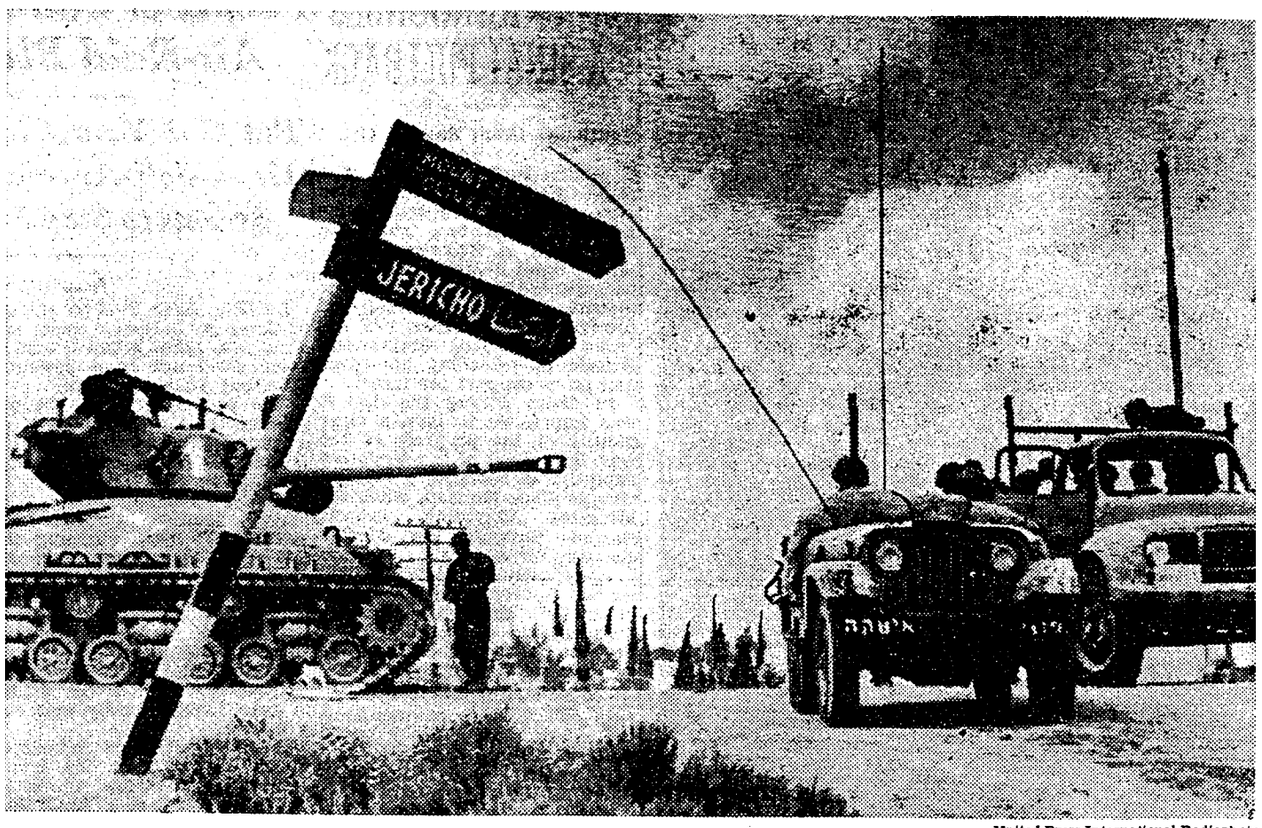
Excerpts From Transcript of the Security Council Debate on the Middle East Crisi
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 8, 1967; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002)
pg. 18

Excerpts From Transcript of the Security Council Debate on the Middle East Crisis

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 7—Following are excerpts from the unofficial transcript of the Security Council debate today on the Middle East:



United Press International Radiophoto

HEADING TOWARD JERICHO: Israeli mechanized units roll through intersection in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem toward the Biblical city of Jericho. Most of western Jordan was firmly in Israeli hands yesterday.

