A SHIFT BY CAIRO
By DREW MIDDLETON Special to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 9, 1967; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002)
pg. 1

A SHIFT BY CAIRO

Thant Notifies Council in Middle of Debate on Resolutions

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 8—The United Arab Republic, the leader of the anti-Israel coalition, today accepted the Security Council's demand for a cease-fire in the Middle East provided Israel did the same.

Yesterday, the delegate of Israel said his country accepted the cease-fire provided Israel's foes agreed to it. Reports here yesterday indicated rejection by Cairo.

Syria gave notice tonight that she would also comply, informing the Secretary General after the Security Council recessed.

This afternoon, in his dry, precise voice Secretary General Thant read to the Council a brief letter from Mohamed Awad el-Kony, the Egyptian delegate, disclosing that President Gamal Abdel Nasser's Government had "decided to accept the cease-fire" called for in the two Council resolutions "on the condition that the other party ceases fire."

He Scraps Long Speech

Mr. el-Kony wrote the letter after a long telephone conversation with Cairo shortly before the Council meeting began. After the call, he scrapped a 20-page speech he had prepared and wrote the note to Mr. Thant.

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, hailed "the immediate prospect" of a cease-fire as "a notable step" and called on other Arab governments to follow the Egyptian lead.

Cairo's acceptance of the Council resolutions adopted unanimously on Tuesday and Wednesday raised rather than lowered the heat of the debate between the United States and the Soviet Union over the resolutions each submitted to the Council.

Arthur J. Goldberg, the United States delegate, saying he hoped for a peace "stable and just to all concerned," submitted a draft of a resolution calling for the "withdrawal and disengagement of armed personnel," the renunciation of force, "the maintenance of vital international rights" and the establishment of a durable peace in the area.

The Administration was said

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CALL FROM CAIRO RESULTS IN SHIFT

El-Kony Move Raises Heat in the Council Debate on U.S. and Soviet Drafts

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

to be thinking of an international guarantee of the waterways in the area, including the Strait of Tiran, leading to the Gulf of Aqaba, and the Suez Canal.

The United States also hopes that any new international arrangements in the area will deal with the status of Jerusalem and of the refugees in the area.

The purpose of the Soviet delegate, Nikolai T. Fedorenko, was to relieve the Arabs of some of the penalties of defeat and to place the onus for the war on the Israelis. The Soviet draft asked the Council to condemn Israel as the aggressor and demand that Israeli forces withdraw from the territory of the Arab states "behind the armistice lines."

The armistice agreements were concluded in 1949 among Israel and Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Israel has consistently claimed areas involved in the agreements but the three Arab states have refused to surrender the territories. The most important areas are around El Auja in the Sinai Peninsula, Jerusalem and north and east of the Sea of Galilee.

Dr. Muhammad el-Farra, Jordan's chief representative, joined Mr. Fedorenko and Milko Tarabanov, the Bulgarian delegate, in denouncing Israeli "aggressors."

Jordan is losing "villages and shrines, losing more territory and having more victims, more refugees," he said, but Israel will not "conquer our strong spirit, our faith and our determination."

The Arab states fought, Dr. el-Farra contended, because they could not compromise with aggression made possible by "generous United States help" to Israel in money and arms and by "aerial cover" during the present battle.

Most Looking Forward

The majority of Council members were looking ahead to some means of insuring that world peace is not threatened periodically by crises in the Middle East.

Lord Caradon of Britain urged the Council and the United Nations to "move on to the greater tasks of conciliation and the establishment of order and justice."

The world looks to the United Nations, he said, "not to perpetuate animosities but to heal the wounds and repair the damage" and to give the peoples of the Middle East the security they need and "a future of hope."

Foreign Minister Eban concentrated on "the completion and the effective fulfillment of the Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire which now becomes possible."

The Israeli Government will examine the United States resolution with its emphasis on a move "forward to peace" including "agreed measures of disengagement," Mr. Eban said. But the Government will reserve its comment until after detailed examination.

Mr. Eban's words appeared to be intended to establish Israel's bargaining position in the negotiations for a peace settlement. Diplomats, while conceding that Israel is in a strong position, hoped that Prime Minister Levi Eshkol's Government would not demand too much of the Arab states.

Mr. Eban saw a "patient but urgent" quest for a peace settlement as the next phase after the ceasing of fire.

The prime requirement, the Foreign Minister emphasized, is to build a new system of relations among the states of the Middle East. But Israeli thinking on this point centers on the efforts of the governments themselves and "not so much on the authority of international bodies."

