

that the sub-committee consider the various proposals which had been submitted to it as well as the various views which had been expressed during the debate, and that it submit a progress report by August 1, 1957.

Korea

In the interval between the tenth and eleventh sessions of the General Assembly, a proposal was put forward in April 1956 by the Government of the People's Republic of China in Peking that a new political conference be held to discuss the withdrawal of foreign forces from, and the peaceful reunification of, Korea. The 16 powers¹ concerned on the United Nations Command side decided not to accept the Chinese proposal in the absence of any change in the communist attitude which might suggest that the proposed meeting would be successful. About the same time, on the initiative of the United Nations Command, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission's inspection teams ceased to function outside the demilitarized zone which divides North from South Korea.

At the eleventh session of the General Assembly, two resolutions were introduced. The first, in connection with the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), dealt with the problem of reunifying the divided nation. The second resolution concerned the report of the Government of India on the former prisoners of war who did not elect for repatriation; it was sponsored by Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela, and expressed gratitude to the Governments of India, Argentina and Brazil "for their valuable co-operation in the settlement of the problem of ex-prisoners of the Korean War". It was adopted by the General Assembly in plenary session by a vote of 60 in favour, 0 against, with 10 abstentions (Soviet bloc and India). The main debate was confined to the first resolution. After noting the report of UNCURK, recalling the resolutions of the eighth² and ninth³ sessions on the Korean question, and noting that the 1952 Armistice Agreement remained in effect, it reaffirmed that United Nations objectives were to bring about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area; urged that continuing efforts be made to achieve these objectives in accordance with the principles enunciated at the Geneva Conference of 1954, and reaffirmed by the General Assembly at its eighth and ninth sessions; called upon UNCURK to continue its work in this direction, and upon all states and authorities to facilitate this work; and finally requested the Secretary-General to place the Korean item on the provisional agenda of the twelfth session. A representative of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) was invited to participate without voting privileges in the discussion of the main resolution by the First (Political and Security) Committee; this invitation to the Republic of Korea was agreed to by a vote of 51 in favour (including Canada), 10 against, with 12 absentions.

¹The 16 powers are:—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States.

²See *Canada and the United Nations 1953-54*, pp. 7-9.

³See *Canada and the United Nations 1954-55*, pp. 11-14.