U Thant, Secretary General

I regret to inform the Council of the death of an U.N.T.S.O. observer, Commandant Wickham of the Irish Army, who was killed early on the 7 of June on the road between Quneitra and Damascus. I wish to express my sympathy and condolences to the Government of Ireland and the family of Commandant Wickham.

I have instructed the Chief of Staff U.N.T.S.O. to do whatever he can to continue with his functions and to make his good offices available between the parties whenever there is an opportunity to do so.

The commander of U.N.E.F. reports that he is continuing his efforts to insure the security of the remaining contingents of U.N.E.F. pending their evacuation. He reports that none of the units are at present in danger. Urgent efforts continue to find methods for their evacuation.

Death Is Confirmed

I also regret to have to report to the Council that the death of one Brazilian soldier of U.N.E.F. in Rafah camp on 5 June is now confirmed. The commander at U.N.E.F. has also informed me that, according to the latest information, the casualties suffered by the Indian contingent are 9 killed, 20 wounded and 12 missing. I have expressed to the Governments of India and Brazil my deep sorrow at these casualties.

In view of the occupation of the headquarters of both U.N.T.S.O. in Jerusalem and U.N.E.F. in Gaza by Israel troops, I have formally approached the Government of Israel to ask for their assurances that the records and documents of both these headquarters, which are of both practical importance and irreplaceable historical value, will be preserved and protected undisturbed and undamaged until U.N.T.S.O. and U.N.E.F. personnel return to their respective headquarters.

I have no further detailed information about the fighting which I understand to be continuing at numerous points.

Nikolai T. Fedorenko, Soviet Union

Mr. President, the Soviet delegation has asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council in connection with the situation in the Near East. May I draw your attention to the fact that last night the Security Council, as is well known, unanimously adopted a decision concerning an immediate cease-fire and the cessation of all military activities in the Near East.

In so doing the Security Council adopted a resolution concerning the immediate and unconditional cessation of the aggression of Israel against the Arab states.

However, Mr. President, information reaching us clearly points to the fact that the forces of the aggressor continue to engage in military operations, paying no heed to the aforementioned resolution of the Security Council concerning an immediate cease-fire.

The Soviet delegation, may I remind you of this, yesterday expressed its position of principle and gave its views on events occurring in the Near East.

Seeks to Confirm Position

In this hour we would like again to confirm this position and these views. The Soviet Union decisively and categorically condemns the completely unjustified aggression of Israel against the Arab states. We consider it necessary to stress that the continuation of military activities by the aggressor despite the decision of the Security Council may create an even more menacing situation in the area.

We consider that this is no time for delays or postponements. On its part the Soviet Union deems it essential that the Security Council without any delay demand as a first step a cease-fire of all military activities on June 7 at 2000 hours Greenwich mean time.

Reads Resolution

For this reason we present to the Council the following draft resolution:

"Noting that despite its appeal to the governments concerned as the first step to take forthwith all measures for an immediate cease-fire and for a cessation of all military activities in the Near East, the military activities in the area continue,

"Concerned that the continuation of the military activities can create an even more menacing situation in the area,

"1. Demands that the governments concerned as a first step cease fire and all military activities on June 7, 1967, at 2000 hours G. M. T. [4 P.M., Eastern daylight time];

"2. Requests the Secretary General to keep the Council promptly and currently informed on the situation."

The Soviet delegation, Mr. President, insists on an immediate vote. And we do take into account the fact that this is not a new matter, but rather the need to insure implementation of the decision taken yesterday by the Security Council and we also take into account the extreme gravity of the situation. The Security Council must take the necessary decision without any further delay.

Mohamed Awad el-Kony, United Arab Republic

My Arab colleagues have yesterday drawn the attention of the Council to the hysteric atmosphere which was created here in New York against us the Arabs. I trust that I will be permitted at the outset to say also a few words to the press on behalf of my delegation our feeling of resentment and sorrow at being subjected in the City of New York to all kinds of intimidations and unjust treatment.

You must have noticed how everything connected with the Arab victims of a treacherous aggression has been during the present crisis falsified and vilified. This becomes more glaring when the aggressors are favored and glorified.

I am not going to mention the various threats which we have received as I am sure that the delegates to the United Nations, in the performance of their duties, do not heed to these intimidations. I cannot but register my protest against this unfair and ungenerous treatment in a city which is supposed to be a host to this universal organization.

In 1956 a treacherous aggression took place against my country. Israel prepared for it and organized for its execution and started the first shot. At those moments the connivers were the British Government and the Guy Mollet Government.

The whole world remembers and definitely still remembers how much was said to establish the innocence of that unholy alliance. Yet, it is, Mr. President, not a secret any more that that plot was carefully studied, examined and hatched. The avalanche of books and memoirs clearly unveiled how that tragedy was engineered and executed. In fact, these books showed clearly the falsity of the denial of those days that there was no collusion. We are hearing today the cries of categorical denials, but time will again prove, as it already did the falsehood of today's cries.

We remember, Mr. President, that two days ago I said before the Council that history was repeating itself. Indeed, the happenings of yesterday proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the collusion between Israel, the United Kingdom, a former partner, and the United States.

I have also had the occasion as recently as two weeks ago to say that the many acts of aggression committed by Israel against the Arab countries could not have been attempted without outside encouragement and support, and that such support invariably alternates between one force and another. I added in the present case it comes from the United Kingdom and the United States.

It was proved beyond doubt that both the United States and the United Kingdom have participated in the air operations of the Israeli aggression, assisting Israel on a large scale in its attack against the Egyptian, Jordanian and Syrian fronts.

They, moreover, provided an air umbrella over Israel. In spite of all the categoric denials of both Governments, the fact remains that there was collusion between the three Governments.

This, I submit, sir, is the consistent policy of hypocrisy and antagonism toward the Arab nations practiced by the United States in the Middle East.

It is not a case which is of concern to the Arab countries alone. It is a new precedent of international relations which affects small countries emerging from the era of colonialism—all the developing countries.

This, in fact, is a sad lesson to all of them that the self-styled international policeman is there for them to obey. He is the one to make the rules and he is the one to enforce them. Can you forget that the United States was the driving force behind the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba? Can the reasons behind the flagrant intervention of the United States in the Dominican Republic remain secret?

These are only a few examples of the somber deeds of the United States Government in this respect.

'Have Tolerated' Expansion

Mr. President, those who have declared that they guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of the states in the Middle East have tolerated one expansion of Israel after another, even in the repeatedly adopted United Nations resolutions regarding Palestine and its people.

For the last 19 years, may I ask the distinguished representative of the United States what his country has done to make Israel abide by the United Nations resolutions?

It is in the devotion to these resolutions the question arises, and it is now being tested in the glaring realities in the Middle East, whether Israeli display of territorial ambition which has always been evident and will be tolerated by the United States, and the United States asserting today by deed or action that it will not allow Israel to annex an inch of Arab territory.

Yet nowhere do we hear from the higher authorities in the United States a clear-cut statement asserting that Israel will not be allowed to use brutal force for their malicious aims.

Israel Occupies Territories

Mr. President, our understanding of the resolution adopted by the Council yesterday that Israel, the aggressor, should cease its aggression and withdraw behind the armistice demarcation lines and points prior to the outbreak of hostilities. While we know that Jordan accepted the cease-fire call, Israel continued its aggression and is still occupying territories in Jordan.

Israel is also still continuing its aggression on United Arab Territory. It, moreover, has not withdrawn from those territories. It has not implemented the decision of the Council.

Therefore it is clear that Israel has not respected the Council's resolution and thus it became of no value. The Council should therefore correct this situation immediately before it worsens. My delegation asks the Council to condemn Israel, order her to cease fire immediately and to withdraw to positions prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

Abba Eban, Israel

I now seek, Mr. President, to come to the issue which is before the Council — namely that of the cease-fire. Since I addressed the Security Council last night I have had the opportunity of reviewing what I then said. I have little of substance to add.

