Text of Statements in the U.N. Security Council Debate on the War in the Mideast
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Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 5—Following are the texts of statements on the fighting in the Middle East made at the Security Council session today:

U Thant, Secretary General

In response to your invitation, I present to the Council all information that I have received from United Nations sources in the Near East on the outbreak of hostilities. Of course, United Nations sources have no means of ascertaining how the fighting started.

As usual, reports coming from the parties are conflicting, but all agree that serious military action on land and in the air is taking place at a number of points and is spreading.

I have instructed both the chief of staff, UNTSO [United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization] and commander, UNEF [United Nations Emergency Force] to keep reporting urgently all information available to them, and I shall keep members of the Council informed as new information comes in. This information is unavoidably fragmentary.

As far as information from UNEF is concerned, it must be remembered that UNEF is no longer on the line, but is concentrated in its camps and is in the process of withdrawal. The information given by the commander of UNEF is, therefore, of necessity, somewhat general, and much of it has been given to the commander by the United Arab Republic liaison service in Gaza.

General Rikhye, commander of UNEF, reported that at 0800 hours, local time, today two Israeli aircraft violated United Arab Republic airspace over Gaza town.

One of these aircraft was shot down by antiaircraft fire and fell into the sea. The pilot bailed out and was picked up by a motor launch.

Incident at El Arish Reported

Also at 0800 hours, local time, two Israeli aircraft violated United Arab Republic airspace over El Arish and were fired on by antiaircraft guns. The United Arab Republic claims one Israeli aircraft was shot down.

UNEF personnel in Rafah camp reported heavy firing between United Arab Republic and Israeli forces across the international frontier south of Rafah, starting at 0800 hours, local time,.

United Arab Republic authorities in Gaza informed General Rikhye of a large-scale Israeli air raid throughout the United Arab Republic, including a raid on Cairo.

I am informed that Israel has denied the report of the raid on Cairo.

The United Arab Republic authorities also informed General Rihkye that at 0800 hours, local time, Israel forces had attacked El Quseima in Sinai.

At 0915 hours, local time, United Arab Republic artillery in Gaza started firing toward Israel-controlled territory. Firing stopped at 0930 hours, local time, but resumed again at 1000 hours, local time.

The commander of UNEF is taking all possible steps to insure the security of UNEF personnel still in the area.

General [Odd] Bull, Chief of Staff, UNTSO, has informed me that firing in Jerusalem commenced at 1125 hours, local time, and was continuing. General Bull requested an immediate cease-fire at the highest local levels.

The senior Jordanian delegate to the [Israeli-Jordanian] Mixed Armistice Commission accepted a cease-fire for 1200 hours, local time.

Gen. Bull Meets Israelis

In a meeting between General Bull and the Israeli authorities on the morning of 5 June, General Bull was informed that United Arab Republic planes had crossed the border and that Israeli aircraft had been sent to meet them.

At 1145 hours, local time, Israel informed General Bull of its acceptance of his request for a cease-fire at 1200 hours, local time. Most firing had ceased by 1210 hours, local time, although a few mortar rounds continued to be fired from Jordan and near Mount Scopus. One mortar round landed in the Government House compound, which is the headquarters of UNTSO. No casualties are reported.

Since sporadic mortar firing from Jordan continued after the cease-fire, a second cease-fire was proposed for 1230 hours, local time, and accepted by both sides.

On the Israel-Syria A.D.L. [armistice demarcation line], United Nations military observers reported overflights by Syrian jet fighters between 1155 hours and 1206 hours, local time, on 5 June and reported air battles, antiaircraft fire and explosions from aircraft bombing.

The senior Israeli delegate to the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission informed the UNTSO officer in charge at Tiberias at 1218 hours, local time, that Israel considered herself in a state of war with Syria. The chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission reported that Damascus airport was being attacked by Israeli aircraft at 1110 hours, local time.

Indian Camps Are Targets

The commander of UNEF reported that at 1245 hours, local time, Israeli artillery opened fire on two camps of the Indian contingent of UNEF, which were in process of being abandoned, and soon thereafter United Arab Republic tanks surrounded one of the camps, which still contains one reduced Indian company. Orders have been given for the Indian personnel in both camps to be withdrawn immediately.

General Rikhye also reported that a UNEF convoy immediately south of Khan Yunis on the road between Gaza and Rafah was strafed by an Israeli aircraft on the morning of 5 June, although the vehicles, like all UNEF vehicles, are painted white. First reports indicate that three Indian soldiers were killed and an unknown number wounded in this attack.

The commander of UNEF has sent an urgent message through the Chief of Staff, UNTSO, to the Chief of Staff of Israeli defense force, urging him again to give orders to Israeli armed forces to refrain from firing on UNEF camps, buildings and vehicles.

After hostilities began on the morning of 5 June, the Chief of Staff, UNTSO, drew the attention of Israel and Jordan to the inviolability of the Government House area and asked them to insure that this inviolability was fully respected. Both sides gave him the required assurance.

However, at 1330 hours, local time, today, approximately one company of Jordanian soldiers occupied the garden of the Government House.

Protest by General Bull

General Bull in person protested to the commander and asked him to withdraw his troops. He also protested in the strongest terms to the senior Jordanian delegate of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission against the violation of United Nations premises by Jordanian soldiers, whose withdrawal within half an hour he demanded.

He also informed the Israeli authorities of these developments and requested them to insure that Israeli soldiers would not enter the Government House area.

By then, an exchange of fire had already begun between the Jordanian soldiers in the Government House garden and Israel soldiers nearby.

General Bull later informed me by an emergency message that Jordanian troops had not withdrawn and were demanding to enter Government House itself and had demanded that no telephone calls be made from Government House. Firing was continuing, and mortar shells were now landing within the Government House compound.

United Nations Headquarters lost radio contact with UNTSO Headquarters in Jerusalem at 0852 hours, New York Time, at which time Jordanian troops occupied Government House. This also means that United Nations Headquarters has lost direct contact with Headquarters UNEF, whose messages are routed through UNTSO.

In view of these developments, I have addressed the following urgent appeal to the King of Jordan:

His Majesty King Hussein "Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

"Amman, Jordan

"Your Majesty,

"I have just been advised at 0900 hours, local time, that all communications with Government House have ended because of its occupation by Jordanian troops. This is a breach of extreme seriousness. I appeal to Your Majesty with utmost urgency to order the immediate removal of Jordanian troops from the grounds and buildings of the Government House compound in Jerusalem. As Your Majesty knows, this compound has been respected by both parties to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission as the headquarters of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and therefore under the exclusive United Nations occupation and control."

Gideon Rafael, Israel

I wish to draw the Council's attention to the grave news that fighting has erupted on Israel's frontiers and that the Israeli defense forces are now repelling the Egyptian Army and Air Force.

I have so far received only first reports about the developments. From these it is evident that, in the early hours of this morning, Egyptian armed columns moved in an offensive thrust against Israel's borders. At the same time, Egyptian planes took off from airfields in Sinai and struck out toward Israel.

Egyptian artillery in the Gaza Strip shelled the Israel villages of Kissoufimm, Nahal-Oz and Ein Hashelostra and bombed Natanya and Kfar Yavetz. Israeli forces engaged the Egyptians in the air and on land, and fighting is still going on.

Mr. President, this is a situation of utmost gravity. Though reports in my possession are incomplete, one thing is already clear: Huge armies which Egypt had concentrated in Sinai in the last fortnight are now carrying out the order of the day of their commander, General Murtagi, who said on the 3d of June, and I quote:

"The eyes of the whole world are looking on you in your glorious war against the Israeli aggressiveness on the soil of your homeland hoping to see the outcome of your holy war in victory for the rights of the Arab people."

'With God's Help'

And he went on:

"The outcome of this special moment is of historic importance for our Arab people in its holy war for restoring the rights of the Arabs which were plundered from them in Palestine. We will conquer the stolen land with God's help and the power of justice and with the strength of your arms and your united faith."

Mr. President, the Egyptian forces met with the immediate response of the Israeli defense force acting in self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter. I bring this development to the immediate attention of the Security Council.

