

atives are in fact duly elected by the Korean people and not mere appointees by military authorities in Korea, there be forthwith established a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, to be present in Korea, with right to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea".

CANNOT ACT IN S. KOREA ONLY

The view of the Canadian Delegation is that this resolution must be considered along with the one I have just discussed, and that it does not empower the Commission to hold elections in south Korea only, even for consultative purposes. A study of the discussions in Committee I, leading up to the passage of this resolution, fortifies our conclusions in this regard. The resolution in question was an amendment to a Soviet resolution designed to ensure that elected representatives from north and south Korea should appear before the General Assembly itself for consultation. Instead, the resolution we are now discussing was passed, providing for the election of such representative from north and south Korea, for consultation with the Commission in Korea itself.

In the debate on this matter, at the Assembly, the delegate from China made the position clear. He emphasized that those from Korea who attended the Assembly (and this would, of course, apply to the Commission as well) "should be really representative of the whole people, for the Committee would not want to have conflicting or sectional views presented". At the same meeting of the First Committee of the Assembly, he added (A/C.1/SR. 89, 29 October, Page 8) representatives should come from the whole of the country and not only from the north or the south. There was the question as to whether representatives of the whole could be elected with the present division in the country, but he thought that could be done with the assistance of the Commission". Furthermore, at the 91st meeting of the same Committee, on October 30th, Dr. Koo stated that his delegation "wanted representatives of the Korean people as a whole, not from northern and southern Korea".

The Canadian Delegate on the First Committee took the same view and voted for the U.S. resolutions in the belief that they embodied that view. The Canadian member of the Korean Commission has also consistently supported this interpretation of the Assembly's resolutions and contended that the Commission's powers and duties were limited accordingly.

It has been said that the discussion in the General Assembly made it clear that the Commission was not likely to be permitted to operate in north Korea. If that is true, then I suggest that it is unfortunate, to say the least, that members who held this view did not seek to amend the resolutions that are introduced in order to provide against this contingency, which they expected to develop.

OBSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE OF U. S. S. R.

We feel, in short, that the Commission is not now in a position to carry out its mandate in Korea. For that discouraging situation, the responsibility must rest squarely on the USSR which by its non-co-operative and obstructive attitude has prevented, not accidentally but with calculation, the facilitation and observation by the United Nations of elections for the whole of Korea and for the purpose of setting up a National Democratic Government chosen by the people of Korea themselves. The ones who will, of course, suffer most from this policy of the USSR are those who least deserve it, the Korean people. I hope that nothing I have said will be interpreted as suggesting that my Government is not anxious to see a free, United and Democratic Korea brought into being at the earliest possible date. My Government strongly supports that objective and feels that the policy of the USSR in preventing its realization is to be condemned.

We do feel, however, that it would be unwise to seek to associate the UN with an effort to achieve this desirable objective, by asking its Commission in Korea to do things that it has not, under its terms of reference, the power to do.

That, Mr. Chairman, is all I have to say at this time on this one subject, namely the legal powers of the Commission under the Assembly resolutions setting it up. Our position is that the Commission is not authorized under those resolutions to act in or for south Korea alone.

OTHER DELEGATES' VIEWS

In continued discussion, delegates generally supported the United States resolution. Several delegates, without offering formal amendments, made suggestions for the amplification and clarification of the American proposal.

William D. Forsyth (Australia) said his delegation favoured holding elections in south Korea for consultative purposes only. Australia, Mr. Forsyth said, opposed the idea of holding elections for a National Assembly in south Korea alone as abortive and tending to aggravate and perpetuate the division between north and South Korea.

It might provoke similar elections in north Korea and thus lead to disunity rather than unity. The Assembly had never contemplated holding elections in only one part of Korea and Mr. Forsyth did not think the Commission or the Interim Committee should enter on that course of action.

But elections in south Korea for consultative purposes only, Mr. Forsyth felt, were quite within the competence of the Commission.