The Government of Israel is totally united in its central purposes. These are to repel the attempt that was mounted three weeks ago to procure our encirclement and strangulation and thereafter to work with our neighbors to build a better and more stable system of relationships. These are our objectives. These are our aims.

Now these objectives require that the fighting stop. Therefore when the Security Council adopted its resolution last night the normal expectation was first that all governments would immediately certify that they welcome and accept the cease-fire. There should in fact have been a response of principle and second having so agreed they would then cooperate for the effective implementation of that resolution.

Now what in point of fact happened?

The first government to pronounce its attitude was that of Israel. I said that we welcomed the cease-fire resolution. I invited other governments to indicate their acceptance. That was our position. We welcome, we favor, we support, we accept, the resolution calling for immediate measures to institute a cease-fire.

He Expected Progress

Now I believed innocently that it should have been possible to make progress immediately even before the Secretary General's cables went over the wires to other governments. After all the governments concerned are all represented here some of them on ministerial level.

If they had come to this table last night or even so far this morning and indicated their acceptance of the cease-fire resolution we would already have made some advance leaving only the logistics problems to be solved.

Now since the cease-fire resolution was adopted by the Security Council last night the representative of Syria has spoken. The representative of Iraq has spoken. The representative of the United Arab Republic has spoken. I have heard and studied every word that they have said.

I cannot find in any of these speeches one single sentence that we Syria, we Iraq, we the United Arab Republic, welcome and accept the cease-fire resolution.

One Thing to Find Out

I listened with special care to the distinguished representative of the United Arab Republic this morning. Surely there is only one thing that the world community wants to know from the states in the area at this time; whether they accept the resolution which the Security Council adopted last night.

Having heard nothing from the United Arab Republic at this table we are forced to rely on the press reports, one of which tells us of the Cairo radio broadcast in which a United Arab Republic spokesman said Egypt today rejected the United Nations Security Council resolution for a cease-fire in the Middle East.

Cairo radio broadcast the rejection of the cease-fire call. Associated Press from Cairo reported Cairo radio declared today that the Arab countries are determined to carry on the war against Israel despite the cease-fire call from the United Nations Security Council.

Teach the Israelis a lesson, drive them out of the land, said the Egyptian Government radio in a new call for all-out war. Now this, I think, Mr. President, is the crux of the situation—that there is a unilateral and so far unreciprocated acceptance of the cease-fire.

Nothing astonished me more than that the United Arab Republic representative could come to this table this morning after the acceptance of two resolutions without saying the simple words that the United Arab Republic accepts the two resolutions that have been passed, to say at least that they accept in principle, subject of course to reciprocity and to the elaboration to the necessary details in the coordination of the cease-fire on the ground.

I draw the attention of world opinion to the fact that this has not been said. That is the reason why the crisis was not solved as a result of last night's resolution. The central fact is that there has been a cease-fire resolution, that Israel has accepted and that the United Arab Republic and Syria and Iraq have rejected or at the very least have neglected an opportunity to accept.

There has, of course, however, been one element of progress. The Government of Jordan has accepted the cease-fire. However, there is still a complication which arises from the fact that the Jordanian acceptance is not paralleled by Egyptian acceptance.

For as the Security Council no doubt knows, it is Egyptian command that now operates over the armed forces of Jordan and the absence of a U.A.R. acceptance of a cease-fire certainly has a negative effect on the Jordan Government's acceptance of the cease-fire. This is not simply a question of theory.

The fact is that the U.A.R. acceptance is crucial not only for what happens on the Egyptian-Israeli front but also for what happens on the Jordan-Israeli front.

And therefore, both in respect to the situation in the south and in respect to the situation on the Jordan front the absence to this very hour of any acceptance in general, in principle, as policy of the cease-fire resolution by the U.A.R. must cause grave anxiety unless perhaps there is opportunity still for the U.A.R. representative to correct this obscurity.

There may be some misunderstanding — perhaps he wished to express his acceptance of these resolutions and I didn't catch that acceptance. But it is a fact that as of this day it is Israel alone that has accepted the cease-fire resolution.

And Jordan also has accepted it, but the value of that acceptance is, as it were, eroded by the absence of acceptance by the United Arab Republic which actually commands the operations in Jordan itself.

Says Firing Goes On

Another instance of the anomaly arising from the nonacceptance of the resolution is that despite Jordan's acceptance the firing still goes on in Jerusalem.

If there is no cease-fire at this moment it is because Israel accepted the cease-fire while the United Arab Republic and Syria have rejected it. But Jordan is not in a position to carry it out without a parallel Egyptian acceptance and I also point out that there are other Arab states whose troops have been involved and are still involved in the fighting. There are Algerian troops, there are troops from Kuwait.

It seems to me that the cease-fire resolution should be communicated to every state whose troops are taking part in the fighting in any sector. I would recommend in respect of both resolutions that the list of the recipients of the Security Council's resolution should be enlarged so as to include every state which can reasonably be regarded on the strength of its own pronouncements to be taking part in the conflict.

Arthur J. Goldberg, United States

My delegation has been conscious of the gravity of this situation not since last night but for three weeks, as I stated to this Council last night by specific reference to the records of this Council and official statements on behalf of our government. I think it should be very plain to the members of the Council and to the world community what the sequence of events has been.

In addition to pointing out the extreme gravity of the situation which, if certain powers had not objected and had not deprecated our statements about the gravity of the situation, would have been in the hands of the Council for effective action to avert the outbreak of hostilities in the Near East, with all the consequences that have ensued. But regrettably our consistent requests, our consistent demands for action by this Council in the strongest terms possible on the part of all parties to exercise restraint, were not heeded.

We do not object to the implementation of a cease-fire resolution.

Our President said yesterday, "We believe a cease-fire is the necessary first step, a first step toward what we all must hope will be a new time of settled peace and progress for all the peoples of the Middle East."

That is our position. We shall reaffirm it here today. We do not change our minds. We have had this view on Monday; we had it last night; we have it today.

Replies to el-Kony

Just a few minutes ago the Council heard once again from the distinguished representative of the United Arab Republic, Ambassador el-Kony, accusations against my country of participating in the unhappy conflict which is taking place in the Near East.

Yesterday I attempted in the most precise terms to totally deny and repudiate and reject these accusations. I did so on the highest authority of my Government, but I did more than that. I issued an invitation to the U.N. to investigate these charges fully and impartially, as the U.N. would do. That invitation still stands.

It is notable that those who propagate these totally unfounded and unsubstantiated charges do not in any way refer to or accept the concept that the United Nations, an impartial agency, should investigate to give an objective report about their truth or falsity. They are false charges and the only reasonable conclusion which any man can draw is that the authors of these charges know full well that they are false.

Reference was also made to our press and its treatment of the issues which we are debating. Our Government takes great pride in the fact that our press fully reports all aspects of this situation. If we look, as we all do here in New York, at The New York Times this morning, we will find dispatches from all of the capitals involved—from Cairo, from Damascus, from Jerusalem, from Tel Aviv, from Baghdad—which report fully the events which are taking place there and give the viewpoint of the countries concerned about this conflict. I am quite content to rely upon the manner in which our free press handles this matter in contrast to what the controlled press in some of those capitals is saying about this situation.

Finally, statements are made about diplomatic courtesy and usages. This is a matter which concerns me very much. At the present moment, as the result of false and inflammatory charges against my country, American embassies in certain capitals are being sacked and burned, while here in New York and in Washington our Government, strongly committed to the sanctity of all embassies and ambassadors, has taken every step and every precaution to insure that no such action can take place here.

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