

immediately cease hostilities and that the United States and other foreign troops in Korea be immediately withdrawn, and that a "parity" commission, elected at a joint meeting of the Assemblies of North and South Korea, organize and conduct elections for a national assembly of all Korea.

These resolutions reflected two irreconcilable approaches to the Korean issue. A somewhat different position was taken by the Indian Representative. While agreeing fundamentally with the objectives and assumption of the eight-power resolution, he nevertheless questioned the wisdom of adopting, at that stage, those provisions which gave a tacit authority for the continuation of United Nations military operations north of the 38th parallel, and pointed out that these paragraphs of the resolution might serve merely to increase the tension already existing in that part of the world. However, he did not submit any specific resolution embodying his views. Instead, with the strong support of Israel and Yugoslavia, he proposed the appointment of a sub-committee to formulate a compromise resolution which might command the largest measure of agreement. Many delegations, while sympathetic to the intention behind the Indian proposal, nevertheless came reluctantly to the conclusion that it was unlikely to produce concrete results. As Mr. Pearson pointed out, the Soviet Delegate had already stated that he saw no possible compromise. Moreover, the need for further United Nations guidance was a matter of urgency and a sub-committee might well result in prolonged delay. When brought to a vote the Indian proposal was defeated by 32 to 24, with 3 abstentions. The Assembly was thus faced with a choice between the only substantive resolutions which had been proposed, and there was no doubt where the will of the majority lay. In the final vote on October 7 the General Assembly adopted the eight-power resolution by 47 to 5, with 7 abstentions, including India.

In implementation of this resolution, the new United Nations Commission was immediately appointed, the members being Australia, Chile, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. Pending its arrival in Korea an Interim Committee composed of representatives of the same nations was established at Lake Success to consult and advise the Unified Command. In view of the difficulties which were anticipated in connection with the re-establishment of civil administration in North Korea before the holding of elections, the first act of the Interim Committee was to approve a resolution advising the Unified Command to assume provisional responsibility for the government and administration of areas north of the 38th parallel which might come under occupation by the United Nations forces, pending further consideration of the problem by UNCURK. The Economic and Social Council was also preparing the way for a comprehensive programme of economic rehabilitation.

Unfortunately, just as the United Nations was beginning to formulate plans for a unified and democratic Korea in accordance with the new resolution, the situation in Korea itself underwent a drastic change and the Korean crisis entered its third phase, that of Chinese Communist intervention.