

as in other parts of Sinai. The duties of the Force in respect of the cease-fire and the withdrawal will determine its movements. However, if it is recognized that there is a need for such an arrangement, it may be agreed that units of the Force (or special representatives in the nature of observers) would assist in maintaining quiet in the area beyond what follows from this general principle. In accordance with the general legal principles, recognized as decisive for the deployment of the United Nations Emergency Force, the Force should not be used so as to prejudice the solution of the controversial questions involved. The UNEF, thus, is not to be deployed in such a way as to protect any special position on these questions, although, at least transitionally, it may function in support of mutual restraint in accordance with the foregoing.

Canada's View

In support of the Secretary-General's position, Mr. L. B. Pearson, head of the Canadian Delegation, said in part during the general debate on January 29:

I suggest, Mr. President, for consideration by the Assembly that certain ideas might be worthy of inclusion in any resolution which we may be discussing. I think that the two parties concerned, Egypt and Israel, should be called upon by this Assembly to observe all the provisions of the 1949 Armistice Agreement and to refrain from all acts of hostility, including the exercise by either party of any claim to belligerent rights. I think that the Secretary-General might be instructed to make arrangements, after consultation with the parties concerned, for the deployment of the United Nations Emergency Force on both sides of the demarcation line and in the Gaza strip, in order that this Force, which is our own creation and which is effectively functioning in the area in the interests of peace and security, might assume the supervisory duties of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization; prevent incursions and raids across the demarcation line, and maintain peaceful conditions along the line. I believe that Egypt and Israel, to assist in this essential work of the UNEF, should be requested to remove from, or limit their military forces in, these areas of deployment which would be defined. I think that the United Nations should be associated with steps to replace the present civilian administration of the Gaza strip and to ensure that that area will not in the future be used as a base or as a target for raids or retaliations. I believe that it would be wise to take appropriate steps to determine legal positions in the Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran but that, pending this determination, the parties should be called upon to give assurances that they will not assert or exercise any belligerent rights in these waters or interfere with navigation in them. And then I think that the Secretary-General, on whom we seem to be placing great burdens of responsibility these days, should be authorized to arrange for a unit or units of the United Nations Emergency Force, after the withdrawal of Israeli forces, to be stationed at some point in the Gulf of Tiran to assist in the establishment and maintenance of peaceful conditions in that area. In this connection, Mr. President, may I quote, because I think that this paragraph is important and I agree with it, what Mr. Lodge said yesterday:

We believe that it is essential that units of the United Nations Emergency Force be stationed at the Straits of Tiran in order to achieve there the separation of Egyptian and Israeli land and sea forces. This separation is essential until it is clear that the non-exercise of any claimed belligerent rights has established in practice the peaceful conditions which must govern navigation in waters having such an