

The Soviet Union and other eastern European states which voted against the Committee announced that they would boycott it.

#### Canadian Position

Canada voted for the Resolution setting up the Special Committee for Greece. It was a Canadian proposal which resolved the problem of the composition of the committee. This proposal provided for Great Power membership on the Special Committee and its adoption ruled out the possibility of a committee composed only of representatives of the smaller states. It was the Canadian view that a committee on which the Great Powers were not represented might not enjoy sufficient prestige to enable it to perform its duties adequately in the troubled area of the Balkans. The principle of leaving places for the Soviet Union and Poland in case they changed their policy and decided to participate, was also made possible by the Canadian resolution.

#### KOREA

As the United States and Soviet Union failed during two years of attempts to agree on methods for establishing a Korean Government and ensuring the independence of Korea, the problem of Korea was put on the agenda of the General Assembly. The country had been divided, for occupation purposes, at the 38th parallel, with North Korea occupied by Soviet forces and South Korea occupied by the United States.

The United States proposed in the Assembly that a Temporary Commission on Korea, consisting of nine countries (Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines, Syria and the Ukraine), be set up. The Commission was to go to Korea to supervise the election of representatives of the people to consult with the Commission and to supervise a national election to be held not later than March 31, 1948, for a Korean National Assembly, which would form a Korean National Government. This Government would organize its own military forces and arrange for the withdrawal of all occupation troops in consultation with the Commission.

A Soviet proposal for simultaneous withdrawal of U.S. and Russian troops was rejected. The U.S.S.R. and other eastern European countries announced that they would boycott the Commission and all matters related to it and refused to participate in the voting.

#### Canadian Position

Canada supported the resolution for the setting up of a Commission rather than the Soviet proposal for the simultaneous withdrawal of troops, as it felt that the latter course would serve only to precipitate chaos and disunity if carried out before a national, democratically-elected government was formed.

#### TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

During the 1946 General Assembly, India accused South Africa of discriminatory treatment of Asiatics in general and Indians in particular on the grounds of their race to such an extent that friendly relations between the two countries were impaired. A resolution was adopted which called on India and South Africa to work out a satisfactory solution to their differences in conformity with international obligations and the terms of the Charter, and to report back to the next session of the Assembly. The resolution, however, had no effect.