

within twelve hours, and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for withdrawal of all forces behind the armistice lines. Again on November 7 the same 19 delegations put forward a draft resolution which affirmed the determination of the General Assembly to implement its previous resolutions, called for immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Egyptian territory, and urged the Secretary-General to communicate the resolution to the parties and to report within twenty-four hours to the Assembly. Both resolutions were adopted. The Canadian Delegation voted in favour in each case. On the first, for which 59 delegations voted, Australia, France, Israel, New Zealand and the United Kingdom were opposed. On the second, four of these delegations abstained while Israel voted against it.

The two new proposals by the Soviet Union were both outside the General Assembly. One was in the Security Council. A meeting was called on November 5 at the request of the U.S.S.R., which invited the Council to consider a proposal that, in accordance with Article 42 of the United Nations Charter,⁽¹⁾ all member states, "and especially the United States and the Soviet Union", should give military and other assistance to Egypt, unless military action by France, the United Kingdom, and Israel ceased within twelve hours. Inscription of the item was opposed successfully by four representatives, including that of the United States. A parallel suggestion was made by the Soviet Government in a Note to the President of the United States. It was that the United States and the Soviet Union should unite their forces to halt Anglo-French intervention in hostilities in the Middle East. President Eisenhower replied that such a suggestion was "unthinkable".

Concurrently with the first two approaches mentioned, the proposal of an international force was made and carried forward. At the meeting on November 3 (which again ran well into the following morning) the Canadian Delegation put forward a draft resolution which Mr. Pearson introduced with the following explanation:

The immediate purpose of our meeting tonight is to bring about as soon as possible a cease-fire and a withdrawal of forces, in the area which we are considering, from contact and from conflict with each other. Our longer-range purpose, which has already been referred to tonight and which may ultimately, in its implications, be even more important, is to find solutions for the problems which, because we have left them unsolved over the years, have finally exploded into this fighting and conflict.

In regard to this longer-range purpose, important resolutions have been submitted this evening by the United States Delegation. We value this initiative and our Delegation will give the resolutions the examination which their importance deserves and will, I hope, make its own detailed comments concerning them later.

So far as the first and immediate purpose is concerned, a short time ago the Assembly passed, by a very large majority, a resolution which is now a recommendation of the United Nations General Assembly. And so we must ask ourselves how the United Nations can assist in securing compliance with the terms of that resolution from those who are most immediately concerned and whose compliance is essential if that resolution is to be carried out. How can we get from them the support and co-operation which is required, and how can we do this quickly?

The representative of India has just read to us, on behalf of a number of delegations, a very important resolution which deals with this matter. In operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of that resolution, certain specific proposals are made with a view to setting up

⁽¹⁾ This article forms part of Chapter VII, "Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression". The article reads: "Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 [non-military measures] would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such actions may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations."