

a United Nations force to its territory does not imply the necessity of consent to the admission of, or the right to reject, separate units or elements of that force. That is a stand, Mr. Speaker, which the Canadian representative on the Advisory Committee has taken. I have already made it clear to the other members of the Committee and to the Secretary-General, and the Secretary-General has agreed to this statement. I said at the second meeting of the Committee--

I was referring to the government of Egypt.

If their position is that they at any time could decide that the United Nations force had finished its work and should leave, that, I think, would be quite intolerable; and there is also an interpretation of the United Nations resolution which says that the force must be sent to Egypt only with the consent of the Egyptian government which means that the Egyptian government would exercise a veto over every contingent in that force. That, I think, would be equally intolerable, because what kind of a United Nations force would you have? What principle would you be acting on in the United Nations if that country--

I was referring to Egypt.

which the United Nations was trying to assist in organizing and sending forward this force should decide who would take part in it? That is something, of course, that has to be worked out between the Assembly and yourself--

I was referring to the chairman of the Committee.

--as the representative of the Assembly, and the Egyptian government, but to admit for a minute that the Egyptian government will decide that a force from country A is admissible and a force from country B is not is something, of course, that I could not accept.

We have made that stand clear at other meetings of the Committee of seven. That, Mr. Speaker, brings me to the negotiations undertaken by the Secretary-General in regard to the composition of the force and particularly in regard to Canadian participation in it.

The Canadian Contribution

The first resolution dealing with this force was passed in the United Nations assembly on November 4. We had already said by the time that resolution was passed--and by "we" I mean the government in Ottawa--that we were in favour of it and that we would recommend a contribution to it. The day after the resolution was passed I met the Secretary-General as the sponsor of the resolutions and discussed with him the question of putting some United Nations troops into the area at once. He considered it to be a matter of the most immediate urgency. So I said I was authorized to state that the Canadian government was willing