

British Statement In The Security Council On Suez

(NEW YORK, CP) — Following a partial text of a statement by Sir Pierson Dixon, United Kingdom representative to the United Nations, made to the Security Council Wednesday:

I should like at the outset to associate myself with the expressions of regard for the secretary-general and his members of the council. We have the highest regard for the integrity and impartiality of Mr. Hammarskjöld.

As members of the council will be aware since our meeting yesterday evening it has been announced that the Egyptian Government regretfully has rejected the communication from the French Government and from the United Kingdom Government and the French Government have intervened in accordance with that communication.

I should like to say at once that I have informed myself on the true nature of the press and agency reports which have been quoted around this table in regard to military operations. I am authorized to say that the action which is being taken is strictly limited to military targets, primarily airfields, and I would draw attention to the fact that the civilian population was warned to keep clear of such targets before the operations started.

RESTORE PEACE

This intervention, as I hope to show in the course of my remarks, has as its overriding purpose the safeguarding of the Suez canal and the restoration of peaceful conditions in the Middle East.

It is one fact of a highly complex and dangerous situation and it cannot, therefore, be considered, as the Egyptian representative in his letter contained in document S-3712 invites us to do, as a separate and isolated development.

I do not, of course, for one moment accept the implication and insinuations in that letter. But in so far as this matter relates to an aspect, and a troubling aspect, of the general situation, naturally I am ready to discuss it.

NO PLOT

The Soviet representative told us yesterday (Tuesday) and he has repeated it again today, that this intervention was part of a long prepared plot hatched by the British, French and Israeli governments, designed to stir up trouble in the Middle East in order to restore old colonial empires, or words to that effect.

I think nobody will take this very seriously. I think we can all understand why the representative of the Soviet Union would wish to invent such stories in view of his own country's troubles in East Europe.

I need only make this simple point. It is common knowledge that over the past few months our relations with Israel have been very difficult and even strained. And why? Because of the strenuous efforts made by Her Majesty's Government to reduce the tensions around its borders.

Indeed, my colleagues will recall that it was only a few days ago that the representative of Israel had some sharp words to say about the sympathy I had expressed for Jordan.

We have also heard the argument that, since the government of Israel has agreed to keep its troops ten miles away from the Suez canal, no threat to the can-

al now exists and the Anglo-French intervention is no longer justified.

IMMINENT DANGER

But I must point out that the terms of the communication of the United Kingdom and French Governments on the assumption that the Egyptian response would be positive. But, as we know, the Egyptian response was unfortunately negative.

From all the information at our disposal, and we can claim, I think, to be reasonably well informed about affairs in the Middle East, we judged that the danger of a major clash between Israel and its Arab neighbors had become more imminent than at any time since the signing of the justice agreements.

FURTHER EVIDENCE

I am not, of course, in a position to reveal the full evidence, and I must ask my colleagues to accept that this judgment was well founded. It was in the light of this weighty judgment that Her Majesty's Government and the French Government took the grave decision that their immediate intervention was required to safeguard the Suez canal and prevent a disastrous conflagration which might spread.

Whether or not our intervention will extinguish the conflict, as it is intended to do, is not dependent on us alone. It depends very much on the understanding support of those members of the international community who are also concerned to see peace and order restored in the Middle East.

MISUNDERSTANDING

As there has regrettably been a considerable misunderstanding of the policies of Her Majesty's Government and the French Government in this matter, may I once again formulate what are the objectives behind our intervention. They are, in the first place, to stop all warlike action on land and air as soon as possible; secondly, to enforce a separation of the belligerents; and thirdly, to protect the Suez canal for the free passages of ships of all nations.

Any prolonged fighting along the banks of the canal would seriously endanger the lives and shipping of many nations of the world. Great Britain and France are the main users of this canal, and our vital interests would be endangered if free passage were interrupted. I need not go far back into the past, but I should like to recall the circumstances in which the canal was seized were circumstances in which violence and resort to illegal methods were employed.

ALL NATIONS

We have a right to defend these vital interests, and we believe, moreover, that in so doing we are also defending the interests of all nations, and there are many, whose economies depend on this great international right-of-way.

But, although we have acted to protect our vital interests and those of other nations in this international waterway, our other purpose, as I have made abundantly clear, has been and remains, to prevent an armed clash between Israel and Egypt leading to a general conflagration.

