

have functioned only by agreement between the two Koreas. They had also proposed that international supervision of the elections would be limited to a "Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission" composed of an equal number of non-communist and communist nations, and operating only by unanimous agreement. The Geneva Conference in April-June 1954 came to an end with the two sides disagreeing both on the principle of United Nations authority and on the practical measures which were necessary to ensure free elections.

In the First (Political and Security) Committee at the ninth session, two draft resolutions were submitted. One of these, submitted by the Fifteen, asked the Assembly to approve their report on the Korean Political Conference; reaffirmed United Nations objectives in Korea; expressed the hope that it would soon prove possible to make progress toward these objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to place the item on the agenda of the tenth session. The other draft resolution, submitted by India, was similar except that instead of specifically approving the report of the Fifteen it noted merely that it had been received. The debate in the First Committee began with a long and heated discussion about the question of Korean and Communist Chinese representation. The Representative of Thailand had submitted a draft resolution providing that a representative of the Republic of Korea should be invited to participate in the debate without the right to vote. The Soviet Representative asked similar privileges for the People's Republic of China and North Korea, and the Indian and Syrian Representative proposed that both North and South Korean representatives should be invited. The outcome was that the resolution sponsored by Thailand was adopted by a substantial majority of 43 in favour, 5 against (Soviet bloc) with 10 abstentions. The Canadian Delegation supported the Thai resolution and opposed the others.

Two points of view regarding the prospects for future negotiations on the Korean question were expressed during the debate. The prospects for further progress on the unification question were so obviously inauspicious, so soon after the failure of the Geneva Conference, that the non-communist delegations were prepared to leave the matter in abeyance. The United States Representative said that his Government would not be prepared to undertake new negotiations as long as the communists continued to reject the "two fundamental principles which we consider indispensable", since a new failure would be damaging to United Nations prestige and Korean morale. On the other hand, the Soviet Representative said that he thought the Geneva Conference had done useful "spade work" and submitted a resolution, which he later withdrew, asking the Assembly to "convene a Conference of interested states at an early date".

During the debate, the Canadian Representative reaffirmed the position which Canada, as one of the Fifteen, had taken at the Geneva Conference in April-June 1954. He indicated however that Canada was not irrevocably wedded to the idea that the agency to supervise Korean elections had to be a United Nations agency in the strict sense. It was necessary only that it be genuinely neutral and *acceptable* to the United Nations. He further suggested that "this agency might consist of nations which did not belong to the communist bloc and which did not participate in military operations in Korea". Concerning further negotiations on the Geneva pattern, he said that Canada shared the prevailing doubts about the feasibility of another conference in the immediate future, but did not consider that the door to further negotiations had been closed. He said "... my Delegation does not consider that every effort to achieve peaceful reunification has been exhausted. We ourselves are quite prepared to try again ... If there had been any indication from the communist side that their position had altered sufficiently to make a real nego-