antitheses of Zionism.

New York Times article reviewing Israel's economic performance since its creation published 29th October 1984



ISRAEL GDP PER CAPITA



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

PARALLEL HISTORIES

Statement by Israeli Foreign Minister, Golda Meir, to the United Nations General Assembly, 1 March 1957

Interference, by armed force, with ships of Israeli flag exercising free and innocent passage in the Gulf of Aqaba and through the Straits of Tiran will be regarded by Israel as an attack entitling it to exercise its inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter and to take all such measures as are necessary to ensure the free and innocent passage of its ships in the Gulf and in the Straits.

We make this announcement in accordance with the accepted principles of international law under which all States have an inherent right to use their forces to protect their ships and their rights against interference by armed force. My Government naturally hopes that this contingency will not occur.



This house believes that
'Israel began the Six-Day War to protect itself from Arab aggression.'

NO

1. Zionists had always wanted Israel's borders to stretch across the River Jordan to the east, and deep into the Sinai in the south. In the north they wanted to seize the headwaters of the Jordan River and pipe water to the coastal plain. That explains why Israel thwarted all attempts at peace agreements after 1948; Israel's leaders never intended to settle their territorial borders along the 1948 armistice lines. Tactical considerations dictated the timing of the attack in June 1967, but if it hadn't been then, it would have happened sooner rather than later.
2. Israel picked June 1967 because the Arab states were divided. Israel's attack on a Jordanian border town in November 1966 undermined the Jordanian monarchy. There were riots in protest at the King's inability to protect ordinary people. The revolutionary republics of Egypt and Syria, both hoping to gain from Jordan's weakness, called for King Hussein to abdicate. Israel attacked Egypt on 5th June 1967, knowing that inter-Arab cooperation was only just being restored.
3. The new state of Israel had no experience of boom and slump so the recession of 1966 came as an unpleasant shock. Israelis blamed their government which in turn sought to distract attention away from its economic mismanagement by creating the circumstances for a war which would unify the people behind them.
4. There was a group of hawkish generals in the Israeli Defense Force who wanted a war as soon as possible because they thought they would win it. Some of them were obsessed with the threat posed by Syria which had been armed by the USSR. They deliberately provoked the Syrians on their border in the Golan Heights, making sure that every small incident was escalated into something larger. This helped them build the case in May 1967 that war with Syria, as well with Egypt, was inevitable.
5. Both Cold War superpowers, the USA and the USSR pursued policies which encouraged war. In May 1967, the USSR sent false intelligence reports to Egypt warning that Israel was about to attack Syria. In response, Nasser deployed his army to the Egyptian-Israeli border. President Lyndon Johnson, although blindsided by the Israeli attack, refused to rein in Israel because it fitted his own plans to expand the US war in Vietnam. By contrast, a decade earlier in 1956, President Eisenhower had stopped the Israeli advance.

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Poster published by Irgun, a Zionist paramilitary group, in 1947.

The title is taken from Genesis 15:18: “Unto your seed I have given this land, from the river of Egypt to the great river, the river Euphrates”

The Hebrew text at the bottom of the poster reads: “The river Jordan has two banks: one is ours, and so is the other” and “Let my right hand wither if I forget he east side of the Jordan”.

Source: Palestine Poster Archive

PARALLEL HISTORIES



Israel's Water Carrier pipeline diverted water from the Sea of Galilee to the coastal plains of Israel. This reduced the amount of fresh water that Jordanians could take from the River Jordan.



Security Council resolution 228 (1966) [The Palestine Question]

Publisher [UN Security Council](#)
 Publication Date 25 November 1966
 Citation / Document Symbol S/RES/228 (1966)
 Reference 1966 Security Council Resolutions
 Cite as UN Security Council, *Security Council resolution 228 (1966) [The Palestine Question]*, 25 November 1966, S/RES/228 (1966), available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3b00f2072c.html> [accessed 15 November 2018]

Resolution 228 (1966) of 25 November 1966

The Security Council,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Jordan and Israel concerning the grave Israel military action which took place in the southern Hebron area on 13 November 1966,

Having noted the information provided by the Secretary-General concerning this military action in his statement of 16 November^[1] and also in his report of 18 November 1966,^[2]

Observing that this incident constituted a large-scale and carefully planned military action on the territory of Jordan by the armed forces of Israel,