Dr. Jessup (United States) in a further statement, reiterated the belief of the U.S. delegation that the U.S. resolution was in accordance with the General Assembly resolu-

tion. The interpretation of the Assembly advanced by the U.S., Dr. Jessup held, was "spund and correct".

The General Assembly resolution, Dr. Jessup continued, made a clear distinction between a National Assembly and the establishment of a National Assembly in Korea. The U.S. had always understood the Assembly resolution to mean that it was for the elected representatives of Korea themselves; in consultation with the Committee, to consider the establishment of a National Government and proceed to its creation. The National Assembly set up would not be a "closed body" barring representatives of those elements which would not be represented at the beginning. Safeguards to ensure this were inherent in the procedure of elections and of the establishment of the Government itself. The National Assembly would not be "the complete and definitive form of National Government of Korea". This form of Government would be determined by the people of Korea themselves. The Korean representatives would be encouraged to consult with the Korean Commission as to further steps to attain full independence. They would be free to consult with other Koreans in other parts of the country. At this stage, the Korean people might be able to secure the full cooperation of all the people of Korea as a whole.

SECURITY COUNCIL

U.S. PROPOSAL ON PALESTINE: The report of the Commission on Palestine, requesting armed assistance (C.W.B. February 20, P. 12) came before the U.N. Security Council February 24. Warren B. Austin (United States) submitted a draft resolution --

To establish a Committee of the Security Council comprising the five permanent members of the Council (United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France, China) whose functions will be:

- (A) to inform the Security Council regarding the situation with respect to Palestine and to make recommendations to it regarding the guidance and instructions which the Council might usefully give to the Palestine Commission.
- (B) To consider whether the situation with respect to Palestine constitutes a threat to International Peace and Security, and to report its conclusions as a matter of urgency to the Council, together with any recommendations for action by the Security Council which it considers appropriate.
- (C) To consult with the Palestine Commission, the mandatory power, and representatives of the principal communities of Palestine.

The draft resolution further appeals to all Governments and peoples, particularly in and around Palestine, to take all possible action to prevent or reduce such disorders as are now occurring in Palestine.

Arthur Creech Jones, British Colonial Secretary, said withdrawal of British forces and stores from Palestine was already well under way and should be concluded by August 1. The British Administration in Palestine was taking all practical steps to terminate its control by May 15.

GEN. McNAUGHTON OPENS SITTING

Opening the sitting, Gen. McNaughton (Canada) president of the Council, expressed the earnest hope that every member of the Council "as well as those who may be called upon to assist us in the consideration of these matters, will bear in mind the grave responsibility which we must discharge, not only in regard to the safety and well-being of multitudes of men, women and children in Palestine, but also our grave responsibility to the United Nations."

Gen. McNaughton continued: We have been given the task of dealing with a situation which has been a difficult and serious one for years and has now deteriorated to a point which arouses the most anxious fears. No solution to the problem involved in this situation has been put forward which meets the wishes or the objectives of all those concerned, nevertheless, a recommendation concerning it has been made by the Assembly of the United Nations. That recommendation is made to the governments of all the member states. It also submits certain aspects of the problem to the Security Council.

APPEAL TO REASON

The problem of Palestine, which is before us and before the nations of the world, is how to bring peace to that Holy Land, which is now torn and terrified by strife; how to reconcile the anxieties of those who are now its inhabitants with the aspirations of those who feel its claims. The consideration of this problem provokes deep and conflicting emotions; strong and conflicting ideals, passionate and conflicting loyalties.

The Council will, I know, agree that in our own consideration of the question we should strive to free ourselves of every feeling except the determination to be constructive, unprejudiced and realistic; and to avoid saying or doing anything which will aggravate the situation or incite to violence those whom it is our earnest desire to help.

We ourselves have the right to urge, indeed to insist that nothing should be done in Palestine, itself, or in other countries whose feelings are deeply engaged in this matter, which will complicate or embitter a situation already tense and explosive.

Those who ignore this advice and act against it, are not merely reducing the chances of peace in Palestine. They are trifling with the far wider issue of peace in the world and are prejudicing the whole future of the United Nations as an organization capable of maintaining security by collective action.