

make effective and prompt contributions to the collective effort; (b) in the event that the collective use of force against aggression is decided upon or recommended, a primary objective should be to secure the maximum contribution of effective military forces; (c) collective self-defence and regional arrangements or agencies constitute an important part of collective security, and states should seek to obtain all possible support in and through these bodies and arrangements for collective measures undertaken by the United Nations; and (d) collective economic and financial measures against aggression should include, where appropriate, all practicable assistance to the victim of such aggression and to the co-operating states.

On November 4, 1954, the Assembly adopted a resolution sponsored by 12 of the 14 members¹ of the Committee, which noted with approval the third report of the Committee. The Assembly also directed the Committee "to remain in a position to pursue such further studies as it may deem desirable" and to report to the Security Council and the General Assembly as appropriate. The vote on this resolution was 48 in favour (including Canada), 5 against (Soviet bloc), with 2 abstentions (India and Indonesia).

Korea

It is customary for the General Assembly to consider the problem of Korea each year² under an agenda item entitled "The Korean Question: Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (UNCURK). In fact, however, the Assembly's debates usually have little connection with the report of the Commission itself. These debates traditionally range over the broad political issues involved in the unification of Korea, a field in which UNCURK is unable to function effectively.

In the interval between the eighth and ninth sessions of the General Assembly, the Korean Political Conference mentioned in paragraph 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement was held in Geneva from April 26 to June 15, 1954³. Fifteen member states which had contributed forces to the United Nations military action took part in this Geneva Conference on behalf of the United Nations, and subsequently submitted a report to the ninth session. This report stated that the 15 delegations had failed in their attempt at Geneva to achieve agreement on the peaceful unification of Korea on the basis of the following two fundamental principles: (1) The United Nations, under its Charter, is fully and rightly empowered to take collective action to repel aggression, to restore peace and security, and to extend its good offices to seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea; and (2) in order to establish a unified, independent and democratic Korea, genuinely free elections should be held under United Nations supervision for representatives in a National Assembly, in which representation shall be in direct proportion to the indigenous population in all parts of Korea.

The report of the Fifteen went on to relate how the three communist delegations (North Korea, People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union) had rejected these principles. With regard to the first principle, they had argued that the United Nations, through the collective action taken in Korea, had lost its moral and legal authority to deal with the Korean problem. With regard to the second, the communist delegations had made unacceptable proposals for the conduct of elections by an "all Korean Commission" on which North and South Korea would have equal representation and which would

¹The 14 members of the Committee are: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, the Philippines, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The U.S.S.R. was omitted from membership at its own request.

²See *Canada and the United Nations 1953-54*, pp. 7-9.

³*Ibid.*, pp. 10-12.