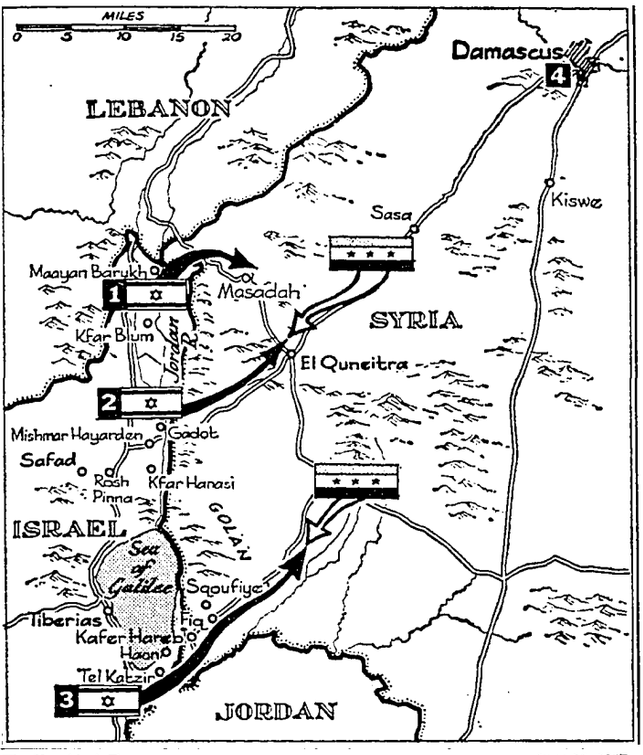
THRUSTS GO DEEP
By SYDNEY GRUSON Special to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 10, 1967; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002)
pg. 1



The New York Times June 10, 1967

EASTWARD THRUST: Israelis moved into Syrian territory in drives from northwest (1), Gadot (2) and area south of Sea of Galilee (3) after charging bombardment of their frontier settlements from high ground near the border. Unofficial reports said troops had captured El Quneitra and were approaching the capital, Damascus (4).

THRUSTS GO DEEP

Head of Tank Column Reported 35 Miles From Damascus

By SYDNEY GRUSON
Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, June 9—Israeli armored and infantry forces smashed deep into Syria today after the Syrians, according to Israel, had broken the cease-fire on the northern front and shelled 16 settlements along the 48-mile frontier.

At 7 P.M. (1 P.M., New York time), there were unofficial reports that the leading Israeli tanks were only 30 or 35 miles from Damascus, Syria's capital.

There was no official confirmation, and no one here expected the Israelis to try to take the capital, although one Israeli Army officer remarked that it would not be a very hard task.

[The Syrian Defense Ministry said that Israeli tanks and artillery resumed shelling Syrian positions Saturday, according to a Damascus radio broadcast, Reuters reported from Beirut. The Ministry said Syrian forces were "fiercely fighting on all fronts."]

A 3-Pronged Assault

Earlier, another unofficial report said an Israeli column had broken through the Syrian lines and captured El Quneitra, a key road junction 12 miles east of Gadot, midway along the Syrian border. El Quneitra is on a major highway 40 miles southwest of Damascus.

Gadot was presumed to have been an Israeli jumping-off point for the three-pronged assault on the Syrians.

At El Quneitra, the Israelis would be beyond the hill region from which the Syrians, deeply dug into the rocks, have pounded Israeli settlements since Monday morning when the war broke out between Israel and the Arab states.

All day every available plane of the Israeli Air Force, which established total air superiority in the first hours of the war, poured rockets and bombs on Syrian gun emplacements and on the roads ahead of the advancing troops.

War Taken Into Syria

The fighting in the north, taking the war into Syria for the first time, was the only meaningful military action of the day, according to the Israelis.

Only occasional sniping in the Old City of Jerusalem disturbed the cease-fire on the front with Jordan, where the Israelis are in control up to the west bank of the Jordan River.

[Jordan reported that she had lost 15,000 dead in her brief war with Israel, according to United Press International. Page 13.]

The Israelis were reported to be continuing mop-up operations in the Sinai Peninsula, where the remnants of four Egyptian tank divisions and

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Forces of Israel Invade Syria and Are Reported Within 35 Miles of Damascus

ARMOR COLUMNS FORM 3 PRONGS

Jordanians Say They Lost 15,000 Dead in Sector—Charge Use of Napalm

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

two infantry divisions are trapped by Israeli armor.

Egyptian troops, apparently trying to bring some relief to the scattered units still trying to escape, attacked Israeli units holding the central route from the Sinai desert to Ismailia, on the Suez Canal. [The Israelis reported having reached the east bank of the canal Friday and said they now controlled the entire Sinai Peninsula, The Associated Press reported.]