TEMPORARY MEASURE

Our intervention is a temporary measure which we were obliged to take in the absence of any effective collective machinery for restoring peace and order in a mat-

ter of such extreme emergency. Moreover, it is our firm intention to insure that the Israel forces in the neighborhood of the canal should be withdrawn as soon as possible from Egyptian territory.

Let me state also with emphasis that we do not and could not condone any Israel action aimed at the occupation of positions in Egyptian territory. Let there be no misunderstanding about this. It is our view that Israel should withdraw its forces from their present position as soon as this can be satisfactorily arranged. As I stated yesterday, we have no hesitation in regarding Israel's incursion across the Egyptian border as a violation of the armistice agreement.

SERIOUS CHARGE

In the misleading version of events contained in the letter from the delegation of Egypt now before us, and in the statement made this afternoon by the representative of Egypt, my Government and the French Government are accused of committing an act of aggression.

This is a very serious charge to make in the Security Council, bearing in mind the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter, which expressly deny such charges and do not think it will be profitable for the Council to discuss them. What does constitute and what does not constitute an act of aggression, as we all know, a matter for debate.

But the matter which the Council should consider today and on which we ask for the Council's understanding support is a temporary intervention by the two governments that are in a position to restore peace and order effectively and speedily in an area of the world where a major conflagration threatens us. Our intervention is not aimed at the sovereignty of Egypt, still less at the territorial integrity of Egypt.

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Mr. Jordaan will replace Mr. Wentzel C. du Plessis who left Ottawa at the end of July to become the new South African Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Jordaan was educated at the University of Stellenbosch and at the University of South Africa. He entered the South African Public Service on March 1, 1927. In addition to serving in the Department of External Affairs in Pretoria, South Africa, he also served in posts of the South African Diplomatic Service in Hamburg, The Hague, Paris and Washington.

From January, 1949, to December, 1955, he was Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations in New York.

Since December, 1955, Mr. Jordaan has been Counsellor-Minister and latterly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the Office of the South African Commissioner in London.

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COACHES DEBATE

The Pass vs. Split-T

Doug Walker, coach of the Montreal Allouettes, who lost the Grey Cup twice to Edmonton Eskimos, sticks to the forward pass as his offensive weapon. Frank Ivy of the Eskies sticks to the Split-T — and why not? Read their reasons in the sports feature — "Split-T vs. The Pass" in this week's NEW STAR Weekly. The paper that interests all the family.

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AMBULANCES WERE KEPT MOVING



BLANKETS ARE READY

Torture Chamber In Mystery House

BUDAPEST (AP) — A mysterious house on a wooded hill in Budapest was opened Friday by rebel partisans. They said they found it equipped with a torture chamber operated by the secret police.

It is located on what is called "Freedom Hill." Often neighbors had seen closed automobiles driving to the villa and disappearing into the garage.

Friday, it was discovered that a door from the garage led directly to three cells. One was plain, evidently for detaining captives, the second was equipped with a powerful electric light beamed on a chair apparently for interrogation and the third was padded and soundproof.

The nationalist rebels said it was believed the villa was used for the brainwashing of important political prisoners such as Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty. It is

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PHONEY money from Formosa

Chinese Nationalists have a new twist in their psychological warfare. They are dropping from the air "silver" dollars that turn out to be aluminum discs urging mainland Chinese to join the Formosa forces.

While this money was phoney, real aluminum coins are widely used — in France and Italy, for instance. A fraction the weight of other metals, and perennially bright and shiny, aluminum pays off as small change. It also pays off for Canada, as an industry that converts raw materials and waterpower into purchasing power in the world markets.

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Says A Free Port Would Save MN Without Subsidies

By GERALD FREEMAN
Canadian Press Staff Writer
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. (CP) — New impetus is being given the campaign to make a port on the south coast of Newfoundland "the shop window of Canada."

A free port at Mortier Bay has been suggested for nearly half a century, but its advocates now say the advent of the St. Lawrence Seaway and possible changes in ocean transportation have given it vast significance.

The port, they say, could be a giant warehouse for the manufactured goods of Central Canada and the industrial north of the United States, for the grain of the Prairies and the ore of Hudson's Bay and Labrador.

BOOM COASTAL SHIPPING

If the port were established, say the boosters, Canada could concentrate on a coastal fleet bringing its wares from inland waterways closed by ice part of the year for trans-shipment from the Newfoundland south coast, ice-free 12 months a year.

C. F. McLellan, a burly, bald Cape Bretoner of 57, has become chief evangelist of the free port gospel. He has formed a company to develop the project, and has a concession of 50 square miles around Mortier Bay from the provincial government.

