



HISTORY OF ISRAEL

[THE WAR OF ATTRITION]

NO NO NO

SEPTEMBER 1967 ... "Three NO's of Khartoum"

OCTOBER 1967 ... Destroyer "Eilat" Attacked

JANUARY 1968 ... The Submarine "Dakar" Disappears; Crew Lost

APRIL 12 1968 Group of Jews Move into Park Hotel in Hebron

JULY 1968 El Al Plane Hijacked

NOVEMBER 1968 Bomb Kills 12; Machaneh Yehudah, Jerusalem

DECEMBER 1969 Israel Smuggles Gunboat From France

AUGUST 1970 Ceasefire with Egypt

MAY 1972 Israel Frees Sabena Airline Passengers

MAY 1972 Japanese Terrorist Kills 25 at Ben Gurion Airport

SEPTEMBER 1972 Israeli Athletes Murdered at Munich Olympics

This period was defined by what became known as the "War of Attrition," which began on October 21, 1967, when the Israeli destroyer "Eilat" was destroyed by an Egyptian surface-to-surface missile. Forty-seven Israeli sailors were killed. Israel retaliated by shelling Egyptian refineries along the Suez Canal. The War of Attrition lasted for almost three years, until August 1970.

Israel's War of Attrition was characterized by escalating artillery duels, aircraft attacks, and commando raids. Over 500 Israelis were killed. The war only came to end after a direct confrontation between Israeli and Soviet forces, in which Israel downed six Soviet aircraft. Terms of the agreement called for the Egyptians to refrain from installation of any new Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM) sites close to the Suez Canal. Within weeks of the ceasefire, the Egyptians had violated this agreement.

The period was also marked by terrorism, both inside and outside Israel. Formed in 1963, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), whose goal was to wipe Israel out, began implementing terror attacks. When they failed to create a base of operations in the West Bank, the PLO turned to international terrorism. First, the PLO hijacked an El Al plane in 1968 (the first and last time an El Al plane was hijacked). Then, in 1972, the PLO launched an attack at the Munich Olympics, in which 11 Israeli athletes were killed. These brutal acts brought home to the world the true nature of Palestinian terrorism.

Following the end of the Six Day War, the central question became what to do with the recently conquered territory. The Israeli government was hopeful the newly acquired land could be traded for peace. Sadly, that hope was dashed when the September 1967 Arab League meeting in Khartoum issued a statement that became known as the "3 NO's of Khartoum"—i.e. "No peace with Israel, no recognition of Israel, no negotiations with it."

 <p>1968 Israeli TV Begins Transmission</p>	 <p>1969 Golda Meir Elected Prime Minister</p>	 <p>1969 Rally for Soviet Jews</p>
 <p>1970 Tel Aviv eliminates parking meters; Replaces with parking stickers</p>	 <p>1971 Russian Immigrants Bring Population to 3 Million</p>	 <p>1971 1st EL AL 747 Arrives in Israel</p>
 <p>1971 New Tel Aviv Museum Opens</p>	 <p>1972 Satellite Station Opens</p>	