

2. Urges the parties to the Armistice Agreements to withdraw all forces behind the Armistice lines, to desist from raids across the Armistice lines into neighbouring territory, and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the Armistice Agreements;

3. Recommends that all members refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities and in general refrain from any acts which would delay or prevent the implementation of this resolution;

4. Urges that upon the cease-fire being effective steps be taken to re-open the Suez Canal and restore secure freedom of navigation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to observe and promptly report on the compliance with this resolution, to the Security Council and the General Assembly, for such further action as they may deem appropriate in accordance with the Charter;

6. Decides to remain in emergency session pending compliance with this resolution."

This was adopted by a vote of 64 in favour, 5 opposed (Australia, France, Israel, New Zealand, United Kingdom), with 6 abstentions (Belgium, Canada, Laos, Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa). Despite the provisions for a cease-fire and withdrawal, which admittedly were of first importance and urgency, Canada abstained because the resolution did not provide for any steps to be taken by the United Nations for making progress toward a peace settlement or for any improvement in the situation which had preceded the outbreak of fighting. One Canadian suggestion was that the Secretary-General should be authorized "to begin to make arrangements with member governments for a United Nations force large enough to keep these borders at peace while a political settlement was being worked out".

The United States Representative then invited the Representative of Canada to "formulate and introduce as part of these proceedings" a concrete proposal concerning an international force. From the Canadian point of view this was essential to the effort to secure a cease-fire and withdrawal. A majority of the Assembly seemed to accept that the two measures were interdependent. This was certainly the view of the powers involved in the hostilities. The Canadian resolution asking the Secretary-General to submit a plan for the establishment of an international force was adopted on November 4 by a vote of 57 in favour, 0 against, with 19 abstentions. Subsequent resolutions, adopted on November 5 and 7 provided for the creation of a United Nations Command and the organization of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). Egypt formally accepted the November 5 resolution establishing the Command, and thereby agreed in principle to the presence of the UNEF on Egyptian territory. Concurrently, the Assembly adopted new resolutions concerning cease-fire and withdrawal. The cease-fire became effective on November 7 and by November 8 withdrawal had been accepted in principle by the three governments concerned, but its implementation was related by all three to the presence and functioning in Egypt of UNEF.

In his second report on the plans for UNEF, the Secretary-General analyzed questions relating to the size, organization and functions of UNEF. He also suggested that the finances, composition and function of the force