

'History Summons Us to Permanent Peace'

—Abba Eban

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a simple answer to the Soviet representative: That government's record in the stimulation of the arms race, in the paralysis of the Security Council, in the encouragement throughout the Arab world of unfounded suspicion concerning Israel's intentions, the constant refusal to say a single word of criticism at any time of declarations threatening the violent overthrow of Israel's sovereignty and existence — all this gravely undermines our claims to objectivity.

You come here in our eyes not as a judge or as a prosecutor, but rather as a legitimate object of international criticism for the part that you have played in the somber events which have brought our region to a point of explosive tension.

To the charges of aggression I answer that Israel's resistance at the lowest ebb of its fortunes will resound across history, together with the uprising of our battered remnants in the Warsaw Ghetto as a triumphant assertion of human freedom.

We have tried to show that even a small state and a small people have the right to live. I believe that we shall not be found alone in the assertion of that right, which is the very essence of the Charter of the United Nations.

Similarly, the suggestion that everything goes back to where it was before the fifth of June is totally unacceptable. The General Assembly cannot ignore the fact that the Security Council, where the primary responsibility lies, has emphatically rejected such a course.

What the Assembly should prescribe is not a formula for renewed hostilities, but a series of principles for the construction of a new future in the Middle East. With the cease fire established, our progress must be not backward to an armistice regime which has collapsed under the weight of years and the brunt of hostility.

History summons us forward to permanent peace, and the peace that we envisage can only be elaborated in frank and lucid dialogue between Israel and each of the states.

We dare not be satisfied with intermediate arrangements which are neither war nor peace. Such patchwork ideas carry within themselves the seeds of future tragedy.

Free from external pressures and interventions, imbued with a common love for a region which they are destined to share, the Arab and Israeli nations must now transcend their conflicts in dedication to a new Mediterranean future in concert with a renaissance Europe and an Africa and Asia emerging at last to their independent role on the stage of history.

In free negotiation with each of our neighbors we shall offer durable and just solutions redounding to our

mutual advantage and honor. The Arab states can no longer be permitted to recognize Israel's existence only for the purpose of plotting its elimination. They have come face to face with us in conflict; let them now come face to face with us in peace.

In peaceful conditions we could build a new region with communications running from Haifa to Beirut and Damascus in the north; to Amman and beyond in the east; and to Cairo in the south.

The opening of these blocked arteries would stimulate the life, thought and commerce in the region beyond any level otherwise conceivable.

Across the southern Negev, communications between the Nile Valley and the Fertile Crescent could be resumed without any change in political jurisdiction. The Kingdom of Jordan, now cut off from its natural maritime outlet, could freely import and export its goods on the Israeli coast, on the Red Sea. Cooperative action could expedite the port developments at Eilat and Aqaba which give Israel and Aqaba their contact with a resurgent East Africa and a developing Asia.

Jerusalem, now united after her tragic division, is no longer an arena for gun emplacements and barbed wire. In our nation's long history there have been few hours more intensely moving than the hour of our reunion with the Western Wall. A people had come back to the cradle of its birth. It has renewed its link with the mystery of its origin and its continuity. How long and deep are the memories which that reunion evokes.

For 20 years there has not been free access by men of all faiths to the shrines which they hold in unique reverence. This access now exists. Israel is resolved to give effective expression, in cooperation with the world's great religions, to the immunity and sanctity of all the holy places.

The prospect of a negotiated peace is less remote than it may seem. Israel waged her defensive struggle in pursuit of two objectives — security and peace. Peace and security, with their judicial, territorial, economic and demographic implications, can only be built by the free negotiation, which is the true essence of sovereign responsibility.

A call to the recent combatants to negotiate the conditions of their future coexistence is the only constructive course which this Assembly could take.

We ask the great powers to remove our tormented region from the scope of global rivalries; to summon its governments to build their common future themselves; to assist the Middle East, if they will, to develop social and cultural levels worthy of its past.

We ask the developing countries to support a dynamic

and forward-looking policy and not to drag the new future back into the outworn past.

To the small nations which form the bulk of the international family, we offer the experience which teaches us that small communities can best secure their interests by maximal self-reliance. Nobody helps those who do not help themselves. We ask the small nations, in the solidarity of our smallness, to help us stand firm against intimidation and threats such as those by which we are now assailed.

We ask world opinion, which rallied to us in our plight, to accompany us faithfully in our new opportunity.

We ask the United Nations, which was prevented from offering us security in our recent peril, to respect our independent quest for the peace and security which are the Charter's higher end.

We are going to do what the Security Council decided should be done: maintain the cease fire and reject the course which the Security Council emphatically and wisely rejected but a few days ago — it rejected the concept of returning to the situation of belligerency out of which the crisis arose, back to the old situation.

Now it may seem that Israel stands lonely amongst numerous and powerful adversaries, but we have faith in the undying forces of our nation's history which have so often given the final victory to spirit over matter, to truth over mere quantity.

Mr. President, the Middle East, tired of wars, is ripe for a new emergence of human vitality. Let the opportunity not fall again from our hands.



Israel's Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Israel's UN Ambassador Gideon Rafael are shown listening intently as Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin was assisting their country in the UN General Assembly debate.

Historic Shavuot Pilgrimage to Wailing Wall



Making an historic Shavuot pilgrimage to the Wailing Wall, 150,000 Jews flocked to the Old City of Jerusalem to observe the sacred festival. It was the first time a festival was observed by Jews at the historic remaining wall of the Temple of Solomon in 20 years. The Wailing Wall has come into Jewish possession for the first time in 2,000 years.

To Beaches—and Back to Normal in Tel Aviv



Upon the end of the six-day war, Israelis returned to normal life — and it was back to the beaches in Tel Aviv.

Israel Contacts Arabs' Relatives

Israel will broadcast daily information about Arabs' relatives in Gaza and Jordan.

Arabs residing in the United States who wish to make contacts with their relatives in the two areas now occupied by Israel may submit their requests to the Israel Embassy in Washington or by contacting the Israel Consulate in Chicago, at 936 N. Michigan Ave.

900 Hebrew University Students Aid Many Emergency Projects



JERUSALEM—Within a few hours of the first indication of an emergency situation, students of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem spontaneously started an operation which is now to an increasing extent helping alleviate the hardships facing the community of Jerusalem. With the majority of the students mobilized for military service, those not called up decided to volunteer for various essential tasks, and some 900 students, mostly girls, are serving in one of the four relief "divisions" which literally sprang up overnight. In the Students Union building on the campus, offices which normally handle day-to-day student affairs, have been put at the disposal of the students' emergency headquarters. Supervision of the relief projects is carried out partly by the University and partly by the students themselves. Heading the project is Dvora Rothstein, acting chairman of the Hebrew University Students Union (a student of political science and English), assisted by Rafi Haft (a business administration student) and Hava Markowitz (political science and English) as well as an executive body of 10 students who are connecting threads between supply and demand of student manpower.