NASSER SAYS HE IS RESIGNING, BUT ASSEMBLY REJECTS ACTION; FORCES OF ISRAEL IN...
By ERIC PACE Special to The New York Times
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jun 10, 1967; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002)
pg. 1

NASSER SAYS HE IS RESIGNING, BUT ASSEMBLY REJECTS ACTION; FORCES OF ISRAEL INVADE SYRIA



United Press International Radiophoto
ANNOUNCES DECISION: President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt as he appeared on television in Cairo.

U.S. AGAIN SCORED

Cairo Leader Assumes Responsibility for 'Grave Setback'

Text of resignation broadcast by Nasser is on Page 12.

By ERIC PACE
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Saturday, June 10—Gamal Abdel Nasser said last night that he had decided to resign as President of the United Arab Republic and "return to the ranks of the public."

However, the National Assembly met later and voted not to accept the resignation. [The Cabinet also met and voted not to accept the resignation, Reuters reported.]

Mr. Nasser is to appear before the Assembly this morning to discuss his resignation.

In his televised resignation speech, which was also carried over the Cairo radio, Mr. Nasser said he took "entire responsibility" for Egypt's "grave setback" on the field of battle this week. He said he had asked Zakariya Mohieddine, a Vice President, to take over as President.

Crowds Chant 'Nasser!'

Less than an hour after Mr. Nasser spoke, crowds surged through Cairo's streets, darkened in a blackout, chanting: "Nasser! Nasser!" and "We Want Nasser!"

[The police and soldiers fired grenades into the air Friday night to drive back demonstrators marching on downtown Cairo and an antiaircraft barrage lit up the sky, The Associated Press reported. The Ministry of Information said an air raid was in progress, but there were no signs of planes and no bombs had been dropped up to 11:30 P.M.]

In his speech, Mr. Nasser said: "I have decided to give up completely and finally every official post and every political role and to return to the ranks of the public to do my duty with them like every other citizen."

President Nasser's declaration, which was thought to have been recorded in advance at a Cairo studio, stunned the Egyp-

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

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

Nasser Says He Is Resigning but United Arab Republic's Assembly Rejects Move

EGYPTIAN LEADER REVIEWS THE WAR

In a Broadcast, He Renews Charges U.S. and British Planes Aided Israelis

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

tian populace. In Cairo people sobbed and wept openly.

Mr. Nasser wore a business suit and his manner was solemn during the broadcast. He looked tired as he said:

"We cannot hide from ourselves the fact that we have met with a grave setback in the last few days."

This was an apparent reference to the course of the war before the United Arab Republic accepted the United Nations ceasefire, which was implemented by both sides by early afternoon today, according to a communiqué released earlier by Egypt's Supreme Military Command.

Mr. Nasser in his speech, said he was hopeful for the future despite the setback and declared, "Arab unity began before Gamal Abdel Nasser. It will remain after Gamal Abdel Nasser."

Mr. Nasser, a former career officer, is 49 years old—a year older than Mr. Mohieddene, a close confidant. Mr. Mohieddine is considered an unemotional pragmatist who gets on well with Westerners.

Mr. Mohieddine has held a succession of high Government positions and has specialized in economic matters. He was one of 11 original members of the Revolutionary Council that took over after the overthrow of King Farouk in 1952.

He has been one of Mr. Nasser's closest friends since the two men fought together in the 1948 Palestine War.

Mr. Nasser has been President of Egypt since 1958, six years after he led the military coup d'état against King Farouk.

After the coup he became Deputy Prime Minister and Prime Minister before assuming the Presidency.

Speaks of Achievements

Last night he spoke proudly of the achievements of his revolutionary regime, including the building of the Aswan Dam.

