**Egypt, Backed by Soviet, Blocks U.N. Call for Truce**
By DREW MIDDLETON Special to The New York Times
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pg. 1

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By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 5—The Security Council recessed tonight after 12 hours of futile effort to frame a resolution calling for a cease-fire and a withdrawal of forces in the Arab-Israeli war.

The refusal of the United Arab Republic to obey any resolution that demanded the withdrawal of its forces beyond the positions they occupied Sunday was the chief reason for the deadlock.

*Statements in U.N. debate are printed on Page 17.*

The Egyptian intransigence was strengthened, qualified sources said, by the support of the Soviet Union and India. On the other hand, there were indications Nikolai T. Fedorenko of the Soviet Union had asked his Government for further instructions.

"It is quite evident," a Western delegate said, "that the Russians do not like the prospect of another 'eyeball-to-eyeball' confrontation with the United States over what to them is a sideshow."

Denmark's representative on the 15-member Council, Hans Tabor, who is this month's President, announced the recess. He said that the consultations were still going on and would continue tomorrow, and he set 11:30 A.M. as the time for the next meeting.

Mr. Tabor asked members to be available from 10:30 A.M. He had hoped, he said, that when he recessed the first of today's meetings this morning that recess would be shorter than it was.

During the interval between the two brief meetings, the United Arab Republic, backed

**Continued on Page 17, Column 3**

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# Soviet and Egypt Block Bid in U.N. to Call for Truce

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

by the Russians and Indians, developed its position that it would not give up control of the Gulf of Aqaba.

The United States and Britain found unacceptable any resolution that appeared to condone the Egyptian blockade of the gulf against Israeli shipping and "strategic" cargoes bound for Elath, Israel's southern port. However, they did not propose a draft calling for the withdrawal of the Egyptian forces to the positions of May 18, before they assumed control of the gulf—the action that precipitated the present crisis.

The final hours of the day's consultations were hectic. The United States representative, Arthur J. Goldberg, had reached the point of believing that some action, perhaps unilateral, was necessary to impress the Soviet Union with the dangers of further delay on a cease-fire resolution.

Ambassador Goldberg was prepared, it was understood, to make a sharply critical statement to this effect to the Security Council, but Mr. Fedorenko's apparent willingness to seek new instructions is presumed to have made this unnecessary.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Tabor has embarked on a round of consultations with the 10 nonpermanent members of the Council — those that have no veto.

A slight but definite swing toward support of a resolution that would not prejudice further negotiations was evident among members. This appeared to arise from the belief that reported Israeli successes, if they continued, might destroy what remains of the balance of power in the Middle East.

Earlier, inadequate information from the battlefront contributed to the Council's inability to draft an acceptable resolution. Neither side, it was reported, favored a cease-fire while it retained hopes of victory.

### Accusations Are Exchanged

The consultations began this morning after the Council had met briefly to hear Israel's representative, Gideon Rafael, and Mr. El-Kony accuse each other's Governments of aggression.

Each declared that his country was defending itself under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. This establishes "the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations."

Ambassador el-Kony asked the Council to condemn Israel's attack. Ambassador Rafael contended himself with the comment: "Their numbers are greater than ours but we will prevail over them."

The object of the consultations was to draft a resolution fulfilling two conditions: acceptance by the Security Council and obedience by the warring powers.

Mr. Fedorenko and the Indian delegate, Gopalaswami Parthasarathi, rejected in their exchanges with Ambassador Tabor any of the drafts that did not stipulate withdrawal to the positions of June 4. The Egyptians, they said, would not obey any other resolution.

### Compromise Plan Offered

The two delegates were equally hostile to a compromise draft circulated by Roger Seydoux of France that included the June 4 date but said that acceptance would not prejudice future negotiations for a final settlement.

The delay in framing a resolution worried many delegates. They thought it reflected on the United Nations' ability to move effectively in a crisis and saw it as evidence of the paralysis that overcomes the Council when the four major powers — The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France — divide over an issue.

Secretary General Thant told the Council this morning that all reports reaching him from United Nations sources agreed "that serious military action on land and in the air is taking place at a number of points and is spreading."

Mr. Thant's report was sketchy because, he said, the United Nations Emergency Force "is no longer in the line." The Secretary General withdrew the force at the request of Cairo on May 18.

The occupation of Government House in Jerusalem by Jordanian troops prompted the Secretary General to send an urgent appeal to King Hussein asking their removal. Government House, the residence of the last British Governor General, is now the headquarters of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and has been respected as such, Mr. Thant said in his message to the King. The Israelis said later that they had recaptured the area.

Israeli troops later ordered Lieut. Gen. Odd Bull, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, and his staff out of the area and escorted them into Israel, according to reports reaching the Secretary General.

Mr. Thant sent a message to Premier Levi Eshkol of Israel saying that, "Whatever the circumstances leading to the Israel occupation of Government House and its grounds, its continued occupation by Israel troops is a most serious breach of the undertaking to respect its inviolability." Mr. Thant asked Israel to restore the Government House compound to United Nations control.

The Secretary General reported the strafing of a United Nations Emergency Force convoy by Israeli aircraft. First reports, he said, indicated that three Indian soldiers had been killed and an undetermined number wounded.

Mr. Thant also reported the shelling of an Indian camp in which, he said, 2 Indians were killed and 10 wounded.

He said that two Israeli aircraft had attacked "and are reported to have destroyed" the Wadi Gaza Bridge, a vital span on the main road south from Gaza.

Speaking after the Secretary General's report on the air attack on the convoy, Ambassador Parthasarathi condemned the incident as "a wanton strafing attack" by Israel and asked the Council to "condemn this wanton, irresponsible and brutal attack by the ruling circles of

Neither Israel nor the United Arab Republic is a member of the Security Council but have been invited to participate without a vote in discussions on the Middle Eastern crisis. Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait also participate under the same condition.

### Eban Flying Here

TEL AVIV, Tuesday, June 6 (Reuters)—The Israeli Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, left today for New York to attend the Security Council session.

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