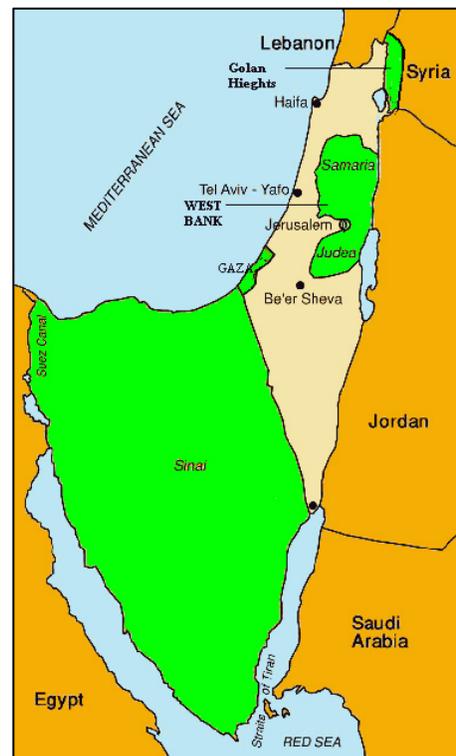


#1400 The relationship between Daniel 2:42 and U.N. Resolution 242 – Toward U.N. Resolution 242, part 4, The diplomatic efforts leading up to Resolution 242

President Lyndon Johnson and his advisors were determined not to adopt the same strategy of forcing Israel to withdraw from conquered territories in return for little in the way of Arab concessions. This did not mean that the United States endorsed Israel's indefinite hold on the occupied territories, but rather that **the territories should be exchanged for a genuine peace agreement**. This would take time, obviously, but time seemed to be on Israel's side. The need, as American officials saw it, was to establish a diplomatic framework for a peace settlement, and then allow time to pass until the Arabs were prepared to negotiate for the recovery of their territories. Apart from helping to establish the diplomatic framework, the United States need only ensure that the military balance in the region not shift against Israel. This was not very likely in the near future, however, for the Egyptian, Syrian, and Jordanian armed forces lay in ruins.

A general outline of a settlement was suggested by Johnson in a major policy statement on June 19, shortly before his meeting with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin. Johnson clearly placed the major responsibility for the war on Egypt, terming the closure of the Strait of Tiran an "act of folly." He then stated how peace might occur: (1) the recognized right to national life for Israel and the Arab nations; (2) justice for the Arab refugees; (3) innocent maritime passage; (4) limits on the arms race; and (5) political independence and territorial integrity for all. In brief, a full settlement of all the issues stemming from 1947-1949 and 1967 were contemplated.

In the course of the next 5 months, American diplomatic efforts were aimed at achieving a U.N. Security Council Resolution that would incorporate President Johnson's five (5) points. The key areas of disagreement between Israel and the Arabs, as well as between the United States and the Soviet Union, rapidly emerged. The Arabs insisted upon full Israeli withdrawal from newly occupied territory prior to the end of belligerency. Israel, on the other hand, held out for direct negotiations and a "package settlement" in which withdrawal would occur only after the conclusion of a peace agreement. **The Soviet Union generally backed the Arab position, whereas the United States agreed with Israel on the "package" approach that would become known as "land for peace."**



The green shows the land captured by Israel in the Six-Day War

Key Understanding: The Soviet Union, which would be "broken" by the United States in 1991 in fulfillment of Daniel 2:42, would generally back the Arab position, while the United States agreed with Israel, as the situation marched toward U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967.

*Daniel 2:42 (KJV) And as the **TOES OF THE FEET** were part of **IRON** [Eisenhower – the **Man of Iron** – and the **Rod of Iron** U.S.], and part of **CLAY** [Stalin – the Man of Steel – and the 1991 Fall of the USSR], so **THE KINGDOM SHALL BE PARTLY STRONG, and PARTLY BROKEN.***

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