

# **BALMUN'24**

**JCC:**

## **SIX DAYS WAR: THE SETBACK**

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**STUDY GUIDE**

## **BALMUN'24 STUDY GUIDE JCC: 6 DAY WAR**

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## **1. Letter from the Secretary General**

Most Esteemed Participants,

As the Secretary-General of the conference, it is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the very first edition of BALMUN'24.

The World is changing in various and major impacts. Every single day, another crisis occurs in a different location on Earth. Policies are changing, economies are changing, and even human culture is changing. However, the only thing that does not change is humanity's desire to achieve their own interests. This desire has been the main factor in the establishment of the global system in the past, present, and future.

At this conference, we aimed to show you the real politics, the truth behind the curtains, and provide a full United Nations simulation experience for you. We created eight wonderful committees that contain all the political aspects of the past, present, and future. We are expecting a lot from you to find initiative solutions for crises, successfully cooperate with other ideologies, have lasting reconciliation for the problems which occurred in the world for more than a century...

While academically improving yourselves also, I, as Ceylin Umay Köylü, sincerely hope you have fun during the conference. MUN events brought me amazing friends that I would not have even dreamed of. I wholeheartedly wish you to gain friendships and enjoy every single second of the conference.

We were the past, we are the present and we will be the future. I wish you all to find your importance and purpose in the world.

Yours Faithfully,

Secretary-General

Ceylin Umay Köylü

## **2. Letter from the Under-Secretary-General**

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the Joint Crisis Committee; Six Days War! As the under-secretary-general of the committee you'll be experiencing, I'm more than honored to announce that we have worked especially hard to prepare this committee. I would like to thank my academic assistants, Esma and Ege for their help in writing this guide that you delegates will be reading. About the committee, as one of the most important events that has shaped what the middle east is today, you will be taking the place of middle eastern powers, and you will attempt to restore your order through military power. Perhaps the Israeli won't stand a chance, or maybe, true to history itself, Israel will prevail once more, proving their existence in the middle east.

I hope you enjoy this committee and I wish you a great conference!

Sincerely,

Yılmaz Yağız Erginay

### **3. Context of the Committee**

Unlike the real war that has happened in 1967, this committee will be starting at the time right before the war. To make the committee functioning and engaging, some numbers, people and events will be altered. Excluding real figures and events from history, the rest will be purely fictional and they will not be related to any real figures.

### **4. Introduction to the Committee**

**“Fifty years ago, war transformed the Middle East. Six memorable days, known to Israelis as the Six-Day War and to Arabs and others as the 1967 War, redrew the region’s landscape in fundamental ways. In those six days, Israel defeated three Arab armies, gained territory four times its original size, and became the preeminent military power in the region. The war transformed Israel from a nation that perceived itself as fighting for survival into an occupier and regional powerhouse” [\(Avner Cohen\)](#)**

The Six Day War, or June War, or perhaps as the 1967 Arab-Israeli Conflict, was a war that was fought between the state of Israel and the coalition of Arab states that mainly consisted of Syria, Jordan and Egypt that took place between 5 to 10 June, hence the name, Six Day War.

To make a short summary of the war; due to poor diplomatic relationships between the Israeli side and the Arab coalition, -who had been observing the 1949 armistice agreement from the First Arab-Israeli War- military conflicts broke out. At the start of the war, the Israeli state launched a surprise air attack on Arabs’ aerial arsenal, effectively wiping them out and giving Israel air superiority for the rest of the battle, which resulted in the aforementioned state emerging victorious from the war. On June 8, Egypt and Jordan agreed to a ceasefire, June 9 with Syria, and finally with Israel on June 11 1967.

## a. Pre-war Period

The Six-Day War occurred at a time of heightened tension between Israel and its neighboring Arab countries. After a series of back-and-forth military strikes, it was spurred on further by Soviet intelligence reports that indicated Israel was planning a military campaign against Syria. Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser ramped up rhetoric against Israel and mobilized Egyptian forces in preparation for war. The war began on June 5, 1967, when Israel launched a preemptive assault against the Egyptian and Syrian air forces.<sup>[1]</sup>

Before the war, the Israeli pilots and soldiers had been working extensively on improving their sortie time, mostly for their air crafts. Thanks to these efforts, Israeli forces were able to perform up to four sorties in a single day compared to the Arabs' two times in a day. These advances allowed the IAF to quickly strike the Arab forces' aircraft, essentially leaving the Arab side mostly defenseless against airstrikes, and ultimately, lead to Israel having the air dominance throughout the entire war. The Egyptian side assumed that the opposing forces were going to attack from land, so they built army bases and fortresses in the region of Sinai. Unexpectedly for them, the Israeli took a different approach to be safe as mentioned, completely catching the Egyptians off guard.