The Israeli Minister of Defense addressed the following message to soldiers of the Israeli defense forces:

"We have no aim of conquest. Our sole objectives are to put an end to the Arab attempt to plunder our land and to suppress the blockade the belligerents mounted against us.

"Egypt has recruited and taken command of the armed forces of Syria, Jordan and Iraq. Later, units from Kuwait to Algeria have joined them.

"Their numbers are greater than ours, but we will prevail over them. We are a small but brave people. We want peace, but we are ready to fight for our land and our lives."

This is the message of the Minister of Defense.

Mr. President, I am, to the best of my ability, remaining in communication with my Government in Jerusalem, and I shall keep the Council informed of further developments.

Mohamed Awad el-Kony, United Arab Republic

Mr. President, at this moment while I am addressing the Security Council, and for several hours now, the Israeli armed forces and the Israeli Air Force have again committed a cowardly and treacherous aggression against my country.

The airport in Cairo, right in the heart of the United Arab Republic, the airport in the Suez Canal area, far away from the demarcation line and other airports, have been bombarded since the early morning of today.

The preliminary reports indicate that 10 Israeli airplanes were shot down and several pilots captured. This treacherous aggression was accompanied by other acts of aggression in Gaza, Sinai and even against Kanyi.

One of the captured pilots was interrogated and appeared on United Arab Republic television admitting that he was earlier instructed to attack Cairo airport at 6 o'clock in the morning, Cairo local time.

The Israelis, moreover, in an attempt to block the Suez Canal and thereby hinder the world of navigation in this waterway, bombed a tanker in the canal. They report that the dimensions of the Israeli attack are so light that one can doubt the premeditated nature of this aggression.

Israelis are attacking all of a sudden and simultaneously the Gaza Strip, Sinai, Cairo airport and Sharm el Sheik together with other places.

Israel Accused of Aggression

And yet we have just been told the Israelis did not initiate any action and that they were, in fact, attacked by us.

These Israeli maneuvers are not new. That they happened in the early hours of the day indicate beyond doubt that the Israelis had as usual engineered and planned this aggression of today.

Mr. President, we cannot but recall history, which, in fact, is repeating itself today. The world has indeed not forgotten the 1956 black day when Israel, in defiance of all norms of law and decency and in flagrant contravention to the Charter of the United Nations, planned and engineered this treacherous aggression of those evil days against my country.

They also said at that time that they were victims, in essence the same story. But who is not aware of the facts that Israel—the real and staggering story—they are repeating themselves, they are continuing their defiance to this organization and its Charter, as they have designed for.

This happens, Mr. President, at a time when the Council has been thoroughly and actively and constructively engaging itself in finding a way for utmost restraint and seeking a method to avoid any actions which would aggravate the situation.

While we in the United Arab Republic within and outside this organization have declared our intention not to initiate any offensive action, we have fully cooperated in the attempts that were made to relieve the tension in the area. Israel never reciprocated this declaration of ours.

We have furthermore requested formally that the Council examine the status of the Egyptian-Israeli armistice agreement, and we have, however, proposed definite measures to bolster the United Nations machinery in the area in an endeavor to lessen the tension and keep the peace.

This, as you know, was not the view of Israel. We all know, as it was announced yesterday, the Vice President of the United Arab Republic, together with the Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs, were scheduled to arrive in Washington the day after tomorrow for talks on the subject.

This amply proves our peaceful intentions and willingness. The record of my country is known.

The shameful record of the Israelis is vivid in our mind. They have established their policy on aggression, premeditated aggression, and again today the evidence indicates beyond doubt that the aggression of today was a further calculated, premeditated and carefully planned one.

I have just received the following information by cable from my Government, and, with your permission, Mr. President, I will read it.

My Foreign Ministry announced the following statement:

"Israeli conspiracy getting clearer why Israel started aggression this morning on United Arab Republic by air raid in airports Cairo and Suez Canal Zone. Israeli United Nations delegate claimed U.A.R. started aggression, trying deceive world and putting responsibility starting fighting but Israeli conspiracy starting getting clearer uncovered after few hours as Israeli aircraft attack French tanker crossing Suez Canal United Arab Republic Air Forces replied them forcing them flee. It is clear Israel aims two objects: First hampering navigation through the Suez Canal, second putting third party in conflict.

