

- on a means of resisting a breach of the peace or an act of aggression;
- (b) establishment of a Peace Observation Commission of fourteen states, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, to observe and report on the situation in areas of international tension;
 - (c) a recommendation that each member state maintain elements within its armed forces for prompt use as United Nations units;
 - (d) the establishment of a Collective Measures Committee of fourteen members to study methods which might be used to strengthen the collective security machinery of the United Nations;
 - (e) a call for intensified respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for increased efforts to achieve conditions of economic stability and social progress.

Each one of the five elements of the "Uniting for Peace" resolution was subjected to detailed scrutiny and each in its final form incorporated certain amendments which had been put forward in the debate and to which the sponsoring states agreed. A brief record follows of the most important features of the discussion of each of the main provisions.

The proposal that the Assembly should be empowered to meet in emergency special session on twenty-four hours notice met with general acceptance. It was challenged by the Soviet Representative, who took the view that a period of two weeks (he later amended this to ten days) would be more reasonable. But the majority agreed with Mr. Pearson,¹ the Canadian Representative, when he said that Korea had "shown us what an aggressor can do in two weeks by exploiting the initial momentum that an aggressor always has over his victim" and when he added that "in any event a special emergency session . . . would not be summoned until the Security Council had itself attempted and failed to deal with the aggression". Two points in this section of the resolution deserve particular attention. First, it is provided that a vote of any seven members in the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations would be required for the summoning of an emergency session. Secondly, with regard to the powers of the Assembly under the resolution, it is stipulated that the actual use of United Nations armed force may not be the subject of a recommendation unless there exists either a breach of the peace or an act of aggression. (A threat to the peace may be *discussed* but may not be the subject of a recommendation involving military measures.)

On Part B of the resolution establishing the Peace Observation Commission, the Assembly came closest to unanimous agreement.² Indeed, so general was support for the Commission ("the eyes and ears of the United Nations", as the United States Representative called it) that even the Soviet bloc voted for its establishment, and the U.S.S.R. indicated its desire to be included with the other four

¹See Appendix 9, p. 169, for further excerpts from the Canadian statement.

²The following fourteen member states were appointed to membership in the Peace Observation Commission: China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay.