

(6) in case of disputes, unresolved affairs between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government should be settled by arbitration with suitable terms of reference and suitable provisions for the payment of sums found to be due."

It was intended that direct talks among the parties should be resumed later under the aegis of the Secretary-General, with a view to reaching agreement on implementation of these requirements.

The Security Council then turned its attention to Israel's relations with Jordan and Egypt as reported above. When Israel launched its attack against Egypt on October 29 the United States asked the Security Council to consider "steps for the immediate cessation of the military action of Israel in Egypt". On October 30, shortly before the Council met, the Governments of France and the United Kingdom delivered to the diplomatic representatives of Egypt and Israel written communications in which Egypt and Israel were requested to stop all warlike actions forthwith and to withdraw their forces ten miles east and west of the Suez Canal. In addition, Egypt was asked "in order to guarantee freedom of transit through the Canal by the ships of all nations, and in order to separate the belligerents, to accept the temporary occupation by Anglo-French forces of key positions at Port Said, Ismailia and Suez". Failing agreement within twelve hours to agree with these requests, Anglo-French force would intervene.

At the Security Council meeting the United States Representative introduced a draft resolution which called on Israel to withdraw its armed forces behind the armistice demarcation line and upon all members "to refrain from the use of force or the threat of force in the area in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, to assist the United Nations in ensuring the integrity of the Armistice Agreements, and to refrain from giving assistance to Israel until it had complied with the resolution". France and the United Kingdom opposed the draft resolution, which was rejected along with attempts by the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to secure alternative resolutions.

On October 31 the Yugoslav Representative proposed that an emergency special session of the General Assembly be called, since lack of unanimity among the Council's permanent members prevented that body from acting. The proposal carried with the support of seven members and there was thus invoked for the first time the General Assembly's 1950 "Uniting for Peace" resolution.

By the time the General Assembly met late in the afternoon on November 1 Israel had accepted the Anglo-French proposals of October 30 on condition that Egypt also agreed, but Egypt had rejected Anglo-French intervention. Consequently United Kingdom and French aircraft began to bomb airfields and other military targets in Egypt.

The United States introduced a draft resolution which contained the following operative paragraph:

"The General Assembly . . .

1. Urges as a matter of priority that all parties now involved in hostilities in the area agree to an immediate cease-fire and as part thereof halt the movement of military forces and arms into the area;