On the eve of the war, Israel was confident that they would be able to finish this in approximately 3 or 4 days. Contrary to them, the US thought it'd take about 7-10 days for this war to finish, with the British agreeing on the opinion.

## b. Six Day War

### i. *Day 1*

The Six-Day War began as Israel launched a surprise preemptive strike on Egypt shortly after dawn. At 7:10, sixteen *Magister Fouga* jet trainers began a routine patrol. Four minutes later, the first of 183 Israeli Air Force fighter planes took off from all over Israel, and by 7:30, all but twelve of Israel's 212 fighters were airborne. The armada of jets flew westward over the Mediterranean Sea for 18 minutes, and at 7:48, they turned south for an attack on Egypt. A radar operator in Jordan radioed Egypt with the word *Inab* ("grape" in Arabic), the code word for an imminent enemy attack, but Egyptian intelligence had changed the code the day before without notice. Attacks began simultaneously at ten Egyptian bases, then on 14 others, and 189 of the Egyptian Air Force's

airplanes, more than half of its fleet, were destroyed on the ground. Most of the others were unable to take to the air because of the destruction of the airfields. Without air support, the Egyptian Army in the Sinai was quickly overwhelmed by Israeli bombing. The allied armies of Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Iraq invaded Israel in retaliation. The Battle of Ammunition Hill became the start of Jordan's ill-fated campaign.

As late as 12:30 pm, five hours after the war began, Israel sent a proposal to Jordan's King Hussein by way of the UN Truce Supervisor, General Odd Bull, giving Jordan one final chance to avoid becoming involved in the war. Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban would tell the United Nations two weeks later, "Jordan tragically answered not with words but with a torrent of shells... Surely this responsibility cannot fail to have its consequences in a peace settlement."

## *ii. Day 2*

East Jerusalem was captured in a battle conducted by Israeli forces without the use of artillery, in order to avoid damage to the Holy City.

Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser narrowly missed being killed after ordering a plane to fly him over the battlefield in the Sinai. When Nasser's advisers were unable to persuade him not to risk his life, they arranged for him to make the inspection in an unmarked small plane in hopes that the "lumbering, flimsy craft, more for Sunday joy riding than battlefield inspection, would fly too slow and too low to be nailed by the near-supersonic Israeli jets". Twenty minutes after it crossed the Suez Canal at Ismailia, the plane found itself over a procession of Israeli tanks at an altitude of only 50 feet (15 m). An Israeli fighter pilot, unaware that the enemy's president was on the plane, dived at it twice in a strafing run but was unable to shoot it down. Nasser then had the pilot fly north to inspect Bir Hassana and, seeing the ruins of Egypt's armored division, ordered the pilot to return to Cairo.

Egypt announced the closure of the Suez Canal to all ships in retaliation for American and British support to Israel during the Six-Day War. It would not reopen until 1975.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 233 was unanimously adopted without debate, expressing concern "at the outbreak of fighting and with the menacing situation in the Near East", and calling upon the

participants in the Six-Day War "to take forthwith as a first step all measures for an immediate cease-fire and for a cessation of all military activities in the area", but did not demand that either side withdraw from captured territory. The next day, Resolution 234 was adopted, clarifying that the UN was asking all parties to discontinue fighting by 2000 hours UTC (midnight in Egypt, 11:00 pm in Israel, Jordan and Syria). Starting with Jordan, the Arab nations began accepting Resolution 233 and would halt fighting with Israel by the end of the week.