"UAR draws attention all nations Israeli conspiracy and clarify the Israeli aggressive objective for Suez Canal and plan putting other parties into armed conflict which Israel started."

Another statement:

"The Foreign Minister received the French Ambassador to Cairo and made clear Israel started aggression today. Israeli Air Force raided Egyptian airport in Cairo and Suez Canal. Also made clear that Israel tried putting responsibility on U.A.R. for starting aggression, also hampering navigation through Suez Canal and putting third party in current armed conflict."

Following statement, Foreign Minister informed U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Cairo that Israel started aggression this morning on U.A.R. by air raiding Egyptian forces' airfields in Cairo and Suez Canal zone and that our armed forces repelled aggressors.

Confession Is Reported

Following is a military announcement:

"Nine Israeli pilots were captured, Israeli Capt. Navu Mordecai confessed that he received orders to attack U.A.R. at 6 A.M. today. Task was attacking Egyptian airfields. His unit carried out attack from Israeli military airfields. This clear evidence proves Israel started aggression."

Mr. President, without entering into the details of the Secretary General's factual report, is there any doubt about the movement and the actions committed by Israel? I submit, Mr. President, that the report speaks for itself, as it made clear that the Israeli Air Force have started this aggression at 5 o'clock local time and this coincided with the bombing of Cairo airport, which proved this was a concerted and coordinated aggression.

Moreover, the Israelis not only committed aggression against the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip, they also attacked the UNEF. I beg the Indian delegation to accept the profound expression of sympathy and hope that the condolences of our delegation would be conveyed to the families of the victims.

Mr. President, in view of this treacherous aggression, my country has no other choice than to defend itself by all means at its disposal according to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

We shall most certainly continue to do so.

Mr. President, this aggression should be vigorously condemned by the Security Council.

Thank you, Mr. President.

G. Parthasarathi, India

Thank you, Mr. President. We are meeting at a grave hour, and we have listened to the somber report presented by the Secretary General on the serious developments in the Middle East.

I shall speak again on this situation, but my purpose in intervening now is to express our profound shock and grief at learning from the Secretary General that three members of the Indian contingent of UNEF have been killed and an unknown number wounded in a wanton strafing attack on the withdrawing columns of these forces by Israel.

Our soldiers had gone to the area 10 years ago as sentinels of peace and in the service of the international community. That Israeli armed forces should have attacked so treacherously and brutally these soldiers of ours makes them martyrs in the cause of peace.

We condemn the Israeli action and protest most vigorously against it.

I reserve my Government's right to take further action in accordance with international law and justice. All I can say now is that my Government feels that the Council should condemn this wanton, irresponsible and brutal action by the ruling circles in Israel.

I hope that henceforth the security of the remaining UNEF forces in the process of withdrawal shall be safeguarded.

U Thant

(Written Statement)

1. In view of the apparent uncertainty about the time when the Security Council meeting, which adjourned on the morning of 5 June, will reconvene, I have decided to circulate to the members the information I have received since I gave my oral statement to the Council this morning. This written statement is supplemental therefore to this morning's oral statement.

2. Direct communication with General Bull continues to be suspended for the reasons I mentioned in my previous statement. We understand, however, that heavy firing is taking place in and around the Government House compound in Jerusalem. A cease-fire in the area was called for at 1500 hours LT [local time] but was not respected, although both delegates to the Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission agreed to the arrangement.

3. The chairman of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission has reported from Damascus that Damascus airport has been intermittently under air attack since 1110 hours GMT and that other locations in Syria have also been under air attacks. The mixed armistice commission has also received complaints from Israel that Megiddio, Ailabum and a locality south of Akko have been attacked from the air.

