

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(A Summary of the work of the First Part of the Third Session of the General Assembly)

THE Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which had been meeting at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, since September 21, adjourned on September 12. The Session will be reconvened in New York in April to deal with unfinished business.

At its closing meeting the General Assembly adopted by 48 to 6, with one abstention, a resolution which gave its approval to the establishment of the Republic of Korea after elections supervised by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The Soviet bloc opposed the resolution. Sweden abstained.

The Assembly resolution on Korea provides for the continuation of the Commission on Korea as originally constituted, except that the number of members has been reduced from nine to seven, and Canada and the Ukraine have not been included in the reconstituted Commission. This change was proposed by Canada on the ground that the responsibilities of the Commission had been decreased.

Atomic Plan Approved

The General Assembly adopted a resolution which (1) approves the majority reports of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission; (2) expresses concern at the impasse reached in the work of the Commission; (3) requests the United Kingdom, the United States, France, the U.S.S.R., China and Canada (that is, the powers which sponsored the first Assembly resolution on Atomic energy) to consult together to determine if a basis exists for agreement on international control of atomic energy; and (4) calls upon the Atomic Energy Commission to resume its sessions and to proceed to further study of such of the subjects remaining in its programme of work as it considers to be practicable and useful. The vote was: for, 40; against, 6 (the Soviet bloc); abstentions, 10.

Disarmament Proposals

By 43 to 6, with Yemen abstaining, the General Assembly adopted a Belgian resolution to refer the disarmament question back to the Commission for Conventional Armaments. Under this resolution, the Commission will next year study methods by which the plan for disarmament could be made effective through inspection, verification and control. A Soviet proposal to deal with disarmament by a simple proportional reduction was rejected because it made no adequate provision for inspection and control.

The Balkan Problem

The General Assembly by 47 to 6 (the Soviet bloc) found that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia had continued to give aid and assistance on a large scale to Greek guerillas and had thereby endangered peace. The Assembly further extended the life of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans for another year, and called on Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to cease aiding the Greek guerillas and to co-operate with Greece and UNSCOB in order to settle the Balkan dispute.