

When the problem of Korean representation in the discussions had been resolved in this way, the United States reintroduced its original resolution, revised to conform with the procedural decision which had established the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. This revised resolution embodied Indian and Chinese suggestions which called for the Korean general elections to be held on a national, and not a zonal basis, under the control of the United Nations Commission. It was further proposed that, with the establishment of a Korean National Assembly and of a Korean National Government, the Government of Korea should then constitute its own security forces and should arrange for the withdrawal of all occupation troops in consultation with the United Nations Commission. This amendment was designed to make possible the participation of China in the eventual establishment of Korea's independence. The United States also accepted a Philippine amendment which forbade foreign interference in Korea, except at the request of the United Nations.

The United States proposed that Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines, Syria, and the Ukraine should be represented on the Temporary Commission. These States, with the exception of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, agreed to serve. The Ukraine refused to participate in the work of the Commission.

The United States resolution, as amended, was adopted in Committee by 46 votes to 0 with 4 abstentions, the latter including the Scandinavian countries. Canada voted for the resolution and the U.S.S.R., Poland, Yugoslavia, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, and Czechoslovakia did not participate in the voting.

The two resolutions setting up the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and outlining the plans for Korean independence under the guidance of this Commission were adopted in plenary session by 43 to 0 with 6 Members abstaining. The abstentions included the Scandinavian States and some Arab States. Canada voted in the affirmative, and those States which had not participated in the voting in the First Committee again took no part in the proceedings. The Soviet Union then reintroduced its original resolution, calling for the evacuation of all occupation troops from Korea by January 1, 1948. This resolution was rejected.

The Canadian Attitude

The Canadian representative, in a statement in the First Committee on October 30, said that the failure of bilateral negotiations over the independence of Korea had resulted in this question being placed on the agenda of the General Assembly. He noted the United States and Soviet agreement over the fact that the present occupation forces in Korea must be withdrawn, as well as the important differences over the methods of procedure to be adopted to give effect to this withdrawal. The Canadian representative summed up the Canadian attitude to the United States proposal in the following words:

"The Canadian delegation will support the approach of the United States rather than the proposal of the Soviet Union. It seems to our delegation that a premature withdrawal of occupation forces, which were originally put in that country to enable the Korean people to achieve the degree of unity of purpose and stability necessary to the establishment of a national and independent government, would serve only to precipitate chaos and disunity, especially in view of the political and economic division which has been imposed upon the country during the occupation. Moreover, the reference to 'foreign' interference