

That is a paragraph from the resolution. How will the President of the United States determine this necessity? What measures will he put into operation after the determination is made, and how will he do it? Well, the President has already made himself perfectly clear on this point, and I commend his statement to hon. members opposite. Here is his statement to Congress when he submitted his resolution:

These measures would have to be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States, including the Charter of the United Nations and with any action or recommendations of the United Nations. They would also, if armed attack occurred, be subject to the overriding authority of the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the Charter.

To say that that doctrine, as stated by the President and accepted by Congress, would justify unilateral action by the United States in the Middle East ... is not a correct interpretation of the United States doctrine. It may have its weaknesses, but that is certainly not one of them. That is one charge, that we have abandoned our earlier position because of an alleged new United States doctrine. This criticism is of course linked with the more general allegation ... that at the United Nations and elsewhere we have been the chore boy, the satellite, the follower or whatever you wish to call it, of the United States. Well, the record can speak for itself and it is far more impressive as evidence than any gibes can be ...

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would just like to say that since last October we have done what we could to secure a peaceful, honourable settlement of immediate issues which would pave the way for the solution of the political problems between Israel and her neighbours -- a solution which is essential if further conflict is to be avoided, and which seems so terribly difficult to achieve, unless, of course, one has no direct contact with the problems themselves. At the present moment, as I see it, the essential thing is that both Israel and Egypt should exercise restraint and moderation, and that Egypt should co-operate and not obstruct the United Nations in its efforts to secure and supervise peace and order in the Gaza strip. That is the immediate point of crisis.

Therefore, the Government of Egypt is, I think, in honour bound to co-operate ... with the United Nations in this task. It is to its own interest to do that ... to co-operate with the United Nations in this task. That co-operation is essential because the United Nations is operating in a territory in Gaza which legally is under the administration of the Government of Egypt ...

If the Government of Egypt does not so co-operate, then it may prevent the United Nations not only from taking on new responsibilities for peace and security but from discharging those which the United Nations has already taken on in respect of