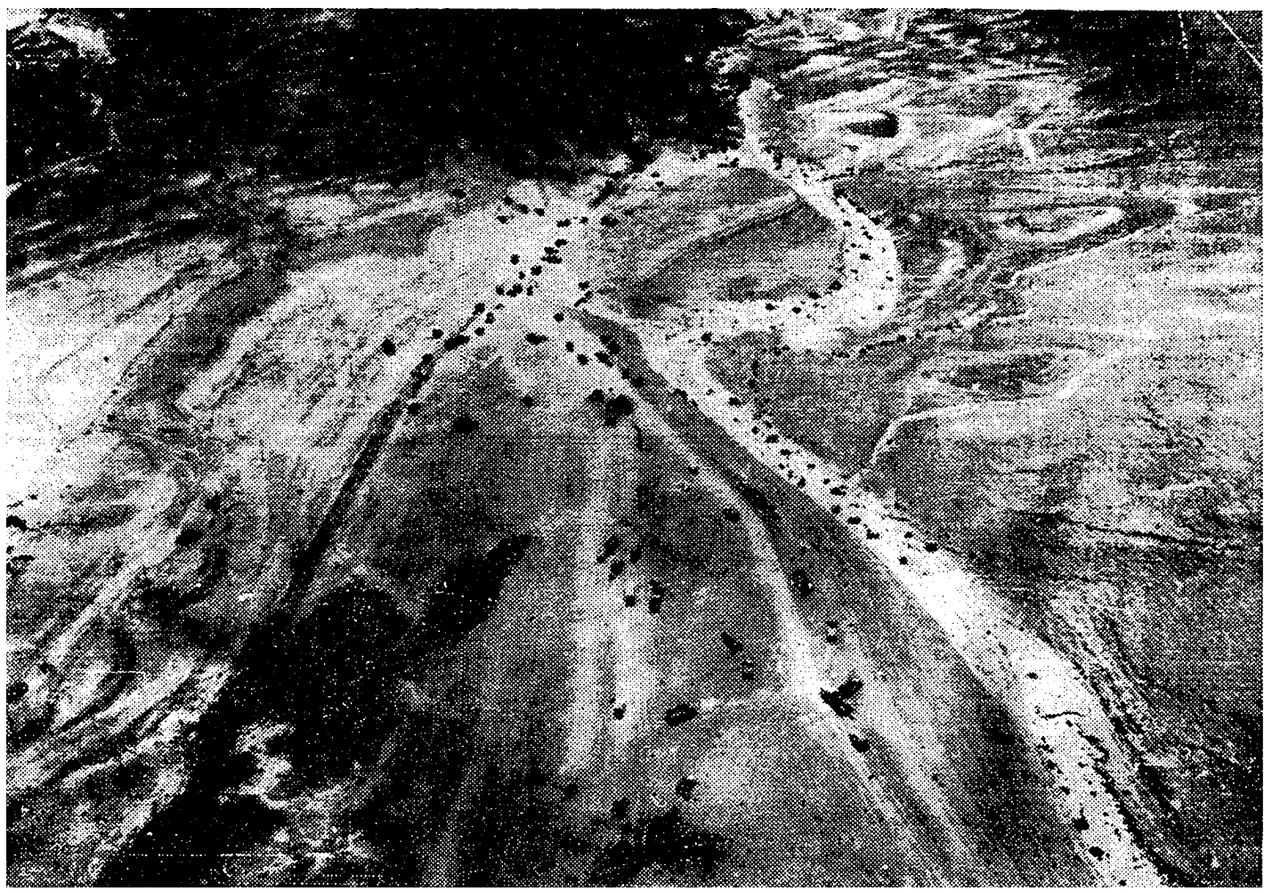
As he spoke he read from a prepared text, which he has seldom done in the past. As he read the passage about his resignation he seemed close to tears.

There were no immediate reports of violence by the Cairo crowds, but many foreigners took refuge in embassies or in large hotels for fear that the demonstrations would become anti-Western riots. The Italian embassy was so full of Italians that members of its staff said there was no room for sanctuary for non-Italians tonight.

In the statement that was broadcast over Cairo radio after the speech, Mr. Nasser also said that he would formally submit his resignation to the National Assembly today. It must be accepted by the assembly in order to be effective.

Discussing the fighting during the last week, Mr. Nasser said in his earlier speech that Israel had been able to strike far harder than had been suspected because she had the support of Great Britain and of the United States. The two countries have denied intervening in the war this week.

Mr. Nasser said he had accepted the cease-fire partly because France had declared that



United Press International Cablephoto

AFTERMATH OF CLASH: Egyptian vehicles are strewn across the Sinai Desert after a battle against Israeli forces

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