

evolve a formula which would at least meet the parties half way and which would enable the Committee and subsequently the General Assembly to accord the proposal the widest possible support. But we and others have been searching for a formula—a draft resolution, in other words—which would bring the requirements of the situation into proper perspective and at the same time allow the parties sufficient scope to protect their respective interests . . .

In accordance with Assembly procedure, the amendments to the seventeen-power resolution were voted on first by the Committee and were adopted by a vote of thirty-seven in favour, thirty-six against with seven abstentions. France did not participate in the vote and South Africa was absent. Those voting against the amendments included the Soviet Bloc, and most of the Arab and Asian countries. When the seventeen-power resolution, as amended, was put to a vote, the Liberian representative, who had abstained on the amendments, joined those voting against the resolution. The draft resolution therefore was rejected by a tie vote of thirty-seven to thirty-seven with six abstentions and the Algerian item was passed to the plenary session without any Committee recommendation.

Compromise Resolution

In the three days between the final Committee vote and the consideration of this item in plenary, a series of consultations resulted in the production of a compromise resolution co-sponsored by a group of Asian, European and Latin American countries and Canada. Once an informal agreement had been reached behind the scenes regarding this compromise proposal, the plenary of the General Assembly quickly gave unanimous approval to the following resolution by a vote of eighty in favour, with France not participating in the vote and South Africa absent:

The General Assembly

Having discussed the question of Algeria

Recalling its resolution 1021 (XI) of 15 February 1957

1. *Expresses* again its concern over the situation in Algeria,
2. *Takes note* of the offer of good offices made by His Majesty the King of Morocco and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Tunisia,
3. *Expresses* the wish that in a spirit of effective co-operation, pourparlers will be entered into, and other appropriate means utilized, with a view to a solution, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."