

theatre would not be warranted. To meet possible future requirements, Mr. St. Laurent said that steps were being taken to strengthen all three of the Canadian armed services. The Prime Minister concluded by saying:

The Korean situation cannot be viewed in isolation. The attack on the Republic of Korea has increased the cohesion of resistance to aggressive Communism in other parts of the world. The measures which the United States Government have taken and are taking are far-reaching and significant. Here in Canada we also shall press on with measures which will increase the preparedness of this country. We are increasing immediately our defence effort and expenditure. We are also giving consideration to further measures of aid by this country to our North Atlantic partners.

Grave decisions may lie ahead but it is deeply sustaining to know that the well-nigh unanimous weight of Canadian public opinion is behind the Government in its decision that Canada do its share in resisting aggression and restoring peace.

When the need for further air transport was notified to the Canadian Government by the Unified Command, it decided on August 11 to make available to the United Nations, with the co-operation of Canadian Pacific Air Lines, the complete passenger facilities of that line between Vancouver and Tokyo on two flights a week westbound and the equivalent of one flight a week eastbound.*

Toward the end of July the Soviet representative announced that he would return to the Security Council to take his turn as President of that body. Anticipating Soviet interference, the members had to consider whether any further measures relating to the Korean undertaking should be passed before the return of the Soviet representative. Hence, on July 31 the Security Council passed a resolution† requesting the Unified Command to exercise responsibility for determining the requirements for the relief and support of the civilian population of Korea, and requesting the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations to provide such assistance as the Unified Command might request for relief purposes. This was the last constructive measure that the Security Council was able to take before the Soviet representative returned in August to block any further action.

During the last week of July and the first week of August offers of ground forces for service in Korea were made by a number of countries. On July 24 Thailand offered to send a contingent of 4,000 men, and on July 26 Turkey promised a combat force of 4,500 men. On the same date the United Kingdom announced its intention to provide "a self-contained force", while the Australian Government stated that it had decided to send ground troops, the nature and extent of such forces to

*See Appendix 19.

†See Appendix 16.