### *iii. Day 3*

"The Israeli Defense Forces have liberated Jerusalem," Defense Minister Moshe Dayan announced to the nation. "We have reunited the torn city, the capital of Israel. We have returned to this most sacred shrine, never to part from it again." For the first time since 1948, the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem was open to Jewish worshipers. Chief Rabbi Solomon Goren joined 150 Israeli paratroopers who had recaptured the eastern half of the city from Jordan. Five minutes after the Israeli Army broke open the brass-covered doors of the Damascus Gate at the walls outside the Dome of the Rock, the Jordanian governor of the city surrendered and promised that the 25,000 residents inside the walls would offer no resistance. Over the next few weeks, "approximately 160 Arab houses facing the Wailing Wall were demolished... to make way for a large prayer area."

### *iv. Day 4*

At noon, Israel and Jordan agreed to a cease-fire called for by the United Nations Security Council. Israel's Foreign Minister Abba Eban informed the Secretary-General of the agreement 45 minutes later. A few hours before the cease-fire had gone into effect, Israeli jets attacked King Hussein's personal residence in an apparent attempt to assassinate him. Two days earlier, when the war started, Israel followed up its raid on the Amman airport with an attack on the Basman Palace and struck the former location of his office.

Thirty-four U.S. Navy sailors aboard the spy ship USS *Liberty* were killed, and 171 wounded, when the vessel was strafed by Israeli jet fighters and then torpedoed by Israeli gunboats while in international waters in the Mediterranean Sea about 15 miles from the Sinai peninsula.

The air attack by Mirage jets began at 1210 UTC (2:10 p.m. local time) and the ship was torpedoed 25 minutes later. Eight American attack planes from the aircraft carriers USS *America* and USS *Saratoga* were en route to engage the Israelis in combat when the word came from Israel that the attack on the *Liberty* had been made by mistake.

The United Arab Republic (Egypt) agreed to the United Nations resolution calling for a cease-fire with Israel, shortly after Israeli forces defeated the remaining Egyptian soldiers fighting in the Sinai peninsula and blocked their escape routes back across the Suez Canal.

According to the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights, the Israeli Defense Forces had massacred hundreds of Egyptian prisoners of war or wounded soldiers in the Sinai peninsula, earlier in the day. Survivors alleged later that about 400 wounded Egyptians were buried alive outside the captured El Arish International Airport, and that 150 prisoners in the mountains of the Sinai were run over by Israeli tanks.

Two Soviet warships "darted in and out" of a group of American warships that were part of the Sixth Fleet task group on training maneuvers in the Mediterranean, south of the Greek island of Crete. A Soviet patrol craft sailed between the U.S. Navy destroyers USS *Sampson* and USS *Byrd* to come within 800 yards of the USS *America* as it was launching jets, while Soviet destroyer No. 626 cut in the path of the *America*. On the same day, the Soviet Union commenced an operation to intervene on behalf of Syria, with plans to drop paratroopers "between and advancing Israeli army and Damascus" but the plan became moot two days later with the loss of the Golan Heights and Syria's acceptance of the UN cease-fire.

#### v. *Day 5*

Israel took control of the Golan Heights from Syria by 6:30 in the evening, after routing the Syrians who had been firing mortar shells from the high ground.

Gamal Abdel Nasser announced that he was resigning as President of Egypt, in an address broadcast on nationwide radio and television, and said that he was turning over the presidential duties to one of his vice presidents, Zakaria Mohieddin. After he finished his broadcast, tens of thousands of supporters marched to his residence and urged him to



reconsider. Another statement followed on Cairo radio that evening, credited to Nasser, saying "The feelings shown by the masses of the people since my broadcast this evening on the development of the situation have profoundly touched me," and that he would discuss the matter with the National Assembly the next day. When the legislators told him that they would not accept it, Nasser withdrew his resignation.

#### *vi. Day 6*

The Six-Day War ended five days after it started, as Syria and Israel agreed to a United Nations-mediated cease-fire at 6:00 in the evening. Having taken the Golan Heights, Israel seized the Syrian town of Kuneitra and was in a position to take the capital, Damascus, 40 miles (64 km) away. During the war, Israel's losses were 777 dead and 2,586 wounded; Egypt, Syria and Jordan had suffered 15,000 deaths and lost hundreds of tanks and airplanes, along with the Sinai peninsula, the Golan Heights, and the West Bank, respectively.

Thousands of Israelis spent the Jewish Sabbath crossing into places in Jerusalem that had been closed to them for nearly 20 years until being captured from Jordan a few days earlier. They encountered no hostilities, finding that "Arabs in the old city were cautiously friendly with the swarms of Israeli tourists."

The Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations with Israel with the delivery of a diplomatic note to the Israeli ambassador in Moscow, declaring that it was acting "in light of Israel's continued aggression against the Arab states and its flagrant violation of the decisions of the Security Council".

#### **c. Aftermath**

The Arab countries' losses in the conflict were disastrous. Egypt's casualties numbered more than 11,000, with 6,000 for Jordan and 1,000 for Syria, compared with only 700 for Israel. The Arab armies also suffered crippling losses of weaponry and equipment. The lopsidedness of the defeat demoralized both the Arab public and the political elite. In Israel, which had proved beyond

question that it was the region's preeminent military power, there was euphoria.[\[2\]](#)

Also, the leaders of the Arab states were left shocked by the severity of their defeat. Egyptian President Nasser even resigned in disgrace, only to promptly return to office after Egyptian citizens showed their support with massive street demonstrations.[\[3\]](#)

Political aspects of the war were extraordinary with a spectrum that covers local and global terms. In 1967 there was an extensive displacement of populations in the occupied territories. 280,000 to 350,000 Palestinians on Jewish soil were displaced from their homes. Also, Jewish populations in Arab countries emigrated to Israel and other Western countries. Following the war, Zionism and Jewish nationalism increased among Jews, and overall attraction for Israel sky-rocketed, in addition, the country's economy grew due to an influx of tourists and donations.

Israel's victory on the battlefield was visible in the political area as well. Despite the 1949 Armistice Agreement, which required making arrangements for Israeli Jewish access to the Western Wall. Jewish holy sites were not maintained, and Jewish cemeteries had been desecrated. After the annexation to Israel, each religious group was granted administration over its holy sites. For the first time since 1948, Jews could visit the Old City of Jerusalem and pray at the Western Wall, the holiest site where Jews are permitted to pray, an event celebrated every year during Jews inside the soviet union obtained their exit visas after Israeli political pressure. In the long term, the impact of the war drew the road that led to the United States embargo on new arms agreements to all Middle Eastern countries and the 1973 Ramadan war which was caused by the will to reclaim lost territory.

## **5. Organizations and Governments**

Within this war, there are numerous organizations and governments that are directly and/or indirectly involved in the war. With most of these governments, their military was involved, excluding some governments (ie. [USSR](#)). Here is the list of important organizations and governments that match the set criteria;

- Israel Government
- IDF (Israel Defence Forces)
- PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)
- Coalition of Arab Governments
- Egyptian Government
- Syrian Government
- Jordan Government
- Iraqi Government
- Lebanon Government
- UN (United Nations)
- UNEF (United Nations Emergency Force)
- United States Navy
- SAF (Syrian Air Forces)
- IAF (Israeli Air Forces)
- EAF (Egypt Air Forces)
- Royal Jordanian Air Force
- PAF (Pakistan Air Forces)
- UNSC (United Nations Security Council)

## 6. Keywords

This section will be dedicated to highlighting the words that are important to this committee as a whole to both make reading this document easier, and to have a better understanding of what delegates are supposed to work with. Here's a list of keywords that have some form of significance on the topic, they include these but are not limited to them;

- Israel Forces
- Arab Forces
- Sinai Peninsula
- Egypt-Israeli Border
- Syrian-Israeli Border
- Jordan-Israeli Border
- Casus Belli
- 1949 Armistice Agreements
- Gaza Strip
- UN peacekeepers
- Golan Heights
- West Bank
- Annexation
- Suez Canal
- National Unity Government
- Paratroopers
- Mechanized Infantry
- Artillery
- Aircraft
- Helicopters

## 7. Commanders and Leaders



### **Mohammad Abdul the Second(1903-1987):**

Born on 19th of May 1903, Mohammad Abdul was known as a talented soldier and tactical mastermind. During his military duty in 1941, He met Talal bin Abdullah who was impressed by Abdul's abnormal capability in army strategies. Later on, the two became friends and partners in the military and politics. After Talal bin Abdullah seized the crown in 1951, Abdul was the right-hand man and one of the

trustworthy men of Talal bin Abdullah. After Abdullah's unfortunate schizophrenia diagnosis and abdication from the Jordanian throne in 1952, Due to his close relations with the king and intense influence in politics and the military, Abdul was one of the only men who had clear control over the country. Therefore he was highly respected by Hussein bin Talal, who would later proclaim the Jordanian crown. After Hussein proclaimed the crown Abdul was a mentor and friend of his during his reign.

During Hussein bin Talal's rule, Mohammad Abdul the Second was known for his; talent in military tactics, respectable influence over Jordanian politics, connections with the Arab world, and the former king's legacy he has been carrying. He later took his own life, possibly due to his schizophrenia on 28th September 1987, and it is theorized that he specifically did this act on Jean Bin's birthday to make a last, wicked joke.



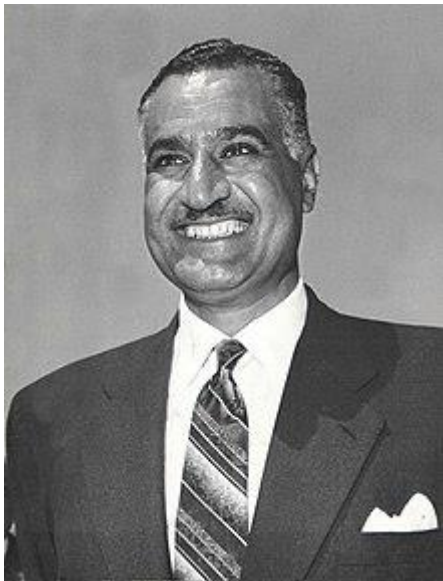
### **Jean bin Abdulaziz(1907-1989):**

Jean Bin Abdulaziz, born on 28th September 1907, was known for his capability in army technologies and spy operations. Former soldier, revolutionary, and one of the close men of Mohamed Naguib in the Egyptian revolution of 1952.

During Mohamed Naguib's reign, he was assigned to various high-ranked roles in the

military regarding technical and informational warfare. He was sent to different parts of the world in order to scout army Technologies and improve Egyptian ammunition. Later on, he was appointed to duties regarding foreign policy and spying operations. After his non-negligible success, he was promoted to a higher rank which gives him full control over the Egyptian military ammunition and spying operations.

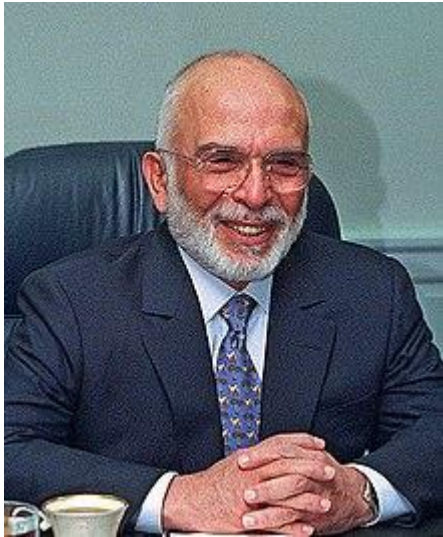
Due to his success in informational warfare, he is seen as a respectable army officer in the Arabian world, and according to Mohammadu Abdul the Second, he is the only man that you can trust and a tactical mastermind.



**Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918–1970):** Gamal Abdel Nasser Hussein was born in Bakos, Alexandria, Egypt on 15 January 1918, a year before the tumultuous events of the Egyptian Revolution of 1919. In mid May 1967, the Soviet Union issued warnings to Nasser of an impending Israeli attack on Syria, although Chief of Staff Mohamed Fawzi considered the warnings to be "baseless". During the first four days of the war, the general population of the Arab world believed Arab radio station fabrications of imminent Arab victory. On 9 June, Nasser appeared on television to inform

Egypt's citizens of their country's defeat. He announced his resignation on television, and ceded all presidential powers to [Zakaria Mohieddin](#), who refused to accept the post. He retracted his decision the following day after the people of Egypt poured onto the streets and chanted "We are your soldiers, Gamal!" As the Arab League summit closed on 28 September 1970, hours after escorting the last Arab leader to leave, Nasser suffered a heart attack. He was immediately transported to his house, where his physicians tended to him. Nasser died several hours later.





