Truce Holds; Israel Lists Light Losses

679 Reported Killed
In War With Arabs

Urgent Session
Of U.N. Council
To Hear Syria

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
June 11 (AP)—The U.N. Security Council was sum-
mamed into urgent session for 10:30 tonight to consider
charges by Syria that Israeli troops were advanc-
ing into its territory.

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service
TEL AVIV, June 11—
Israel's casualties from its six-day war with the Arab
states were only 679 dead and 2383 wounded, of whom
only 255 suffered injuries ranging from medium to
serious. It was announced here Sunday night.

Except for reports of minor incidents, all the fronts were
quiet today under the U.N.-sponsored cease-fire.
The unofficial estimate of Arab casualties run as high as
25 times those of Israel's but military authorities have yet
to release their tally.

Higher Than Previous War

The number of dead of this war, in which Israel was ef-
fectively engaged by Egypt, Jordan and Syria, with some
aerial warfare with Iraq, is considerably higher than that
of 11 years ago, during the six-day war with Egypt alone;
when 106 of Israel's armed forces were killed.

However, they are vastly lower than what had been feared before the war. At that
time, Israel heard much ominous talk about how much
more formidable the Egyptian forces were than in 1956 and
how bloody any conflict would be.

Factors Credited

The architect of Israel's vic-
sory, Chief of Staff Maj. Gen.
Yitzhak Rabin, credited his re-
stricted loss toll to a com-

ination of three factors:
* The awareness of each
soldier that he was fighting
for his life and the existence
of his country
* The capability of the men
themselves, in air, armored
and infantry units, and their
higher morale.
* The entire chain of com-
      mand which had a high degree
      of flexibility and "ability to
      exploit the moment in battle
      through which commanders
      can change the situation into
      one producing victory."

Rabin was asked whether
one factor contributing to the
apparently tremendous dis-
crepancy between Israelis and
the Arab states' casualties
was the Russian military doc-
trine and tactics that the
Arabs followed.

He said he did not believe
that this was an element in
the difference.

"After all, we fought the
Jeruzzalem, too, who were
trained in"—he groaned for a
word that would not "injure
the sensibilities of his Amer-

See ISRAEL, A9, Col. 1
Israel Lists 6-Day War Casualties as 679 Dead, 2563 Wounded

The Israeli commander acknowledged that mobilization of the armed forces had already begun, and he indicated clearly that there would be considerably more.

As the problem of sustained mobilization of a Syrian army began, every man in uniform meant a new job—Rabin did not mean that amount to an Israeli doctrine of flexible response. "The last thing we can disband is the individual and mobilize units, or groups or individuals and remember them for the sake of time."

The same forces—inflicted against the Egyptian and other Arab forces is such, he continued, "as to make it a long time before they could present a serious military threat again to Israel."

Accordingly, he intimated, it was not necessary to keep anything like the present number of Israeli troops under arms.

**Joined Commandos**

A native Palestinian and member of an agricultural school, Rabin joined a paratrooper commando unit organized by the Jewish Defense League and sent it to the Arab west bank. He fought for the British in the 1948 war of independence against the Egyptian and other Arab forces.

"A commune issued after independence, he was chief of the first routine Cabinet meeting, and the war began making only this oblique reference to the great changes in the region.

Israeli forces today guarded the territory for more than four times the size of their state a week ago. An army spokesman went on to say that the Cabinet met.

"The communique's only reference to the Israeli victory," the chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Yehoshakah Rabin, reported, "was to the six days of war with Egypt, Jordan, and Syria."

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The Israeli government announced today that it had set up a ministry for war and defense, and work was to be handled with administration of the state was occupied by the Israeli army in 1967."

The government's secretary, Mrs. Yael Uziel, later told reporters that prime minister Levy Eshkol told the Cabinet about "the defeat of three Arab armies and the removal of the threat to Israel's existence."

She said ministers stood in silence for a minute to honor those who died in the war. Eshkol was scheduled to make a statement in the Knesset as all fronts as the Cabinet met.

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