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Security Council condemning past incidents of reprisal in breach of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan^[3] and of the United Nations Charter,

Recalling the repeated resolutions of the Security Council asking for the cessation of violent incidents across the demarcation line, and not overlooking past incidents of this nature,

Reaffirming the necessity for strict adherence to the General Armistice Agreement,

1. *Deplores* the loss of life and heavy damage to property resulting from the action of the Government of Israel on 13 November 1966;
2. *Censures* Israel for this large-scale military action in violation of the United Nations Charter and of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan;
3. *Emphasizes* to Israel that actions of military reprisal cannot be tolerated and that, if they are repeated, the Security Council will have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against the repetition of such acts;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to report to the Security Council as appropriate.

Adopted at the 1328th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (New Zealand).

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Brezhnev's report shows that Moscow had no intention of inciting an armed conflict in the Middle East and that the June 1967 war was the result of grave miscalculations and of Soviet inability to control the Arabs, rather than a conspiracy. The brief documents that throughout April-May, 1967, the Kremlin suspected that Israel was planning an act of aggression against Syria. Determined to forestall the Israeli offensive and to rescue the new radical-left regime in Damascus, the Soviet government informed Egypt that Israel had mobilized its armed forces on the border with Syria. By doing so, Moscow hoped to manipulate Nasser into assisting Syria by concentrating his armed forces on Egypt's border with Israel. The Kremlin estimated mistakenly, as it turned out – that Israel was militarily weak and could not cope with a war on two fronts. Subsequently, Moscow consented to the ejection of United Nations (UN) peacekeeping forces from outposts on the Israeli-Egyptian border, and to the concentration of Egyptian troops on the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip.

The Soviet Union And The Six-Day War: Revelations From The Polish Archives, Jul 7, 2011, By Uri Bar-Noi, CWIHP e-Dossier No. 8

PARALLEL HISTORIES

Front page of The Jerusalem Post on the day of Israel's attack - USA expected peace, Egypt was beginning to back off, and the Arabs States were beginning to repair their relations

Syrians refuse to take body

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — The Syrian marauder who was killed by an Israel Army patrol near Kfar Hanassi on Friday morning will be buried in an Arab village after the Syrians have refused to accept the body.

The police are still detaining 19 villagers of the Beduin village of Touba, where tracks of the Syrian commando group were found. The villagers deny any connection with the Syrian infiltrators.

Police investigators believe that there might be only one villager who had been in touch with the Syrians. But they do not exclude the possibility that the Syrians have passed through the village to incriminate the inhabitants.

Johnson 'determined' to preserve peace

NEW YORK. — President Johnson declared here on Saturday night that he was "determined" to preserve peace in the Middle East and "determined to preserve the territorial integrity of nations involved." The President inserted the declaration in a speech that was otherwise confined to domestic matters.

The declaration may be made public tomorrow or Wednesday. This presumably would give time for the U.N. Security Council to approve or reject a resolution calling on both sides in the crisis for restraint. Diplomatic sources said that Britain and the U.S., its sponsors, hope to collect the signatures of 12 to 15 maritime nations in all, and perhaps more.

Opinion in Washington is that test of the blockade may be delayed for some 10 days or so and that eventually it will be by a ship carrying a flag of convenience.

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Kenneth Holyoake, announced in Wellington on Saturday night that his Government has agreed to join the U.S., Britain, the Netherlands and Israel in a declaration asserting the right of free passage through the Straits of Tiran.

"The declaration is in line with New Zealand policy because it reaffirms the view that the Gulf is an international waterway into and through which vessels of all nations have a right of passage," the Prime Minister said.

But he added that there was no question of New Zealand taking part in any action to test the Egyptian blockade of the Gulf.

In Tokyo, Foreign Ministry sources said Japan will not make a decision immediately on whether to join the U.S. and Britain in a declaration calling for freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Akaba. They said the Japanese Government has not made any decision, pending a formal action by the U.S. (INA, Reuter, UPI)

SOLDIER KILLED

SAFAD. — Ya'acov Bizam, 32, a soldier who fell in the line of duty on Saturday

went on: "It is now high time that the U.N. resolutions in favour of the Arabs of Palestine be implemented, those decisions which Israel so insolently refused to implement. The time is ripe for the rights of the Palestine people to be granted recognition so that peace may finally return to the Middle East."