**Hussein of Jordan (1935–1999):** Hussein bin

Talal was the King Of Jordan from 1952 to his death in 1999. Hussein was born in Amman as the eldest child of [Talal bin Abdullah](#) and Zein al-Sharaf bint Jamil. Talal was then the heir to his own father, King Abdullah I. Hussein began his schooling in Amman, continuing his education abroad. After Talal became king in 1951, Hussein was named heir apparent. Hussein was a leader who was able to lead his country through various and dangerous events, such as the Arab-Israeli wars, Cold War and Soviet pressure. After 1967 he engaged in efforts to

solve the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. He acted as a conciliatory intermediate between various Middle Eastern rivals, and came to be seen as the region's peacemaker. He was revered for pardoning political dissidents and opponents, and giving them senior posts in the government. Hussein, who survived dozens of assassination attempts and plots to overthrow him, was the region's longest-reigning leader



**Nureddin al-Atassi(1923–1992):** Nouredin

Mustafa Ali al-Atassi, born on 11 January 1929 and deceased on 3 December 1992 was the President of Syria from February 1966 to November 1970. Not much is known about him, but Atassi was a medical doctor by training, and in that capacity aided the Algerian forces against the French in the Algerian War of Independence. Atassi became its General Secretary as well as President of the Republic in 1966. He was considered to be largely a ceremonial figurehead, with real power vested in the Deputy

General Secretary, Salah Jadid. In 1970, he was deposed along with Salah Jadid in a coup by his defense minister



**Abdul Rahman Arif(1916–2007):** Born on 14 April 1916 and deceased on 24 August 2007, Abdul Rahman was an Iraqi politician and soldier who served as the third president of Iraq from 16 April 1966 to 17 July 1968. Abdul Rahman Arif was a career soldier. He supported the military coup in 1958 that overthrew the monarchy. He also supported the coup that brought his brother, Abdul Salam Arif, to power in 1963. Prior to the outbreak of the Six-Day War, Iraqi foreign minister Adnan Pachachi met with a number of U.S. officials to discuss the escalating Middle East crisis on 1 June, including U.S. ambassador to the UN Arthur

Goldberg, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Eugene V. Rostow, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and President Johnson himself. The political atmosphere engendered by the costly Arab defeat prompted Iraq to break relations with the U.S. on 7 June, and ultimately ensured the collapse of Arif's relatively moderate government. He died in Amman on 24 August 2007



**Faisal bin Abdulaziz(1906–1975):** Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, born on 14 April 1906 and deceased on 25 March 1975, was a Saudi Arabian statesman and diplomat who was King of Saudi Arabia from 2 November 1964 until his assassination in 1975. During the Six-Day War, Faisal ordered the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces to be on alert, canceling all vacations and mobilizing forces in the Kingdom's north. Following that, orders were issued for a force of 20,000 Saudi soldiers to travel to Jordan to participate alongside the Arab forces. After the

war, he directed that a Saudi force be stationed inside Jordanian territory to provide support and assistance as needed for ten years. Towards the end of his life, The nation's high religious court convicted him of regicide and sentenced him to execution. He was publicly beheaded in Deera Square in Riyadh.



**Charles Helou(1913–2001):** Charles Helou, born on 25 September 1913 and deceased on 7 January 2001, was a Lebanese politician and President of Lebanon from 1964 to 1970. The Six-Day War of 1967, strained sectarian relations in Lebanon. Many Muslims wanted Lebanon to join the Arab war effort, while many Christians wished to eschew participation. Helou managed to keep Lebanon from entanglement, apart from a brief air strike, but found it impossible to put the lid on the tensions that had been raised. Parliamentary elections in 1968 revealed an increasing polarization in the country, with two major coalitions, one pro-Arab

Nationalism, led by Rashid Karami and the other pro-Western, led jointly by former President Camille Chamoun, Pierre Gemayel and Raymond Eddé, both made major gains and won 30 of the 99 seats each. Towards the end of his life, Helou died of a heart attack on 7 January 2001.



