

question, but recognizing also that the General Assembly had no power of enforcement under the Charter, the members of the United Nations sought a means of using the power which the Assembly already possessed -- the power of recommendation based on persuasion and moral force and not on command -- should the Security Council be rendered impotent by the veto. Out of this examination emerged the resolution which is known as the Uniting for Peace Resolution and which was designed to allow the General Assembly to be used for security purposes on those occasions when the Security Council failed to discharge its primary functions. Under the provisions of this Resolution, an emergency session of the Assembly can be called on short notice for the purpose of discussing any situation arising out of a breach of the peace or an act of aggression and for the purpose of making recommendations in that connection if the Security Council has failed to reach agreement.

It was the Uniting for Peace Resolution which provided the basis for Assembly action two years ago when hostilities broke out in the Middle East. On that occasion, it was the Assembly which was able to obtain a cessation of hostilities and, in achieving this objective, it was the Assembly which created and was able to secure acceptance of a United Nations Emergency Force. All will agree that UNEF has made a valuable contribution to the preservation of peace in the Palestine area.

More recently, we have had further examples of a successful intervention under United Nations auspices to preserve the peace, this time in a heartening example of the Security Council functioning as I believe it was intended to function: I am referring, of course, to the Council's decision in June 1958 to send an observation group (UNOGIL) to Lebanon with a view to ensuring that there was no illegal infiltration of personnel or arms across the Lebanese borders. UNOGIL wound up its activities some five months later having made a steady contribution towards tranquility of the area throughout the critical events of last summer. That same crisis brought in its train a further example of United Nations peace-keeping activity in the form of the United Nations "representative", now stationed in Amman and shortly to have counterparts in Damascus and Beirut.

The catalogue of activities which I have been describing provides, I think, an excellent illustration of the varied means which the United Nations is coming to have at its disposal for the preservation of the peace and settlement of disputes between states, ranging all the way from armed forces in the field under the United Nations flag to the more token presence of a United Nations representative. It is probable that the Security Council and, in the event of its