

statement on the complaint the United Kingdom Representative on the Council made it clear that United Kingdom forces would remain only until the Security Council had itself taken the measures necessary to maintain peace and security in the area. The Canadian Representative made no statement, but the Prime Minister indicated in the House of Commons that afternoon that Canada appreciated the United Kingdom had no alternative but to act as it had done, and that Canada would support "any resolution which would meet those United Nations aspects which . . . have been an important element in the United Kingdom decision to intervene . . .".

Debate continued on July 18 in the Council but there was no agreement on any of the three draft resolutions which had been submitted to it: a United States draft resolution inviting UNOGIL to continue to develop its activities and calling for consultations with member states regarding additional United Nations measures for Lebanon, "including the contribution and use of contingents" — vetoed by the Soviet Union, with 9 votes in favour and 1 abstention (Sweden); a U.S.S.R. draft resolution calling upon the United States and United Kingdom to "cease armed intervention in the domestic affairs of the Arab states" and withdraw their troops immediately — rejected by 8 votes against to 1 in favour (the U.S.S.R.), with 2 abstentions (Japan and Sweden); and a Swedish draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General to suspend the activities of UNOGIL — rejected by 9 votes against to 2 in favour (Sweden and U.S.S.R.). On July 21 and 22, the Council held further discussions on a Japanese draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General to make immediate arrangements for Lebanon which would be additional to those envisaged by the June 11 Council resolution and which would "serve to ensure Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence so as to make possible the withdrawal of United States forces". Canada considered this compromise a positive and constructive approach in the circumstances, and the draft resolution also won support from all other members of the Council save the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Representative voted against it on the ground that the resolution did not specifically provide for the withdrawal of foreign forces.

Proposal for Heads of Government Meeting

Meanwhile, on July 19, Premier Khrushchev had proposed the convening of a conference of the heads of government of the U.S.S.R., the United States, the United Kingdom, France and India, with the participation of the United Nations Secretary-General, which should "work out concrete recommendations for the cessation of the military conflict in the Near and Middle East and submit them to the Security Council".* The Canadian Prime Minister said to the House of Commons on July 21 that "much of the language in which the Soviet invitation is couched is so provocative in tone that it tends to add yet another complicating factor at an already very serious moment in world affairs . . .". He added, however, "I still believe that no nation should or dare shut the door on any matter that offers the prospect of any solution or even a diminution of international tensions", and went on to say that "in view of the recent developments in the Middle East I believe that the problems of that region should be discussed at the highest level, and that such talks should be held as soon as possible because of the present perilous situation . . . Over the weekend I personally addressed

*The text of this and subsequent Soviet Communications on the proposed conference during the period July 19—August 5, as well as the texts of the replies of the United Kingdom, French and United States Governments and of the Secretary-General, may be found in documents S/4059, S/4062, S/4064, S/4067, S/4071, S/4074, S/4075, and S/4079.