

U.N. Votes a
Peace Force
**Troops of
Big Powers
Excluded**

United Nations

The Security Council voted 14 to 0 yesterday to police the Middle East cease-fire with a U.N. emergency force that excludes troops from the Soviet Union, the U.S. and the three other nuclear powers.

The council then authorized the immediate dispatch of some U.N. peacekeeping troops from their bases on Cyprus as an urgent interim step to start supervision of the shaky cease-fire between Israeli and Arab forces.

The 897 men from Austria, Finland and Sweden were placed under the command of Major General Ensio Siilasvuo of Finland, who is already in charge of the 221-man U.N. observer force now in the Middle East.

FORCE

The new U.N. Emergency Force — UNEF — was proposed by eight small and medium-sized countries in a move to avert the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet clash and to back up two earlier Security Council cease-fire appeals.

U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali told the council that the U.S. is ready to help transport the international peace force to the Middle East.

After the council vote, Ambassador A. M. Abdel Meguid of Egypt said his country accepted the resolution and would cooperate with the emergency force.

Ambassador Yosef Tekoah of Israel said his government would determine its stand toward the resolution in accordance with its policy of "cease-fire, negotiations, peace."

The deputy foreign minister of Syria, M. Z. Ismail,

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said Syria had not requested the resolution and the government in Damascus would announce its position toward it.

China, one of the five excluded nuclear powers, refused to participate in voting on the resolution and announced it refrained from vetoing it only at the request of Arab countries.

While backing the new force, the Soviet Union raised questions about its financing. Referring to Israel, Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik said: "The aggressor should pay."

France accepted the plan after an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the exclusion of troops of the five big powers in the Security Council.

Britain said the exclusion of the big powers should not preclude their contributing to any future U.N. peacekeeping operations after a Middle East settlement.

The resolution for the peace force was sponsored by Kenya, Peru, Yugoslavia, Panama, India, Guinea, Indonesia and Sudan.

PLEDGE

U.S. Ambassador Scali told the council the U.S. "will seek to be helpful in transporting" the peace force to the Middle East.

"We believe that the resolution before us will, if faithfully implemented by all concerned, result in the prompt and effective establishment of a true cease-fire in the Middle East," Scali said. "Nothing could be more important as a step toward peace."

The resolution asked Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to start organizing the international force within 24 hours and beef up U.N.

observer teams already in the areas of conflict. Waldheim said he will report to the council tomorrow on steps he is taking and on costs of the operation.

DEMAND

The resolution also demanded that Arab and Israeli armies return to the positions they held on Monday at 12:50 p.m. EDT, deadline for the first Security Council cease-fire resolution. Israel is believed to have made territorial gains on the Egyptian front since then.

The eight nonaligned countries' resolution came after Egypt asked the Soviet Union and the U.S. to send their own troops to guarantee Monday's cease-fire appeal. The Security Council made a second cease-fire appeal on Tuesday.

The U.S. said it would not send troops to the Middle East combat zones, but the Soviet Union said the Egyptian demand was justified by alleged Israeli cease-fire violations.

KISSINGER

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger announced U.S. support for the eight-nation resolution during a news conference in Washington after the U.S. alerted its military forces and before the special Security Council session got under way in the afternoon.

Many U.N. delegates listened to Kissinger on portable radios in corridors and anterooms near the Security Council chamber.

Some said they were relieved that Kissinger had supported the resolution, and that the threatened U.S.-Soviet clash appeared limited to the issuance of statements and the calling of the precautionary alert.

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