



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto denouncing U.N. Security Council

Bhutto Denounces Council And Walks Out in Tears

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 15—Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, his face streaked with tears, walked out of the Security Council today after accusing it of "legalizing aggression."

Outside the chamber, he said: "I hate this body. I don't want to see their faces again. I'd rather go back to a destroyed Pakistan."

Then, followed by seven grim-faced members of his delegation, including the regular representative, Agha Shahi, Mr. Bhutto strode down the carpeted main hall past milling groups of surprised diplomats, and was driven off in a misty rain.

Mr. Bhutto did not specify

the immediate reason for his action. But, in referring to "dilatatory tactics" and "filibustering," he appeared to allude to successive vetoes by the Soviet Union — a supporter of India — of resolutions calling for troop withdrawals.

Mr. Bhutto's parting words to the Council, before he ripped up his notes, pushed back his chair and rose, were these:

"Mr. President, I am not a rat. I've never ratted in my life. I have faced assassination attempts, I've faced imprisonment. Today I am not ratting, but I am leaving your Security Council.

"I find it disgraceful to my
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Yulaka Nagata/United Nations

Mr. Bhutto, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, leaving the meeting. In the foreground is Swaran Singh of India.

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Weeping Bhutto Leaves Council, Saying It Legalizes Aggression

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person and to my country to remain here a moment longer. Impose any decision, have a treaty worse than Versailles, legalize aggression, legalize occupation—I will not be a party to it. We will fight. My country harkens for me.

"Why should I waste my time here in the Security Council? I will not be a party to the ignominious surrender of part of my country. You can take your Security Council; here you are. I am going."

The Debate Resumes

The delegates around the circular table looked on expressionless as he left the chamber. A few moments later the Council President, Ismael B. Taylor-Kamara, gave the floor to Rachid Driss of Tunisia and the debate droned on as it had yesterday and the day before.

On his march through the corridor, Mr. Bhutto said that Pakistan was not breaking relations with the Council or the United Nations.

"Ambassador Shahi will be available," he said.

Council Meets Twice

The Council met twice again in the evening. The Chinese and Soviet delegates, who were the main speakers in the first evening session, exchanged bitter charges of big power politics and ideological betrayal.

But in the second session, which started shortly before 11 P.M., there was a hint that the big power deadlock might be broken tomorrow.

The delegates from Britain and France, Sir Colin Crowe and Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, introduced a joint proposal whose main provisions called for a cease-fire and for a comprehensive political settlement between Pakistan and the secessionist insurgents.

Yakov A. Malik of the Soviet Union also introduced a resolution calling for a cease-fire and a "simultaneous" political settlement. Western diplomats linked his brief and muttered statement to the fact that news reports arriving in the Council chamber during the evening foreshadowed the imminent fall of Dacca.

Many of these diplomats have been assuming that the Soviet Union, which has been supporting India, would permit the Council to act once Dacca had fallen.

The Council adjourned around midnight without a vote until tomorrow.

The Council was initially called into session hurriedly at 12:30 P.M. at Mr. Bhutto's request.

At first it appeared that Mr. Bhutto left in anger over the British-French Initiative. During the Council meeting he hurled an implied charge of cowardice at the two delegations, which had abstained previously on all resolutions calling for cease-fire and withdrawal.

"Gallic logic and British experience, whatever it is," he scoffed. "Remember that there is no such thing as a neutral animal. I respect the Russians for having a clear position." But after his walkout, Mr. Bhutto said that his delegation had not rejected the British-French draft.

His voice often breaking, Mr. Bhutto told the Council that his 11-year-old son called him from Pakistan to say, "Don't come back with a document of surrender."

'Imperative to Come Here'

"I felt that it was imperative for me to come here and to seek justice from the Security Council," Mr. Bhutto said. "But I must say that the Security Council has denied my country that justice. From the moment I arrived we have been caught by dilatory tactics.

"The Security Council, I am afraid, has excelled in the art of filibustering. With some cynicism I watched yesterday a full hour wasted on whether the members would be ready to meet at 9:30 A.M. or bed and breakfast required that they should meet at 11 A.M.

"The representative of Somalia referred to the population of East Pakistan as 56 million, but later on he corrected himself to say 76 million. If he had waited for a few more days, he need not have corrected himself, because millions are dying.

'Monument for the Veto'

"We have been frustrated by the veto. Let's build a monument for the veto. Let's build a monument for impotence and incapacity.

"But remember the Biblical saying: 'As you sow so shall you reap.' Today we are the guinea pigs but there will be others."

Turning to Yakov A. Malik, the Soviet delegate, Mr. Bhutto said: "You throw out your chest and you pound the table. You don't talk like Comrade Malik, but like Czar Malik. I am glad you are smiling. I am not, my heart is breaking."

Later in his suite at the Pierre Hotel, Mr. Bhutto said that he favored negotiation with the East Pakistani secessionists but under one condition—namely that Pakistan be recognized as an entity. He indicated that the tie between East and West Pakistan could be very loose.

How could such negotiations be held if Dacca fell? he was

asked. He answered: "I think the secessionist leaders will find it in their interest not to close the door on Pakistan. They will want to talk with both India and Pakistan."

Mr. Bhutto added that he accepted the British-French resolution as a basis for negotiation provided it did not specify that one negotiating partner was Bangladesh, or Bengal Nation, the independent country proclaimed by the Bengali insurgents in the East.

Notes Soviet 'Pressure'

Mr. Bhutto said that the Soviet Union had exerted "tremendous pressure" in messages not only to Pakistan but also to other Asian countries since the beginning of the crisis. "The Russians have outdone the Indians," he said.

He expressed concern that having won a free hand in East Pakistan, India, with Soviet support, might move into the Pakistani part of Kashmir, thus provoking a Chinese intervention.

Throughout the interview there was a strong suggestion that the Pakistani military Government was incapable of coping with the present situation and that it was essential for Pakistan to return to popular government.

During the interview Mr. Bhutto received a call from his 18-year-old daughter, who is studying government at Harvard. His part of the conversation went like this:

"I didn't storm out, I walked out. It was too much of a farce. I had to inject some truth. No, I didn't lose my temper."