**Nedenyahu Palstine(1899-1973):**

Nedenyahu was born on 7 August 1899 in Canada. His parents immigrated from France. Originally they were Jews, and Nedenyahu was raised by Jewish tradition. His parents were qualified lawyers. His dad was a known Jewish nationalist. He was actively attending meetings and supporting liberation organizations for Israel. Because of his dad, Nedenyahu was a supporter of Jewish nationalism from an early age. After his dad passed away on

Nedenyahu's 17th birthday, he started to attend meetings instead of his dad. Later on, he had a chance to study law at Yale University. At Yale, he actively led the Jewish Student's Union. In this union, Nedenyahu stated his extreme ideas of Jewish nationalism without hesitation. In Union, he discovered a person with a bright future who later on will become his biggest supporter and closest



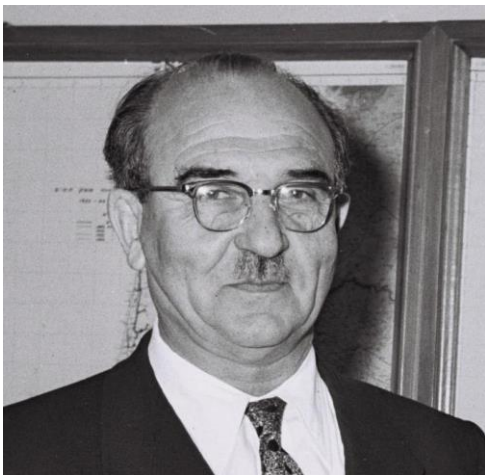
friend After graduating from university he developed strong bonds with leading Jewish politicians and Zionist philosophers. In the first Arab-Israeli war, he was assigned to decide on agreement terms according to the outcome of the war. He was one of the most qualified diplomats in Israel at the time and to his death, he was seen as a diplomatic genius. One year before his death, he was diagnosed with major depression, and retired afterward. When he retired he stated that he was intensely feeling the guilt of not reaching his full potential and his wrong decisions. On 30 December 1973, At 10.38 pm in his home, he was found dead with two cut wrists, one of them being coagulated.



**Levi Cocola(1902-1967):** Cocola was born on 17 October 1902 in the United States of America. He was a Jewish businessman and owner of Cocola Association, which is known for its important assets in the steel industry and army technologies. Levi had a pleasant childhood and family life. His father was a high-paid engineer and his mom was a lawyer but after pregnancy, she dedicated her life to Levi and became a housewife.

Levi's highly qualified public speaking skills and strong attitude were gifts from his mother. He studied Business studies at Yale University. There, he met Nedenyahu Palstine who was a Jew as well. Nedenyahu was the founder of the Jewish student union at Yale which was a supporter of Zionist ideas and the Jewish Diaspora. In his university days Levi developed nationalist stances. After his University days, in 1934, Levi founded the Cocola Association which mainly focuses on military technologies with the help of his father and his friends, especially Nedenyahu Palstine. The company made a strong entrance into the industry because of its qualified features and extensive network. In the following years, the company showed steady development. In 1950 the company was one of the leading powers in the industry. Besides economic terms, Levi Cocola is known for his exact statements regarding Jewish nationalism and his major economic sponsorship of

Israel in the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. Because of his economic power and nationalist statements, he is seen as a role model for the Jewish Diaspora. In the 1967 Third Arab-Israeli War, he was the main distributor of army ammunition and one of the masterminds of the war plan. On 16 June 1967, he died from extreme diarrhea. In the doctor's report, it was stated that extreme stress and breathing micro aluminum pieces were the main factors.



**Levi Eshkol(1895-1969):** Born on October 25, 1895, Eshkol served as Israel's third Prime Minister from 1963 until his death on February 26, 1969. During the Six-Day War, Eshkol's leadership was marked by a cautious approach to the escalating crisis. Faced with internal political pressures within his coalition government and external threats, Eshkol attempted diplomatic resolutions before authorizing military action. His decision-making process reflected a balancing act

between maintaining alliances and safeguarding Israel's security. Notably, Eshkol's deliberative leadership style often involved seeking consensus within his cabinet, occasionally leading to delays in critical decisions. Despite his prudent handling of the crisis, his untimely passing shortly after the war cut short his legacy. Eshkol led the Israeli government during and after the Six-Day War and was the first Israeli Prime Minister to die in office. In the year following the war, Eshkol's health gradually declined, although he remained in power. He suffered a heart attack on 3 February 1969 from which he recovered and gradually returned to his work, maintaining meetings from the Prime Minister's official residence. In the early morning of 26 February he suffered a fatal heart attack. He died in office, at the age of 73.



