

The Battle of Ras Al-Ash, fought in July 1967, marked the Egyptian army's first victory against Israel following the June War. This decisive victory, taking place three weeks after the June War, demonstrated the Egyptian forces' steadfastness and resilience. The battle began with an Israeli armored force attempting to capture Port Fouad, the only remaining Egyptian-controlled area in Sinai. The Israeli force, comprising three tanks and mechanized infantry, encountered fierce resistance from Egyptian commando fighters who successfully destroyed three enemy tanks. The Egyptian army, employing a well-planned strategy, laid ambushes with landmines, effectively crippling the Israeli advance. Despite repeated assaults, the Israelis failed to break through the Egyptian defenses and suffered significant losses in personnel and equipment, including half-track vehicles. This crucial victory ensured Port Fouad remained under Egyptian control until the outbreak of the October 1973 War. In response to this defeat, Israel launched a failed attempt to seize control of the Suez Canal, deploying launches and boats in the areas of Qantara, Kabrit, al-Shat, and Port Tawfiq. However, they faced fierce opposition from the Egyptian forces on land, sea, and air. The Israeli effort resulted in the loss of eight aircraft, eight naval boats, 19 tanks, 18 armored vehicles, and 27 ammunition-laden vehicles, along with substantial human losses.