4. Contact has been reestablished with the commander of UNEF who reports artillery firing at 1430 hours LT on the Indian battalion main camp, with whom communications have now broken down. Snipers' fire is reported at the same time from Rafah camp. At 1520 hours LT artillery firing was reported near the Swedish battalion main camp, and at the same time artillery and mortar fire were reported near Rafah camp. In Rafah camp one Brazilian soldier and two local civilians are reported lightly wounded.

5. A later report from the commander of UNEF states that during the artillery firing on the Indian main camp referred to above, one Indian officer and one soldier were killed and one officer and nine soldiers wounded.

6. The commander of the force has pointed out that a contributing factor to the casualties suffered from artillery fire was the proximity of U.A.R. military positions to the camps concerned.

7. The commander of UNEF reports that only sporadic firing has been heard since 1600 hours LT, but that at 1630 hours LT two Israeli aircraft attacked the Wadi Gaza Bridge and are reported to have destroyed it. This is the bridge on the main road south from Gaza.

8. At 1748 hours LT the United Nations radio station in Amman, Jordan, reported that it was under air attack.

9. In my statement to the Security Council this morning, I read out to the Council an urgent appeal which I had sent to his Majesty the King of Jordan relating to the occupation by Jordanian troops of the headquarters of the United Nations Truce Supervision organization in Government House, Jerusalem. I now wish to read to the Council the text of the message which I have addressed to the Government of Israel through the permanent representative of Israel concerning the incident which I mentioned in my statement this morning in which a strafing attack by Israel aircraft led to the deaths of three Indian soldiers of UNEF, and the later casualties caused by Israel artillery fire on UNEF camps.

10. I regard both of these incidents as being in their different ways so serious that I have taken the unusual step of informing the Council of these two messages before the confirmed receipt of the messages themselves by those to whom they are addressed.

11. The message to Israel is as follows:

"The Secretary General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the permanent representative of Israel to the United Nations and has the honor to refer to tragic incidents involving personnel of the Indian contingent to UNEF which occurred during 5 June.

"In a strafing attack by Israeli aircraft on a UNEF convoy immediately south of Khan Yunis on the road between Gaza and Rafah, three Indian soldiers were killed and an unknown number were wounded. All vehicles in the convoy were painted white, as are all UNEF vehicles. Prior to this incident the commander of UNEF, as a result of Israeli artillery fire on two camps occupied by the Indian contingent of UNEF, had, through the chief of staff of UNTSO, requested the chief of staff of the Israel defense force to give instructions that a strict cease-fire would be observed in the vicinity of UNEF installations and camps. This appeal was acceded to and General Rikhye was notifed that instructions had been given to the Israeli forces to observe strictly the cease-fire in the vicinity of all UNEF installations and camps. After the incident, the commander of UNEF again urged the chief of staff of the Israeli defense forces to order Israeli forces and especially Israeli aircraft to take special care to avoid firing on UNEF personnel and installations.

"At 1230 hours GMT on 5 June, the main camp of the UNEF Indian battalion came under Israeli artillery fire which killed one officer and one soldier and wounded one officer and nine soldiers.

"The Secretary General requests the permanent representative of Israel to convey to the Government of Israel his strong protest against the above-mentioned acts by the Israeli armed forces, which have led to tragic and unnecessary loss of life among UNEF personnel, and to request them to take urgent measures to insure that there is no recurrence of such incidents."

U.N. Aides Taken to Israel

12. A later report received through a non-United Nations channel, sent by the chief of staff of UNTSO, indicates that heavy firing broke out in the Government House area of Jerusalem at about 1130 hours GMT on 5 June and all communications were cut shortly thereafter. Jordanian soldiers in the compound were attacked and later driven out by Israeli troops. The Israeli troops then forced their way into Government House at about 1230 hours GMT. When the firing subsided temporarily at about 1400 hours GMT, the chief of staff of UNTSO and his staff were ordered out of the Government House by Israeli troops and escorted into Israel. Government House itself was heavily damaged but there were no casualties among UNTSO personnel. General Bull reported that firing was still going on in Jerusalem at 1410 hours GMT. The chairman of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission and his staff are continuing to function, and General Bull is attempting to establish a temporary headquarters.

13. In view of these developments, I have sent the following cable to the Prime Minister of Israel, which I have already given you.

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