**Moshe Dayan(1915-1981):** Born on May 20 1915, Moshe Dayan remains an iconic figure in Israel's history. As Defense Minister during the Six-Day War, Dayan's strategic brilliance was intertwined with his charismatic persona and occasional controversy. His eyepatch, symbolizing resilience after losing an eye in battle, added to his legendary status. Known for his daring military strategies, Dayan advocated for swift, decisive action, often willing to take calculated risks that others might have hesitated to consider. His dynamic personality and unorthodox approaches garnered both admiration and criticism, leaving an indelible mark on

Israel's military strategy and political landscape. Dayan was a complex character; his opinions were never strictly black and white. [Ariel Sharon](#) noted about Dayan:

"He would wake up with a hundred ideas. Of them ninety-five were dangerous; three more had to be rejected; the remaining two, however, were brilliant. He had courage amounting to insanity, as well as displays of a lack of responsibility. I would not say the same about his civil courage. Once Ben Gurion had asked me—what do I think of the decision to appoint Dayan as the Minister of Agriculture in his government. I said that it is important that Dayan sits in every government because of his brilliant mind—but never as prime minister. Ben Gurion asked: "why not as prime minister?". I replied then: "because he does not accept responsibility".

After the 1981 elections, Dayan died shortly thereafter, in Tel Aviv, from a massive heart attack. He had been in ill-health since 1980, after he was diagnosed with colon cancer later that year. He is currently buried in Nahalal.



**Israel Tal(1924-2010):** Born on September 13 1924, Tal was a visionary military leader whose innovative spirit revolutionized Israel's armored capabilities. Tal's commitment to advancing tank warfare was pivotal during the Six-Day War. He championed the development of the Merkava tank, foreseeing its potential as a game-changer in modern warfare. His emphasis on maneuverability and firepower laid the foundation for Israel's dominance in armored warfare. Tal's relentless pursuit of technological advancements reshaped Israel's defense strategies, securing a lasting legacy in the annals of military innovation. Israel Tal died in Rehovot on September 8, 2010.



**Yitzhak Rabin(1922-1995):** Born on March 1, 1922, Rabin exemplified strategic prowess both on the battlefield and in diplomatic corridors. Serving as IDF Chief of Staff during the Six-Day War, Rabin masterfully orchestrated military campaigns that achieved swift victories. Beyond his tactical acumen, Rabin's foresight extended to understanding the ramifications of military actions on diplomatic fronts. His leadership laid the groundwork for Israel's territorial gains while foreseeing potential opportunities for peacemaking. Later in his career, Rabin transitioned from a military leader to a statesman, working towards peaceful resolutions

in the region, ultimately meeting a tragic end due to his unwavering commitment to peace. On the evening of 4 November 1995, Rabin was assassinated by Yigal Amir, a right-wing extremist who opposed the signing of the [Oslo Accords](#).





**Uzi Narkiss(1925-1997):** Born on January 6, 1925, Uzi was a meticulous and methodical military commander. As a major general in the IDF during the Six-Day War, Narkiss played a crucial role in planning and executing the capture of strategic territories, notably overseeing the reclamation of the Old City of Jerusalem. His attention to detail and strategic planning were instrumental in achieving key victories. Narkiss's leadership during the conflict showcased his ability to navigate complex battlefields, contributing significantly to Israel's successes, particularly in reclaiming historically significant territories. Narkiss died in 1997 after

a long illness at the age of 72. He was buried in the military cemetery on Mount Herzl.



**David Elazar(1925-1976):** Born on August 27, 1925, Elazar was a strategic thinker and experienced commander. As a military leader during the Six-Day War and later as Chief of Staff, Elazar faced the challenging task of leading the IDF through periods of intense conflict. While criticized for operational setbacks during the Yom Kippur War, Elazar's contributions to Israeli military strategies were profound. His efforts to reformulate tactics and adapt to evolving battlefield scenarios highlighted his dedication to enhancing Israel's defense capabilities. Elazar's

legacy lies in his enduring commitment to fortify Israel's military readiness, leaving a lasting impact on the nation's security apparatus. On 15 April 1976, he died of a heart attack while swimming. He is buried on Mount Herzl, Jerusalem.

## 8. Bibliography

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