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By ROBERT C. DOTYSpecial to The New York Times.
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pg. 3

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'Aggressions' May 'Explode' the Middle East and Harm West, Premier Asserts

By ROBERT C. DOTY
Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, July 22—Egypt's Premier in a speech marking the second anniversary of the revolutionary regime charged tonight that Israeli aggressions threatened to cause an explosion in the Middle East.

The Premier, Lieut. Col Gamal Abdel Nasser, architect of the Army's coup d'etat of July 22-23, 1952, addressed more than 50,000 Egyptians massed in Republican Square. It was the only notable reference to foreign affairs in a speech three hours long devoted mainly to the Army regime's accomplishments and plans in domestic sphere.

"We would like to declare that if these (Israeli) aggressions do not cease and if Israel continues to fail to comply with repeated decisions of the United Nations, the situation in the Near East may explode," Colonel Nasser said.

"Such an explosion would be far less costly to the Arab world than to the patrons of Israel who are responsible for keeping her alive."

Apart from this, the address was notable for the restraint with which it dealt with the often strained relations of Egypt with the Western world and for the absence of any allusion to the current negotiations with Britain over control of the Suez Canal zone.

Colonel Nasser said the Revolutionary regime had been successful in forging the unity needed to bring to an end the foreign occupation that had conspired, he said, to keep Egypt weak industrially and militarily. He stressed the unwillingness of himself and his associates to "bargain over Egypt's rights." He counseled the Western nations that Egypt "would offer her friendship only to those who recognize her right to be a free country."

The Premier mentioned the efforts of the Western powers to create an effective defense organization in the Middle East and also limitations put on arms shipments to the Arab states pending the concluding of a peace treaty with Israel. The defense of the Middle East, said Colonel Nasser, was primarily the responsibility of the Arabs.

Colonel Nasser devoted most of his speech to a detailed analysis of the internal successes of the group of young army officers who drove King Farouk from his throne two years ago and, in June, 1953, declared Egypt a republic.

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