

Mr. Pearson: I do not think so. It has been said that the principles and the procedures envisaged in this doctrine are the same as those which prompted Anglo-French intervention in the Suez crisis last October. But I doubt whether that deduction will be borne out by the text of the presidential declaration which contains the following points, and some of these bear on the particular point raised by my friend the Hon. Member for Winnipeg North: (1) any assistance against aggression would be given only at the request of the State attacked; (2) any obligation to give such assistance is restricted to overt aggression by any nation controlled by international communism; (3)—and this is of some importance—any measures taken must be consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and with any action or any recommendations of the United Nations; and I take it that would mean either positive or negative action by the United Nations.

Does that mean that action is taken first and then the United Nations acts afterwards or just what does it mean?

Mr. Pearson: I think I had better stick to the wording of the declaration. You know what happened in the case of Korea, Mr. Speaker. Certain action was taken by one member of the United Nations. But within half an hour or an hour, I forget which—within a very short time—the matter was referred at once to the Security Council and this action was before Security Council for confirmation or otherwise.

Mr. Green: That is only because Russia was absenting herself.

Mr. Pearson: True, confirmation was received only because Russia absented herself from the Security Council. But we now have a procedure which, when action is vetoed in the Security Council, the Assembly can be called together within twenty-four hours and the matter referred to the Assembly, as was done indeed last October.

The fourth point is that the measures to be taken or envisaged would be "subject to the overriding authority of the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the Charter".

Then, Mr. Speaker, I think I should also point out—and this is of some importance—that the declaration does not deal with conflict between non-communist states in the Middle East nor does it deal with communist subversion brought about by non-military means.

Welcome as is this indication of the acceptance by the United States of a direct and immediate responsibility for peace and economic progress in the Middle East, even more welcome to a Canadian would be the full restoration of close and