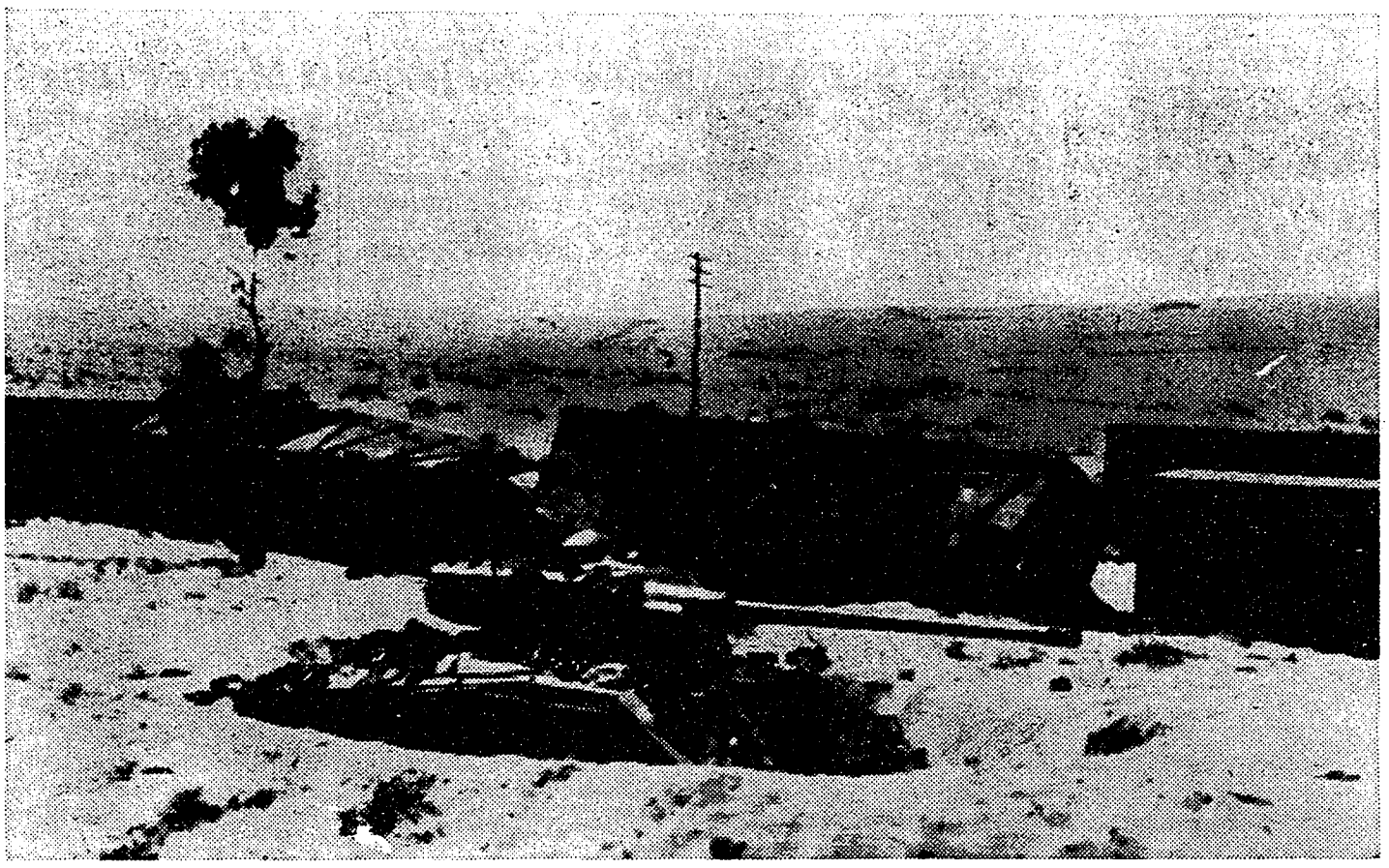
Calls for Direct Contacts

He called for "direct, bilateral contacts" between governments to work out the "elements of coexistence."

The assumption is that, despite the United States draft and Lord Caradon's emphasis on the United Nations role in the Middle East, Israel is determined to make her own policy in the area. Israeli sources made clear their conviction that a durable peace can be built only by the nations of the area acting independently.

With sporadic fighting still going on in the Middle East, maximum importance is attached to a draft submitted yesterday by Canada's delegate, George Ignatieff. This requested the President of the Security Council and the Secretary General "to take all necessary measures to bring about full and effective compliance" with the resolutions demanding a cease-fire.

The Soviet Union, according to qualified sources, opposes this largely because it would give too much authority to the Secretary General. The Canadian resolution, along with those submitted today by the Soviet Union and the United States, will be considered when the Council reassembles tomorrow at 3 P.M.



Associated Press Radiophoto

LAST TRAIN FROM CAIRO: The wreckage of the last train to leave the capital of the United Arab Republic for the Sinai Peninsula lies next to abandoned Egyptian tank after Israeli forces swept by on their way to Suez.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.