

withdrawn immediately across the sea, leaving North Korean troops, the troops of the aggressor, in North Korea close to their base of supply and help across a river. I can understand, of course, why those who put forward this resolution might support that course of action.

The Soviet resolution does, of course, make provision for the constitution of a free and united Government in Korea. But, how does it do that? It does it by recommending the establishment of a joint parity commission, as it is called in the resolution, composed of representatives of North Korea and South Korea. Parity is an interesting word in this connection. It probably means, though it seems somewhat vague, that this joint commission should consist of representatives of North and South Korea on a basis of equality, political equality and, indeed, mathematical equality. Political equality in this connection would mean that the defeated aggressor should now, after his defeat - and we hope that defeat is imminent - be placed on exactly the same basis as the attacked victim. Mathematical equality would also mean that 20 million Koreans would have the same representation on this commission as 10 million North Koreans.

It is this joint parity commission which is to organize and conduct the elections in Korea. Under the eight-power draft resolution, these elections are to be held under the auspices of a United Nations commission, and my delegation certainly prefers that latter course. Also pending election of an all-Korean National Assembly, a joint assembly would set up an interim committee to carry out the functions of government. Again, this would be composed of North Koreans and South Koreans, on the assumption, presumably that the North Korean aggressors are now willing to co-operate peacefully with those whom they attacked, it would also be composed on a basis of equality. We would have an interim government, presumably, in Korea, composed of two sections on a basis of equality, a communist section and a non-communist section. We know from experience in other parts of the world what happens when that kind of constitutional set-up is decided upon.

Then, of course, there is to be a United Nations commission set up, the one indispensable condition being the participation of the neighbours of Korea. Presumably that means the U.S.S.R. and China, and, presumably to the authors of this draft resolution, China means the Government in Peking, which immediately establishes a condition which would create difficulties for the majority of the members of this Committee.

On the whole, the view of our delegation in respect of those draft resolutions and for the moment I am saying nothing about the interesting amendment to the eight-power resolution suggested by the representative of India, is that while the U.S.S.R. resolution has some good points, all these good points can be found in the joint resolution of the eight powers. On the other hand, the U.S.S.R. resolution has, as we see it, some very bad points indeed, and for that reason we are unable to support it.

It has been suggested this morning that possibly the authors of these two draft resolutions might get together and try to hammer out a compromise. I have a feeling that "hammer out" probably is the right expression to use in this connection.