

At this afternoon's session of the Security Council the United States and Yugoslavia presented their resolutions,⁵ and the former was given unequivocal support by the United Kingdom, France, China, Cuba, Ecuador and Norway. Austin quoted Truman's statement and most of the other representatives expressed explicit gratification with what the United States had done.

There were reports that Rau would propose a meeting between Stalin and Truman, but he assured the Americans that he would not do so with specific reference to Korea. He began the session with a reference to the effect on Indo-Pakistan relations of the meeting between Liaquat and Nehru this spring but left the council to draw its conclusion.

Rau wished to adjourn the session until to-morrow, as he had received no instructions, but the Americans insisted that the Council must support their action with a decision today. The most they would agree to was a few hours adjournment. (The discussion on this question was, of course, in private). The Americans had every sympathy with the Indians and Egyptians and would very much have liked their affirmative votes, but they considered it more important to have a decision today — especially as there was no certainty of Egyptian and Indian support in the end.

After several postponements, the Council met again after ten o'clock. Fawzi expressed great regret at not being able "for physical and geographical reasons" to vote. The issue was too grave for him to vote without having received his instructions. He formally reserved the right of his Government to communicate its views through the appropriate channel not only on today's resolution but also on Sunday's hinting in not very clear language that they may wish to suggest "additions if not exactly variations". His position on the voting would be that of "non-participation".

Rau then said that India had voted for the resolution of the 25th. That was an important step, but the issues in the present resolution were far more momentous and he could not take the responsibility of voting without instructions. He was deeply apologetic for having held up the Council and not having succeeded in his attempt to communicate with Delhi. India, with the exception of China was closest to the scene of all those in the Council, and his Government must weigh all the consequences. His position likewise was that of "non-participation".

Voting on the resolutions was as follows:

United States resolution: 7 in favour; Yugoslavia against; no abstentions; 2 non-participating.

Yugoslav resolution: One in favour; 7 against; no abstentions; 2 non-participating.

As the meeting was on the point of adjourning calls came through from Alexandria and Delhi. The Council waited for a few minutes until it was suddenly and without explanation adjourned by the Acting President, Menon of India. The rea-

⁵ Pour la résolution de la Yougoslavie, voir *Conseil de Sécurité, procès-verbaux officiels*, cinquième année, 474^e réunion, document ONU S/1509, p. 7.

For the Yugoslavian resolution, see *Security Council Official Records*, Fifth Year, 474th Meeting, U.N. Document S/1509, p. 7.