

men observed had infiltrated from outside*. The Lebanese Government, however, in written comments dated July 8 on the report, expressed the view that the information in the report substantiated the charge that the infiltration of armed men and smuggling of arms was a reality.

Early on the morning of July 14 came a sudden new development — a revolution in Baghdad which resulted in the swift overthrow of the Iraqi government and monarchy. The Lebanese crisis at once took on far wider proportions. Within a few hours the President of Lebanon directed to the United States “an urgent plea”, in President Eisenhower’s words, “that some United States forces be stationed in Lebanon to help maintain security and to evidence the concern of the United States for the integrity and independence of Lebanon”, and next day, July 15, United States marines began to land in Lebanon. The Security Council met on the morning of the landings, in response to an urgent request from the United States Representative, who informed the Council that United States troops had been despatched to Lebanon, as he said, “for the sole purpose of helping the Government of Lebanon, at its request, in its efforts to stabilize the situation brought on by the threats from outside, until such time as the United Nations can take the steps necessary to protect the independence and political integrity of Lebanon”. In the debate which followed on July 15 and 16, firm support was voiced for the position of the United States by the United Kingdom, France, and other members of the Council. The Canadian Representative said that, in the Canadian view, there was no reason why the United States action should not be considered as complementary to the mission which the United Nations had already inaugurated, and added that it was clear that the rights of states and the rights of persons were threatened by the violent disturbances shaking the area; if United States intervention, at the request of the duly established government of Lebanon, could check the disorders and enable the United Nations to help the Lebanese people to find political rather than military solutions to their troubles, it would, he believed, serve the purposes of the United Nations. Opposition to the United States move was expressed by the Soviet Union and also by the United Arab Republic. The Representative of Japan stated that his government had misgivings concerning the circumstances which made the landing of United States forces necessary, and the Swedish Representative expressed the opinion that the proper course might be to suspend UNOGIL’s activities, the conditions of which, he argued, had been substantially altered by the United States action.

On July 16 the Secretary-General communicated to the Security Council a report indicating that on the previous day UNOGIL had completed the task of obtaining full freedom of access to all sections of the Lebanese frontier, and plans for a considerable expansion of UNOGIL’s activities were also outlined.

Then on July 17 came news of the despatch of a force of United Kingdom troops to Jordan, in response to an urgent appeal by King Hussein for military assistance to forestall what he stated was an imminent attempt by the United Arab Republic to create internal disorder and overthrow his regime. On the same day, the Representative of the Jordanian Government submitted an urgent complaint to the Security Council regarding interference by the United Arab Republic in its domestic affairs. In a

*The texts of this and other United Nations documents on UNOGIL during the period June 16 to July 17 were reproduced as appendices in the *Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence* (No. 1) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs of the Canadian House of Commons (issue covering meetings of June 12, July 29 and July 30).