President Nasser said all American statements were biased in favour of Israel and the Arabs now knew their friends from their enemies.

Yihye arrived in Cairo yesterday morning at the head of a strong delegation which included Defence Minister Shaker Mahmoud Shukry.

It was announced in Baghdad yesterday that "large contingents" of Iraqi troops had left for Jordan to take up prepared positions. An authoritative source quoted by Reuter said more Iraqi troops would be sent during this week to Jordan and to Syria.

SYRIA IGNORED

Amman Radio in its report on the Iraqi signing did not mention Syria, which is linked to Egypt by a defence pact signed last November. Syria currently is virtually without diplomatic relations with Jordan.

King Hussein told a press conference in Amman yesterday that "Israel may choose to strike in the next few days." Hussein interrupted the meeting melodramatically when he was called to the telephone. He returned to say that he had spoken to Colonel Nasser who told him that Iraq had decided to join the Jordan-Egypt defence pact.

The King said the Arabs could "not be thankful enough" for the support of the Soviet Union in the present crisis. He also praised France. But referring to British proposals that the maritime powers declare the Gulf of Akaba an international waterway, Hussein said:

"I cannot find words to express my disappointment over the attitude the British Government has taken in this crisis. If Britain chooses to fight Israel's battle, then it will be fighting all of us." He said, the least the Arabs expected of Britain is that she remain neutral or aloof.

HUSSEIN ON U.S.

With regard to the U.S., he said: "There is no clear evidence that the U.S. Government has yet adopted an attitude of fighting Israel's battle. We hope sincerely that most responsible U.S. leaders will look very closely at the problem and understand what is happening in the best interests of the U.S."

Asked if there might be some change in Jordan's new relationship with Egypt after the present tension eased, Hussein said, "The differences are gone and will never return."

Questioned about Shukeiry's "Palestine Liberation Organization" which Jordan banned until last week, he said, "We hope our brethren with the P.L.O. will carry out their duties in the present crisis. We expected from them all support and cooperation towards the common aim."

Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Aref said last night that foreign oil companies operating in Arab countries must now make up their minds whether they wish to surrender their concessions or come out clearly on the Arab side and refuse to sell oil to Israel. He was speaking at a conference of Arab oil producers.

at a ceremony at the Kubbeh Palace in Cairo Radio.

At the ceremony, President Nasser declared that he was not in any group of maritime powers that the Arabs. Such a declaration, he said, "would be a denial of our rights in the Gulf of Akaba and the world."

Egypt-U.S. talks said under study

CAIRO (UPI). — Egypt and the U.S. are considering the possibility of holding talks concerning the Middle East crisis, informed sources said here yesterday. It was stated that part of the diplomatic move might be a visit by U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey to Cairo, or alternatively, a trip by Egyptian Vice-President Zakaria Mohi-eddin to Washington.

However, no official comment was forthcoming and the sources pointed out that no decision has yet been taken. The disclosure of the possibility of talks came after U.S. Middle East expert Charles Yost left Cairo for Washington yesterday following a week-long visit "briefing himself" on the crisis.

However, it was learned the suggestion for top-level talks was not connected with Mr. Yost's stay. His only official contact was with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said he had no knowledge about talks with Egypt. The White House said it had no comment.

Nasser is scheduled to receive U.S. Ambassador Richard Nolte's credentials today, in what would be his first meeting with any American official since the present flare-up began. The relatively quick scheduling of the accreditation ceremony strengthened the belief here that Egypt is anxious to keep all lines open to Washington at present.

The American destroyer U.S.S. Dyess, meanwhile, was met by more than 600 Egyptian demonstrators at Suez when it prepared to enter the Red Sea after transiting the canal. The demonstrators waved pictures of Nasser and chanted "Nasser, Nasser — down with Israel."

Nasser tones down in interview

CAIRO (INA). — In an interview with former Conservative Minister Anthony Nutting in Cairo on Saturday night, Abdul Nasser said that as far as Egypt is concerned the Middle East crisis had eased and he planned no further escalation.

He gave a strong impression, says the "Sunday Times", that he was reflecting the Russian view that war should definitely be avoided.

NO WITHDRAWALS FROM YEMEN — CAIRO REPORTS

CAIRO (AP). — Authoritative Yemen and Egyptian sources here said yesterday that no Egyptian troops have been withdrawn from Yemen since the current Middle East crisis. An Egyptian official pointed out that "not one single Egyptian soldier has been called from Yemen over the past three months."

