THE UNITED NATIONS' PEACEMAKING ROLE
IN THE
ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT BETWEEN 1967-1977

by

Ovadia H. Soffer

A dissertation submitted to the Graduate Faculty in International Politics in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, The City University of New York

1977
This manuscript has been read and accepted for the Graduate Faculty in Political Science in satisfaction of the dissertation requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

July 9, 1977
Chairman of Examining Committee

July 11, 1977
Executive Officer

Howard H. Lentner (Bar)
Ivo D. Duchacek (C/GSUC)
Hana Morgenthau (The New School)
Dean Benjamin Rivelin (GSUC)

Supervisory Committee

The City University of New York
Abstract

THE UNITED NATIONS' PEACEMAKING ROLE
IN THE
ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT BETWEEN 1967-1977

by

Ovadia M. Soffer

Adviser: Professor Abraham Bargman

The United Nations is empowered by the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter to recommend terms of settlement but has usually restricted itself to peacekeeping measures of interposition to deter the resumption of hostilities. The Arab-Israeli conflict, however, provides an ideal case study of the United Nations potential in peacemaking inasmuch as United Nations Resolution 242 has been recognized by all parties concerned and other powers as the source of principles on the basis of which a settlement should be concluded.

Various prevailing alternatives to United Nations intervention are discussed and the Charter is briefly examined as a prelude to the analysis of the forces. 

iv
operating within the United Nations with respect to the emergence and adoption of the terms of settlement embodied in Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, and a study of the failure of the effort to implement these terms.

Forces acting on the United Nations, both from inside and outside the organization, especially the Third World, are thus analyzed for the purpose of studying the political process involved in efforts to revise the terms of settlement.

Finally, the charter role of the United Nations as peacemaker is reassessed in the light of the choice between persuasion and imposition as the key to settlement.

We conclude that in the absence of cooperation of the Superpowers or voluntary compliance by the disputants, the United Nations is likely to serve only as auxiliary to United States peacemaking rather than as the executive instrument.