

resolution was withdrawn. The Irish resolution was then adopted (with Canada, Britain and the U.S.A. abstaining) by 33 votes to 27, with 48 delegations abstaining. The Canadian resolution was adopted by a vote of 52 in favour (including Canada, Britain and the U.S.A.), 14 against (mainly the Communist countries and France) and 42 abstentions. A Jamaican resolution, consisting of a recommendation that the Security Council proceed as quickly as possible with the organization of United Nations armed forces under Chapter VII of the Charter, was adopted by the unusual vote of 20 in favour (including the Communist countries and France) and five against, with 80 abstentions (Canada).

After approval of the Irish and Canadian resolutions in Committee on December 14, it was hoped at first that certain non-aligned countries would discontinue their efforts to prevent the resolutions from being voted upon in plenary. On December 16, however, a new element was introduced when the Soviet delegation issued an uncompromising statement which was widely circulated at the United Nations. This statement threatened "serious consequences" if decisions adopted by the Special Political Committee were "imposed" on the General Assembly. The next day France spoke strongly against the Canadian resolution. As a result of these pressures, voting was put off from Saturday evening (December 17) until Monday morning (December 19) and then from the morning until the afternoon. These further delays allowed time for 19 non-aligned countries to prepare and introduce a purely procedural resolution which would refer the Special Political Committee's report (including its three recommended resolutions) to the fifth special session of the General Assembly in April 1967 and meanwhile request the Committee of 33 to continue its work. As a result, an Algerian motion to have the procedural resolution voted on before the Canadian resolution (Ireland having requested that its resolution not be put to a vote) was adopted by a close vote of 49 in favour to 41 against (Canada), with 27 abstentions. The procedural resolution was then adopted by a vote of 56 in favour to 36 against (Canada), with 25 abstentions.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

At the twentieth session consideration of the British proposal for examination of the methods and machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes had been postponed until the twenty-first session. Consequently, the original co-sponsors (including Canada) hoped to table a revised version of the British proposal at the twenty-first session. After consultations late in the session with representatives of the African group, however, it was clear that