

settlement of all questions outstanding between them) was rejected by a vote of 23 (N.Z.) in favour with 23 against and 5 abstentions. In view of the rejection of this paragraph the *New Zealand* delegation submitted an amendment replacing the rejected text by a modified form of the original, but this proposal (which required a two-thirds majority) was rejected by 27 votes in favour with 17 against and 8 abstentions. Later, however, a *United States* amendment to another section of the text, instructing the Commission to assist the parties concerned to achieve a final settlement of all questions outstanding between them, was adopted by the Committee.

The *United Kingdom* text was later weakened by the rejection of further important paragraphs, but, even in the circumstances, the resolution as a whole received only 25 votes (N.Z.) in favour with 21 against and 9 abstentions.

Following upon the adoption of this resolution, the Committee rejected by 33 votes (N.Z.) to 7 with 8 abstentions, the *Soviet* draft calling for withdrawal of foreign troops. The *Syrian* proposal for the preparation of plans for a cantonal or federal State was rejected by 26 votes (N.Z.) to 14 with 8 abstentions; and a further *Syrian* proposal for a request to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion was also rejected by a vote of 21 in favour 21 (N.Z.) against, with 4 abstentions.

Discussion in Plenary Assembly

It was apparent that the resolution adopted by the First Committee would in its present form have little chance of obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority, since both the Arab States and their sympathizers on the one hand and the Soviet Union and her supporters on the other would vote against it, although for opposite reasons. Accordingly the *New Zealand* delegation joined with the delegations of *Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, and France* in proposing certain amendments which would remove some of the features objected to by those who opposed the resolution in Committee. These consisted mainly in the deletion of references to the 29 November resolution and the Mediator's report, which in any case were unnecessary. Many delegations in the Assembly called for the adoption of the resolution as the very least the Assembly could do in the circumstances. For *New Zealand*, Mr Fraser appealed to the Assembly to take the action now contemplated, stating that he earnestly hoped that the resolution would be adopted with as great a majority as possible, thus adding moral force to the decision. He stressed that the sponsors of the amendments to the resolution had no intention of weakening in any way the Assembly resolution of 29