The official said that Egypt does not consider that it can abandon one front to bolster another at this time. The report conflicted with rumors that Egypt's forces

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"In June 1967 we again had a choice. The Egyptian army concentrations in the Sinai approaches do not prove that Nasser was really about to attack us. We must be honest with ourselves. We decided to attack him.

This was a war of self-defence in the noblest sense of the term. The government of national unity then established decided unanimously: We will take the initiative and attack the enemy, drive him back, and thus assure the security of Israel and the future of the nation.

We did not do this for lack of an alternative. We could have gone on waiting. We could have sent the army home. Who knows if there would have been an attack against us? There is no proof of it. There are several arguments to the contrary. While it is indeed true that the closing of the Straits of Tiran was an act of aggression, a *causus belli*, there is always room for a great deal of consideration as to whether it is necessary to make a *causus* into a *bellum*."

Address by Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel, at the National Defense College, 8 August 1982. Begin was Minister without Portfolio when the war began in 1967.

PARALLEL HISTORIES

Israeli soldiers attack on the Jordanian-
controlled Palestinian village Es-Samu,
13/11/66



PARALLEL HISTORIES

Scottsdale *Daily* Progress

ARIZONA'S FASTEST GROWING NEWSPAPER

30c Per Week — 10c Per Copy SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1966

Vol. VI, No. 239

Hussein is target

Jordan hit by riots

JERUSALEM, Israel (UPI)—Rioting broke out in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem against King Hussein today but loyal Jordanian Legionnaires, using machineguns broke up the demonstrations. There were "some" casualties but no details.

Sustained bursts of machine-gun fire and what sounded like cannons were heard distinctly in the Israeli sector. The firing was confirmed by Robert Grand, spokesman for the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization in the Jordanian sector.

Grand said Arab Legion security forces opened fire at noon, 12:45 p.m. and again at 1:40 p.m. as crowds left the mosques where they apparently were inflamed against the 31-year-old king by religious

leaders angry at a recent Israel tank and jet plane attack on Jordan.

"There are a few casualties," Grand said, "but the streets are quiet now and it appears to be over for the moment. But we can't tell what things will be like tomorrow or the day after."

Today's rioting—in which recoilless rifles also were used—appeared to be the worst of a series of anti-Hussein demonstrations that have swept Jordan since the Israel attack.

The series of border clashes between Israel and its Arab neighbors have aroused open fears that a new Middle East war might be in the making.

The Nov. 13 Israeli attack which inflicted heavy casualties on the Jordanians is before the United Nations Security Council now and Israel appeared

certain to be heavily censured today. Israel mounted the attack in retaliation against a series of Syrian attacks—sometimes from Jordan territory—on Israel.

Jerusalem is divided by a wall with Israel occupying the modern part of the city and Jordan the ancient sector.

From the Israeli side it is nearly impossible to see into the Arab Jordanian sector but sounds such as gunfire can be clearly heard.

In a communique broadcast over Cairo Radio Thursday, the militant PLO ordered all Jordanian ministers to quit their posts by noon Saturday.

Meanwhile reports from Israel said Syria was reinforcing its troops along the tense frontier with Israel. The

reports said "sizeable" reinforcements armed with heavy weapons had moved up to the border points.

Jordanian sources in Amman said further disturbances were expected in the wake of the PLO broadcast.

Jordan's powerful neighbor, the United Arab Republic, continued its propaganda blasts against King Hussein.

The influential Cairo newspaper Al Ahram published a letter from the acting chief of the Arab Unified command, Gen. Abdul Moneum Riad, accusing Jordan of ignoring command orders for its own protection against Israel attack.

Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, meanwhile, opened a general attack on Arab royalists, including Hussein and the Shah of Iran.

