

the second last paragraph of the draft resolution to seek an answer, will have serious responsibilities indeed. The judgment it will give on the question particularly before it of "additional measures" in respect of the aggression in Korea will depend on the answers to other questions. It will have to take into account the realities of the world situation. It will have to accept the fact that while the resources of the free world, which is the only part of the world willing to support collective action, are growing stronger, they are at the moment limited. It will have to realize also, as I see it, that the free world as a whole is now under a menace far greater than anything offered by the Chinese regime in Peking, a menace which even that regime itself will, we hope, one day come to recognize and to resist, and that our main objective must be to hold ourselves prepared to meet that threat. We have certainly not accepted anything like the prospect of inevitable war with the Soviet Union, and we are still ready to accept genuine conciliation with members of the Soviet Union bloc. We cannot, however, close our eyes to the complicity of the Soviet Union in the aggression action of the North Koreans and the Chinese Communists, their subjugation of neighbouring countries, their world-wide sabotage of peace, and the continuous instigation of a new war by their propaganda machines, disguised these days as propaganda for peace. It is for these reasons, for purely defensive reasons, that I feel we must remain on guard and not allow ourselves to be deliberately distracted into weakening skirmishes or open war with a country with which we have no basic grounds to quarrel.

For this reason I think that the Committee on Collective Measures, if it is set up, should keep before it our major objective of reaching a peaceful settlement with the Chinese on issues which we believe can be settled. While considering how best the United Nations effort can be strengthened in Korea, the Committee should keep always in mind, I think, the larger objectives of a peaceful settlement in the Far East. We, therefore, hope that the Committee proposed in paragraph 8 of the United States draft resolution, far from recommending impetuous moves with unforeseeable consequences, will act with wisdom and restraint, will help to assure and strengthen the authority of the United Nations in carrying out this draft resolution and its other decisions concerning Korea, and also help to prevent ill-advised and rash action.

Finally, this resolution, as I understand it, does not deal with a new and separate aggression requiring new and separate action, but does deal with an old aggression in which the Chinese Communists have been participating. Therefore, it is our view -- and we would welcome confirmation of it -- that this resolution does not give the Unified Command or its commanders in Korea any authority to take action which it and they do not already possess. No new powers are given to anybody, as we understand it, by this resolution, paragraph 5 of which reads:

"The General Assembly affirms the determination of the United Nations to continue its action in Korea to meet the aggression."

The decision of my delegation to vote in favour of this resolution as a whole has only been arrived at after