External Affairs Supplementary Paper

unification of Korea were

be supervised by an inter-

called also for an international commission to super-vise the elections. This recognition of the principle of international supervision was welcome, but No. 54/38/UN9/15 THE KOREAN QUESTION

Text of a statement on December 3, 1954, by Mr. David M. Johnson, Canadian Representative in the First Committee of the minth cossion of the United Nationa Committee at the ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, on agenda item 17(a) -Report of the United Nations Commission for the United Science Percentilitation of Konon Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

Note: The text of a resolution adopted by the Committee and the results of the voting are included at the end of the statement.

oldsigesos and acceptable By resolution No. 711 of August 28 last year, the General Assembly recommended that those member states which would participate in the Political Conference on behalf of the United Nations should report back when agreement was reached or as appropriate. back when agreement was reached or as appropriate. It is therefore appropriate that the Korean problem should again be under consideration here, though we have regretfully to report that no agreement was reached at Geneva on the Korean question. This problem remains a United Nations problem, and the concern of my Govern-a United Nations that of a responsible member of the United Nations. Insofar as the United Nations has been seized Nations. Insofar as the United Nations has been seized of the Korean problem so has Canada.

of the Korean problem bound of the United Nations decided that Thus, when the United Nations decided that armed aggression should be repelled by collective armed aggression should be repelled by collective fight and some to die. When the United Nations undertook fight and some to die. When the United Nations undertook fight and some to die and rehabilitation of a Korea a programme for relief and rehabilitation of a Korea devastated by the conflict foisted on it, Canada devastated by the conflict foisted on it, Canada seemed in cash and kind. When the Geneva Conference seemed to provide an opportunity to convert the Armistice responded in cash and kind. When the Geneva Conference seemed to provide an opportunity to convert the Armistice Agreement into a lasting peace settlement which would ensure a free, united and democratic Korea in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations, Canada accepted an invitation to participate.

At Geneva the other side confronted us with a

plan for the unification of Korea which, if we had accepted it would have required us to repudiate the accepted of the United Nations and to orclude the accepted it would have required us to repudiate the objectives of the United Nations and to exclude this organization from any part in the substance and super-organization of the settlement. Their unification plan was vision of the settlement. Their unification plan was based on elections to be conducted throughout the peripsula by an all-Korean commission on which the based on elections to be conducted infoughout the peninsula by an all-Korean commission on which the aggressor and the victim of aggression were to have equal aggressor and despite the very unequal numbers of aggressor and the victim of aggression were to have equal representation despite the very unequal numbers of people involved on both sides. It was all too clear that the purpose of this commission was not to assist the that the purpose of Korea to express their free will that the purpose of this commission was not to assist the people of the whole of Korea to express their free will but to provide the North Koreans, after their failure to win control by force of arms, with another means for implementing their programme. The representatives for implementing their programme and the Societ Union of North Korea, Communist China and the Societ Union