He says it might be necessary to begin with a port of trans-shipment, or exchange port, and later have it made a free port. A port

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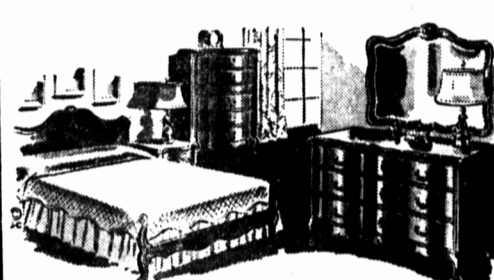
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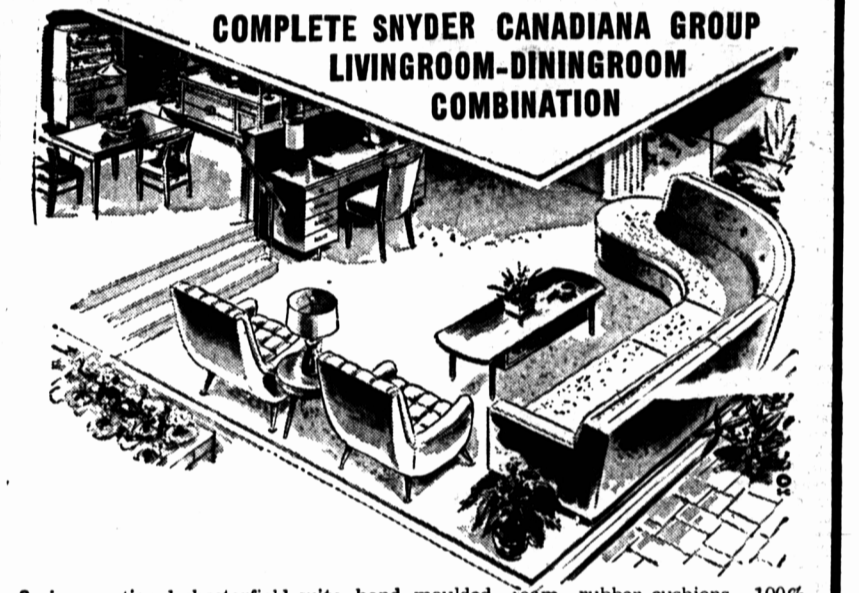
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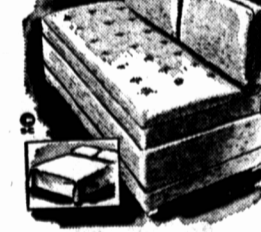
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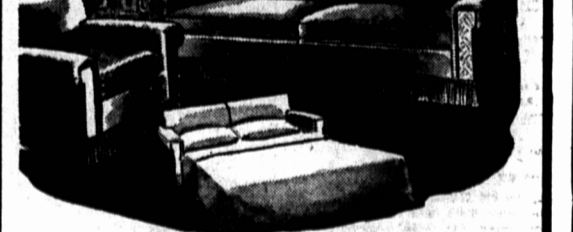
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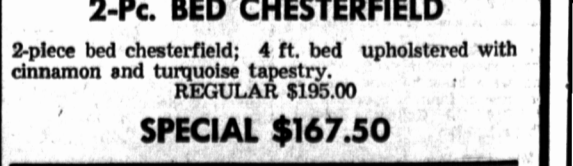
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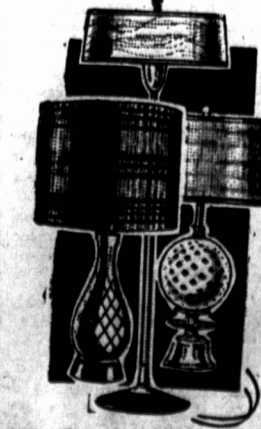
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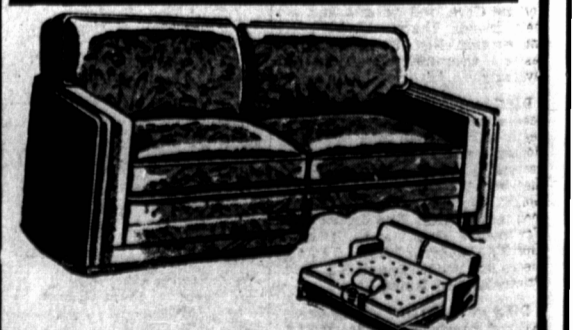


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