

# Excerpts From Soviet's U.N. Statement

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UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 25—Following, in unofficial translation, are excerpts from the statement by the Soviet delegate, Yakov A. Malik, to the Security Council on the resolution adopted today:

The draft resolution contains an unambiguous if oblique condemnation of the aggressor for failure to comply with the Security Council resolutions. The draft also envisages effective measures to insure compliance with the Council's decisions concerning the cease-fire, namely an increase in the number of United Nations observers to supervise and to observe the compliance with the cease-fire and the creation of a United Nations emergency force for these purposes.

My delegation will not oppose the adoption of this resolution and will vote for it.

We have also studied the new version of this draft resolution, which contains a provision that the permanent members of the Security Council shall not participate with their contingents in the United Nations armed forces in the Middle East. Our position on this point is well known. However, considering the circumstances that have

come about—and I am taking into account the position of the eight nonpermanent members of the Security Council, and nonaligned countries and their request to the delegation of Egypt—our delegation has decided not to object, by way of an exception and in this particular instance, to the provision in the draft resolution to which I have just referred.

With these reservations my delegation will vote in favor of the revised draft resolution. It goes without saying that if the aggressor continues to violate the decisions of the Security Council, the Council would then have no other alternative but to have recourse to the more effective means provided by the United Nations Charter, that is to say, the application of sanctions pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter.

As regards to the observers, my delegation would like once again to reaffirm its statement yesterday that in making up the composition of the United Nations observer force for the Middle East that there should be strict observance of the principle of equitable geographical representation.

It is essential to put an end to the anomalous situation in which, as has already been noted, the entire membership

of the United Nations permanent observer force in the Middle East numbering over 200, with the exception of a few from the two Latin American countries, consists entirely of representatives of Western countries. That is to say, representatives of only one political and geographical group of states members of the U.N.

In adding to the body of observers, it is essential that the representatives of the Socialist countries and representatives of the nonaligned countries also be included.

It goes without saying that a similar approach should be taken to creating the United Nations emergency force. Due and serious attention should also be given not only to the question of the membership of these forces but also the system and the organization of their discharge of their mission.

These forces need to be established and to act in strict accordance with the United Nations Charter. That is to say, under the immediate authority of the Security Council.

Any other approach to the establishment and organization of the functions of the armed forces, as the melancholy experience of the past has shown, leads to tragic consequences.

N.Y.T.

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Voting for an emergency U.N. force, from left at table: Yakov A. Malik, Soviet Union; Sir Donald Maitland, Britain; John A. Scali, U.S.