MOSCOW DEMANDS ISRAEL QUIT EGYPT
By PETER GROSE Special to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 6, 1967; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002)
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Soviet Bids U.N. Condemn 'Aggression' and Repeats Support of Arabs

By PETER GROSE
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Tuesday, June 6—The Soviet Union demanded today that Israel "immediately and unconditionally" halt military operations and pull her troops back from Egyptian territory.

A Government statement condemned "Israeli aggression," asserted the Soviet "right to take all steps that may be necessitated by the situation" and called on states, specifically including the major powers, to work for peace.

The United Nations "must discharge its direct duty: condemn Israeli actions and promptly take steps to restore peace in the Middle East," the statement said.

It expressed the hope that other governments "will do, for their part, everything in their power to extinguish the military conflagration in the Middle East."

This was the first official reaction from the Soviet Govern-

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ment following a day of armed hostilities between Israel and her Arab neighbors. The statement was published by Tass, the official press agency, shortly after midnight.

Reiterating full Soviet support for the Arab cause, the statement blamed the conflict entirely on the "adventurism of the rulers of one country, Israel, encouraged by covert and overt actions of certain imperialist circles."

"The country was pushed to such dangerous actions by leaders who keep saying that they are waging a struggle for the existence of Israel as a state," the statement said.

"But if there is anything that can undermine most of all the foundations of development and the very existence of the state of Israel, it is the course of recklessness and adventurism in policy which was chosen by Israeli ruling quarters today."

"There can be no doubt that the venture undertaken by Israel will rebound first of all upon Israel itself," the Soviet Government stated.

An immediate and unconditional cessation of Israeli military action, and withdrawal of troops beyond the armistice line, was called "the first urgent step to end the military conflict."

Then the Soviet Union called on the governments of other states, "including the great powers," to take action.

From guarded conversations with knowledgeable Russians, diplomats suspected that the Kremlin might now be more receptive to some kind of four-power action, with Britain, France and the United States, to ease the crisis.

The Soviet Union rejected such a proposal, made 10 days ago by President de Gaulle, but analysts believe the outbreak of hostilities today took the Kremlin by surprise and has brought about a reconsideration.

Diplomatic sources noted that Western capitals had received specific assurances in recent days that the Soviet Union was counseling restraint upon its Arab allies.

On the other hand, expressions of Soviet support for the Arab cause have gone on unabated.

The official press agency Tass, carried fragmentary reports on the fighting from various Arab capitals and described the conflict from the start as "Israeli aggression."

One Tass dispatch under a New York dateline said, "the position taken by the United States delegation prevents the United Nations Security Council from taking prompt and effective measures," and continued:

"It is believed that the American tactic of procrastination is based on the hope that while cease-fire talks are under way Israeli troops will succeed in capturing Sharm el Sheik, which controls the Strait of Tiran, and advance in the region of Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula."

The Moscow radio broadcast the Tass report without commentary in the middle of news programs, not as the main news item of the day.

Izvestia printed a round-up of reports from various capitals at the bottom of the front page in its evening edition. Under the heading "Inspirers of Aggression," there was a commentary on the Washington conference between President Johnson and Prime Minister Wilson last week.

"The talks between Johnson and Wilson pursued one path—to work out a joint military and political strategy directed against the United Arab Republic and the other Arab countries."

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