

MR. PEARSON ON UNITED ACTION FOR PEACE

ference not so long ago when his friends were in the majority.

"But who composes this tyrannical Anglo-American camp that goes around trampling on the rights of the Soviet bloc, and which automatically and on all occasions crushes any move that it makes? Does it include India, Egypt, Ecuador, Burma, Yugoslavia, Syria and all those other Members of the United Nations who bitterly resent the charge that they are in any camp and whose voting record here proves their resentment is justified?

"Mr. Vishinsky, while solicitous about the minority, scorns, in his turn, the rights of the majority; a majority which is presumably always wrong unless it includes five of the sixty Members of the United Nations. He refers to our decisions as rule by arithmetic. In his arithmetic, the minority or small fraction is always right and action against its wishes is *ipso facto* illegal, scandalous and unjustifiable....

"CAMP OF SATELLITES"

"The fact is, as Mr. Vishinsky of course knows, that all this talk about the Anglo-American camp of satellites and its automatic majority is absurd. It is, however, too much to expect that we will not continue to hear a great deal about it at this and other Assemblies, because without it many of Mr. Vishinsky's arguments would be even less impressive than they are.

"May I now say a few words about the resolutions before us. So far as the Chilean draft resolution is concerned, I will at this time say only this: we pay tribute to the high-minded initiative of the Government which sponsored it, and we hope, as the representative of Ecuador hoped, that there is some way by which this draft resolution can be considered in relation to the seven-Power draft resolution. I do not wish at this time to say anything more about the Chilean draft resolution as I shall probably have an opportunity to do so later.

"I should like to say a few words about the draft resolution sponsored by the seven Delegations, of which my Delegation has the honour to be one. This joint draft resolution, as we see it, embodies a plan to strengthen and organize the Assembly for peace. As such, it threatens no one, except he who would commit an aggression or break the peace. Its purpose is solely to help defeat aggression and it has nothing to do with warmongering or incitement to war.

"In one sense, this draft resolution is the product of the aggression committed by North Korean forces last June. That aggression shocked us all not only into a realization of our danger, but also of the inadequacy of our collective security arrangements to meet this danger quickly and effectively. True, the

Security Council did act in June, speedily and effectively, but such action - as has been pointed out by one speaker - was made possible only by the accident of Soviet absence from the Security Council. The reasons given for this absence had, of course, nothing to do with the aggression in Korea, and the validity and sincerity can be judged by the fact that they still existed a month later when the Soviet Union Delegation returned to the Security Council to frustrate its operations during August. The walkout, and the walk back, were both examples of arrogance on the part of a minority which could not have its own way immediately in respect of a matter which it considered to be very important and, indeed, is very important. The action of the Security Council in June also showed how unprepared most Members of this Organization were to implement quickly the recommendations which they accepted. We were frankly not organized for this purpose. We had to improvise. Well, we hope that next time we may not have to improvise.

STRENGTHEN THE ASSEMBLY

"I think that we have learned the lesson of the events of June, and this draft resolution is a demonstration of that fact. We have learned, I hope, that in the face of a dangerous international situation and Security Council which can apparently act in certain types of aggression only in the absence of one of its members, we must strengthen other agencies of the United Nations to preserve the peace. We must especially strengthen the Assembly. This does not mean that we wish to short-circuit the Security Council or destroy the role that it was meant to play under the Charter, as the agency of the United Nations primarily responsible for the maintenance of peace and security. Not at all.

"The General Assembly, in this draft resolution, is only to be used when the Security Council fails to perform, or is prevented from performing, its peace-preserving functions. If the Security Council acts, that will satisfy us, and there is nothing in this draft resolution which interferes in anyway with such action.

"But if it does not act, or if it is unable to act, what then? Are we to sit back and admit the final and complete failure of our peace machinery? That would be an admission of defeat and despair, and we are not willing to make such an admission. One way out of this dilemma, of course, is the building up of regional and limited collective security systems, such as that under the North Atlantic Treaty. These do help to close the gaps in our security system, but they are only partial and limited devices. It is the United Nations itself, our universal organization -- and we must try to keep it that -- which must be strengthened; among other ways, by strengthening the Assembly along the lines of the draft