The new Egyptian attack "was repulsed," an Israeli communiqué said. It gave no details.

Israelis here made no effort to hide their jubilation over the Government's decision to carry the war into Syria and to end the threat under which settlements along the border have lived since the 1948 war of independence.

As international pressure for an end of the war built up in the last two days, and as the Egyptian and Jordanian Armies crumbled, unhappiness grew over the prospect that Syria would escape the military defeat suffered by her allies.

The Israelis hold Syria responsible for a series of murderous assaults on Israeli agricultural workers, for having trained and dispatched commando teams deep into Israel and for having taunted the United Arab Republic into asking for the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force, which had helped to keep an uneasy peace between Arabs and Israel since the war of 1956.

With her forces heavily engaged against Egypt and Jordan, Israel elected to leave the Syrians alone at the beginning of hostilities.

Israeli leaders announced, against the pressure of public opinion, that if Syria halted her artillery attacks on the settlements and accepted the cease-fire, Israel would not carry the war into Syria.

Pressure on the Government, apart from the influence exerted by militarymen, was reflected in Haaretz, an influential nonparty newspaper.

"The time has come to settle accounts with this state," the paper said. "Syria is asking for a trial of strength with us, exploiting the fact that our forces are employed in other sectors of the triple front that Egypt raised against us. Let us give them what they ask for."

When the shelling of the settlements continued, Israelis began rushing troops and armor to the north. During the night, however, Syria's acceptance of the cease-fire was reported, and it appeared that time had run out for any major operation against her.

But according to the Israelis, the shelling intensified early in the day.

The clue that Israeli's land forces had at last gone into action in the north came in four Israeli Army communiqués shortly before noon.

'To Silence Artillery'

At 11:45 an army spokesman announced:

"Yesterday afternoon and during last night the Syrians continued to fire artillery shells at Israeli villages along the entire border. All villages from Maayan Baruch in the north to Tel Katzir in the south have been shelled. In the wake of the renewed Syrian shelling this morning, our forces went into action to silence the artillery."

The announcement recalled that the Syrians had tried to enter Israel in the first day of the war and had been repulsed, and that Syrian forces had bombed settlements and towns, including Tiberias.

Other settlements named in the three later communiqués were Gadot Kfar Hanasi, Tel Abu Hanzir, Kfar Blum, Beit Hillel and Amir.

The Israelis were believed to have attacked with three columns of armor and infantry.

One was reported to have hammered its way onto Syrian soil at Dan, in the northernmost corner of Israel near the Lebanese border. The second column was believed to have begun operations along the road between Gadot and Mishmar Hayarden, 12 miles southwest of El Quneitra, and the third just south of the Sea of Galilee, 40 miles southwest of El Quneitra.

Israel's triumphant air force was in action all day in support of the ground troops. It hammered deeply entrenched hilltop gun emplacements, seeking to soften up the high ground in case a frontal assault was needed.

Bathers on the beaches of Tel Aviv could watch the jets screaming back to base only a few feet above the placid Mediterranean. One-way traffic was apparently the order of the day: to Syria inland, and back to southern bases over the water.

Syria Assails 'Aggression'

Special to The New York Times

BIERUT, Lebanon, June 9—A Syrian military broadcast charged today that Israel had struck out in "a wide-scale Israeli invasion of the Syrian frontier."

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhous called in the heads of all Arab diplomatic missions in Damascus and told them that their countries would be held "responsible for the consequences of Israeli aggression," the Damascus radio said.

President Nureddin el-Atassi struck a defiant note. "As the Vietnam people are struggling now, and as the Algerian people have struggled in the past, we should struggle," he said in the broadcast.

"We should turn the world into a hell in the face of the aggressors, and we will win, we will win," he said.

Syria's radio said her forces were fighting a tank, artillery and air battle against Israeli forces "with rare bravery."

"We shall never allow the Israelis one iota of Syrian soil," one announcer said.

Syria's militiary communiqué, broadcast over the Damascus radio throughout the day, said two Israeli columns had been "wiped out when they advanced toward the Syrian front lines."

The Government added that one Israeli column had tried to move from Om Khanzir toward Bahriyat, a small Syrian village near the demilitarized zone north of the Sea of Galilee.

The other Israeli column, it said, advanced from the Israeli border settlement of Tel Katzir in the direction of the Syrian town of Nasiriyah.

Both columns were destroyed, the radio said, and an Israeli fighter plane was shot down and plunged into the Sea of Galilee.

The radio after reporting the downing of another Israeli plane over Damascus, stopped broadcasting about 8 P.M.

Two hours lated the Baghdad radio said Syria's Defense Ministry had issued a communiqué declaring that Israeli fighters had been "chased away" by anticraft guns while trying to raid the port of Latakia.

The Cairo radio also accused Israel of staging air, artillery and tank assaults across the Suez Canal in violation of the cease-fire.

An Egyptian communiqué said Cairo's forces had "completed their withdrawal to the west bank of the canal."

"Forces of the Israeli enemy, backed by imperialist forces," struck against Egyptian troops west of the canal, it said.

About three hours later, the Cairo radio broadcast another communiqué saying that the fighting had ended.

"All is now quiet on the front in accordance with the cease-fire," it said. "Quiet prevails now along the front."

The city of Cairo was reported to have been under extra military guard for the last 48 hours or more.

15,000 Dead, Jordan Says

AMMAN, Jordan, June 9 (UPI)—Jordan asserted today that she had lost 15,000 dead in her brief war with Israel.

The Government said the casualties included both civilians and soldiers. It took correspondents to a military hospital, where hundreds of wounded were being treated.

Refugees Reach Amman

Special to The New York Times

AMMAN, June 9—Jordanian officials estimated today that 13,000 Palestinian refugees, most of them from the Jordan Valley, had reached the Amman area by noon with more refugees at their heels.

The Jordanian radio has been broadcasting appeals to the people of the west bank not to abandon their homes there.

Nevertheless men, women and children came piled in cars and trucks and on foot almost without possessions. They moved over the main bridges crossing the Jordan River—the Allenby Bridge and the newer one built by King Abdullah slightly farther downstream in the nineteen-fifties for the American-constructed road between Amman and Jerusalem.

Napalm Bombing Charged

AMMAN, June 9 (AP)—The commander of a Jordanian Army hospital charged today that Israeli planes had used napalm in bombing attacks on military and civilian targets in Jordan, killing and wounding hundreds of people.

Seven such victims, he added, are in the Amman hospital, full of wounded soldiers and civilians, including women and children.

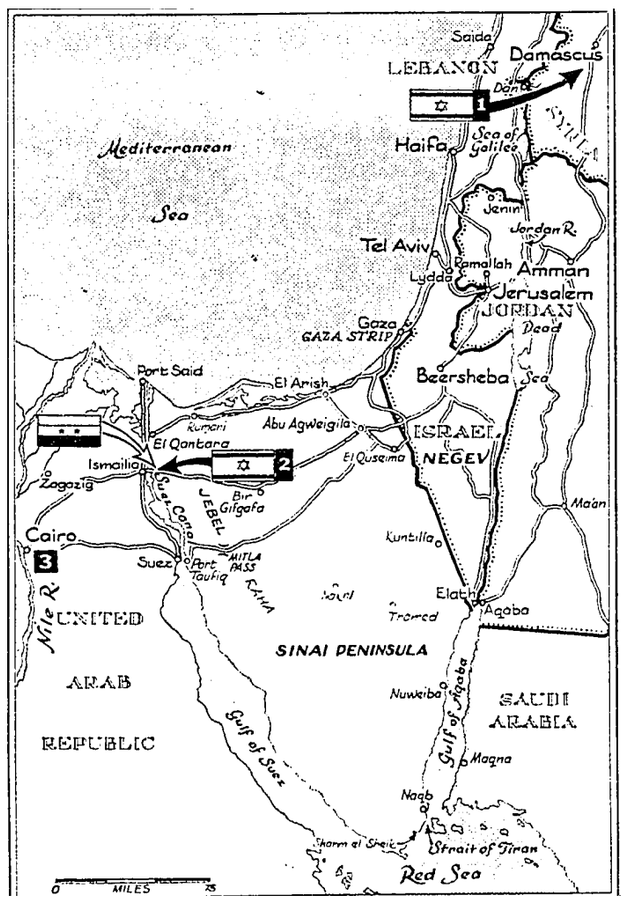
The commander, a colonel who refused to give his name, declared angrily that Israeli aircraft had dropped napalm bombs on field hospitals near Jenin and Nablus. He said the hospitals were full of casualties from the heavy fighting that raged in the area Tuesday and Wednesday.

One victim, his body and face blackened and blistered, groaned as newsmen crowded around him. A nurse daubed his swollen lips with wet gauze. The six others were said to be only slightly injured.



Associated Press Radiophoto

ISRAELI COPTER AT KEY AIRFIELD: Israeli Army helicopter preparing to land at Sharm el Sheik, where United Arab Republic forces dominated the Strait of Tiran, entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. The waterways are route to the port of Elath, in Israel.



The New York Times June 10, 1967

ACTION IN MIDEAST: Major fighting broke out on Syrian front (1) with artillery duel followed by Israeli thrust into Syria. In the Sinai, Egyptian attack near Ismailia (2) was repulsed, Israelis said. In Cairo (3), President Nasser announced resignation, but the Egyptian National Assembly subsequently voted not to accept it.

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