Nasser Exhorts Arabs
By ERIC PACE Special to The New York Times
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CAIRO, Tuesday, June 6—The Cairo radio announced last night that the United Arab Republic's forces had invaded Israel after having "wiped out two enemy attacks" in Egyptian territory on the Sinai Peninsula.

The United Arab Republic had declared earlier that its forces had retaliated on land, sea and in the air after Israel carried out surprise ground and air attacks on Egyptian border areas and airbases this morning.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser declared in a statement relayed by the Egyptian Government news service that all Arabs were now fighting to "eliminate the shadow of Zionism from Palestine and to restore its Arabism."

Progress of Fighting Unclear

The over-all progress of the conflict was unclear from the series of military communiqués issued throughout the day by the Cairo radio. But these reported that the United Arab Republic had destroyed 86 Israeli planes by nightfall while they acknowledged only two Egyptian planes lost to the Israelis.

They said that United Arab Republic and Palestinian land forces had repulsed Israeli invaders at Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip and at Kuntilla and El Aguila on the Sinai Peninsula. Egyptian forces were said

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Cairo Asserts Its Forces Invade Israel After Repulsing Attacks

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to have gone on to invade Israeli territory, but the location and depth of the penetration was not specified last night.

The United Arab Republic Government asserted that Israeli forces had reopened Arab-Israeli hostilities with surprise attacks this morning by land against Egypt's borders and by air against the republic's air force at El Arish on the Sinai Peninsula. It said there had been air attacks in the Cairo area, near the Suez Canal and at Sharm El Sheik.

There were unconfirmed reports from Egyptian newsmen of air attacks on Alexandria and Ismailia. [At this point transmission of this dispatch was interrupted in Cairo.]

In a message sent by cablegram to King Faisal acknowledging a declaration of support from the Saudi Arabian, President Nasser said the battle was being waged to "eliminate the shadow of Zionism" from what is now Israel. As in the past, the President did not specify his war aims but his statement was taken to indicate that the Arabs were aiming at the dissolution of Israel.

A state of emergency was declared throughout the country. The hostilities left Cairo initially untouched, although fire trucks and ambulances swept toward the old quarter of the city in the afternoon after the Government reported a dogfight in which three Israeli Mirage jet planes were said to have been shot down.

Western correspondents touring the capital were unable to find any trace of downed aircraft.

The Cairo radio said the Israeli air force had attacked Egyptian positions at Sharm el Sheik at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, which Egypt has declared barred to all Israeli shipping and vessels carrying Israeli strategic cargo.

Another communiqué broadcast in the afternoon said the Israelis had been forced to withdraw from Khan Yunis after fierce fighting. The communiqué said units of the Palestine Liberation Army had routed the enemy in this section of the Gaza Strip and large numbers of Israeli tanks had been destroyed.

This was the first reported engagement of the fledgling Liberation Army, which is composed of Palestinian refugees and their sons. It is reported to have 5,000 men in the Gaza Strip.

The Cairo Government said it had lost only two planes and had captured 14 Israeli pilots, including one identifed as Capt. Lavo Mordecai, aged 35.

The radio announced that fighting began with an Israeli air raid at 9 A.M. A series of air raid alerts ensued, halting all road traffic.

Antiaircraft Fire Visible

Gray puffs of smoke from flak blossomed from the outskirts of the city, and the radio announcer shouted into the microphone: "now is the day and hour to conquer."

The mood in Cairo was confident, ebullient and bitterly anti-Western. Thousands of young men surged in enormous packs through the streets shouting "Nasser, Nasser!"

Cheers broke out in many places when the radio announced that King Faisal of Saudi Arabia had said in a cablegram to President Nasser: "We give you all support in this decisive battle."

There was no announcement of a declaration of war with Israel, presumably because the United Arab Republic regards itself as technically in a state of war with her already. However, the Government announced steps on several diplomatic fronts:

¶A recording of the interrogation of the Israeli pilot Captain Mordecai, is to be sent to the Security Council in support of the contention that Israel started the fighting. He was quoted as having said his unit had been ordered to attack the United Arab Republic at 9 A.M. yesterday and took off from Hatur air base to do so.

¶Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad told the United States Ambassador-Desiignate, Richard H. Nolte, that Israel had committed aggression this morning. Mr. Nolte's presentation of his credentials, scheduled for the morning, was postponed indefinitely, apparently without explanation. Vice President Zakariya Mohieddin's would carry out his planned visit to Washington, in which he had been expected to discuss the Middle Eastern crisis with President Johnson, was also postponed indefinitely. There were no disturbance outside the United States Embassy, but the United States Information Service Library was closed as a precaution against demonstrations.

¶The Foreign Ministry informed the French Embassy that Israeli planes had attacked an unidentified French tanker in the Suez Canal. Cairo called this an attempt to drag France into the war but did not elaborate.

Blockage Bid Reported

The government also charged that an unidentified United States vessel had tried to block the Suez Canal after the start of the fighting by attempting to wedge itself athwart the canal. It said the ship had been ordered towed away.

An indication that outside countries might be involved in the conflict was a call by the Cairo radio to all Arab workers to destroy "enemy installations," and to "hit your enemy Israel and all who support him." There was no immediate report of damage to Western oil installations or other property here.

Syrian Capital Under Attack

DAMASCUS, Syria June 5 (AP)—This Arab capital tasted war for three hours Monday.

Israeli jet planes firing rockets and bullets and dropping high explosive bombs swirled in the sky over Damascus—50 miles from Israel's border—diving through a thick curtain of antiaircraft fire to hit at installations and at the airport in the city's outskirts.

Columns of smoke curled up from three corners of the city and another rose from a spot in the desert where, witnesses said, an Israeli warplane fell after being hit by antiaircraft fire.

Officials issued no reports of the damage done by the Israeli raiders.

There were no signs of Syrian planes to challenge the low-flying Israelis, although the Defense Ministry said its air force and gunners on the ground had brought down 50 Israeli planes in the opening hours of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Use of U.S. Planes Charged

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Tuesday, June 6, (Reuters)—The Egyptian Armed Forces Supreme Command charged today that American and British planes provided fighter cover over Israel during raids by Israeli aircraft on The United Arab Republic yesterday. The Defense Department denied the charge.

The accusation followed earlier charges heard of the Cairo radio that the United States had been supplying arms to Israel since the start of the current crisis in the Middle East.

It said the arms were pouring into Israel through West Germany.

In an official announcement, the Supreme Command said it had "actual proof that American and British aircraft carriers played a role in the Israeli aggression."

It also charged that American and British planes "played a direct role" in Jordan yesterday.

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