

Assembly, not later than 1 September 1951, on methods, including those in Section C of the present resolution, which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, taking account of collective self-defence and regional arrangements (Articles 51 and 52 of the Charter);

12. *Recommends* to all Member States that they co-operate with the Committee and assist it in the performance of its functions;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to furnish the staff and facilities necessary for the effective accomplishment of the purposes set forth in sections C and D of the present resolution;

14. *The General Assembly*, in adopting the proposals set forth above, is fully conscious that enduring peace will not be secured solely by collective security arrangements against breaches of international peace and acts of aggression, but that a genuine and lasting peace depends also upon the observance of all the Principles and Purposes established in the Charter of the United Nations, upon the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and other principal organs of the United Nations intended to achieve the maintenance of international peace and security, and especially upon respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and on the establishment and maintenance of conditions of economic and social well-being in all countries; and accordingly

15. *Urges* Member States to respect fully, and to intensify, joint action, in co-operation with the United Nations, to develop and stimulate universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to intensify individual and collective efforts to achieve conditions of economic stability and social progress, particularly through the development of underdeveloped countries and areas.

Appendix 9

Excerpt from Canadian Statement,
Political Committee, October 11, 1950:
Uniting for Peace

...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 war mongering 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.

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 because the Security Council 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