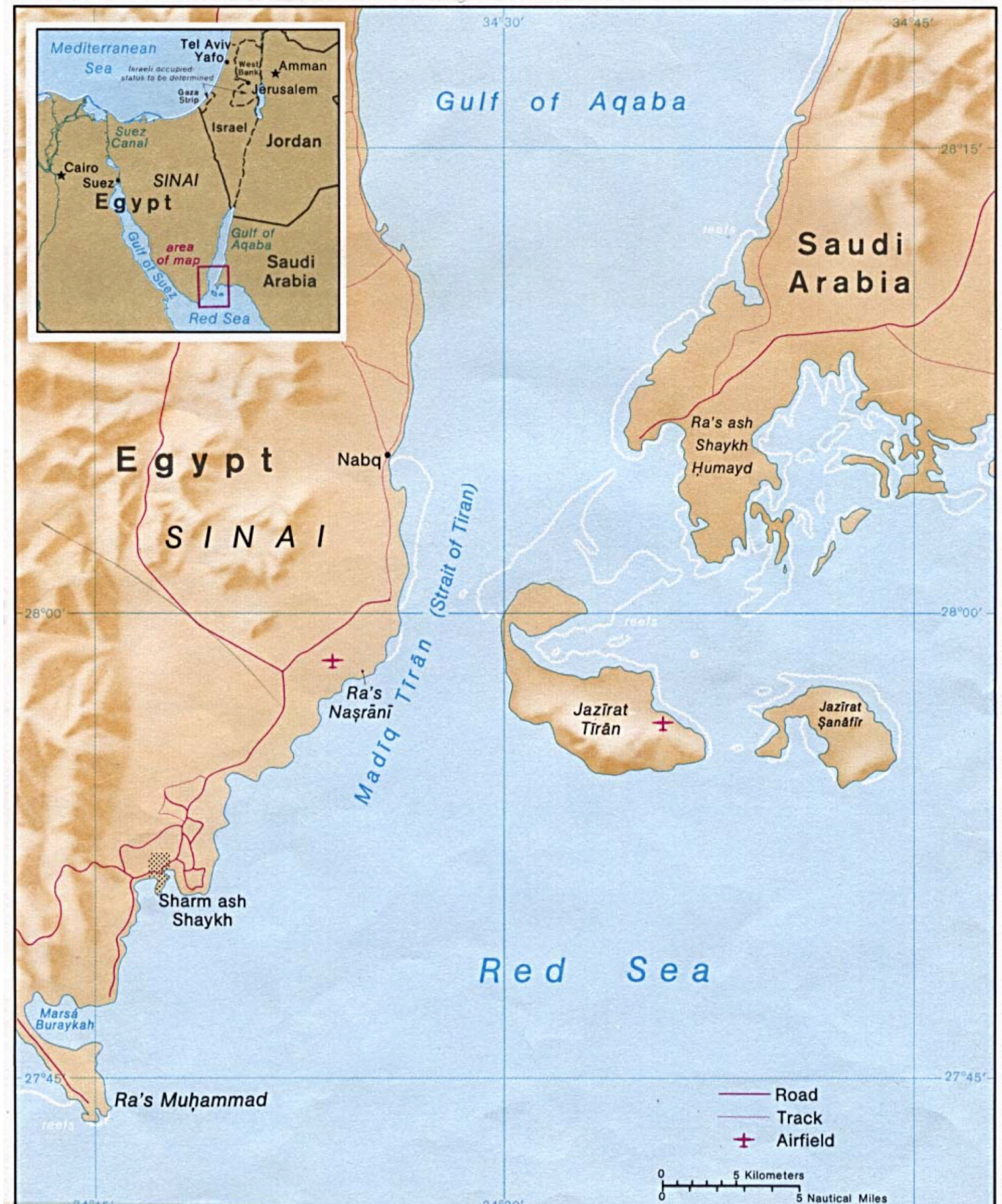
PARALLEL HISTORIES

Moshe Dayan, Israeli Defence Minister in 1967, in A.Shlaim, The Iron Wall: Israel and the Arab World, p.251

Never mind that. After all, I know how at least 80 percent of the clashes there started. In my opinion, more than 80 percent, but let's talk about 80 percent. It went this way: We would send a tractor to plow someplace where it wasn't possible to do anything, in the demilitarized area, and knew in advance that the Syrians would start to shoot. If they didn't shoot, we would tell the tractor to advance farther, until in the end the Syrians would get annoyed and shoot. And then we would use artillery and later the air force also, and that's how it was. I did that, and Laskov and Chara [Zvi Tsur, Rabin's predecessor as chief of staff] did that, and Yitzhak did that, but it seems to me that the person who most enjoyed these games was Dado [David Elazar, OC Northern Command, 1964–69].

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Strait of Tiran



Source: Central Intelligence Agency, USA