

necessary support, since most delegations realized that something more than the mere substitution of United Nations action for United States and United Kingdom action in Lebanon and Jordan was required, and that the Secretary-General should be given an opportunity to eliminate some of the underlying causes of tension. For this reason the Delegations of Canada and Norway, later joined as co-sponsors by Colombia, Denmark, Liberia, Panama and Paraguay, developed and presented to the Assembly a draft resolution which it was hoped would win the active co-operation of the Arab states as well as the complementary support — deemed equally necessary — of the great powers. The proposed resolution was intended to provide a reasonable solution to the problem of troop withdrawal and related issues, with the Secretary-General assigned a central role. Possible United Nations assistance regarding collective Arab economic development was also mentioned. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, in his address to the Assembly on the draft resolution, laid particular emphasis on the need for the nations concerned to exercise self-denial and restraint, and, after noting the right of the United States and United Kingdom Governments under international law to respond to the Lebanese and Jordanian appeals for help, described the special factors relevant to the evolving relations between the Arab states, and made it clear that United Nations efforts should be directed towards ensuring that any changes which took place occurred peacefully. He also expressed Canada's hope for a network of interlocking non-aggression pacts in the area, and stated that although the immediate situation with which the United Nations was faced might not require the kind of action for which a United Nations standby peace force might be designed, it might give renewed impetus to the creation of such a force.

No vote was taken on the Canadian-Norwegian draft resolution, since on August 21 all the Arab delegations, after a sudden reconciliation of opinion, presented a new draft resolution. In many particulars, it corresponded closely to the Canadian-Norwegian draft, but, using language drawn from the Charter of the League of Arab States (1945) and the principles adopted at the Asian-African Conference of 1955, at Bandung, it reaffirmed the obligations of the Arab states to "respect the systems of government established in the other member States", and called on all members of the United Nations to act "in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity . . . (and) of strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs . . .". The draft resolution went on to request the Secretary-General

"to make forthwith . . . such practical arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan in the present circumstances, and thereby facilitate the early withdrawal of the foreign troops from the two countries",

invited him to continue his studies . . . with a view to possible assistance regarding an Arab development institution" and asked him to report to the Assembly by September 30. The resolution (1237 (ES-III)) was adopted immediately and unanimously, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs summed up a widely held view in describing this outcome of the session as "eminently satisfactory".*

*A fuller account of the proceedings of the emergency special session may be found in *External Affairs*, September 1958 (pp. 207-215).