

of the Armistice Agreement, was sponsored by all those countries (except South Africa) which had given military support to the United Nations in Korea, and became known as the 15-power resolution. It provided *inter alia* that the United Nations side at the proposed conference should consist of all those member states who were contributing armed forces under the Unified Command and who wished to be represented, plus the Republic of Korea. Participating governments would have full freedom of action at the conference. After consultation with the eligible governments, the United States would arrange with the other side for the conference to be held not later than October 28. Member states represented would keep the United Nations informed of conference developments at appropriate times.

The two next draft resolutions were based on the assumption that the first would be passed. One, submitted by Australia and New Zealand, provided for Soviet representation on the condition that the other side desired it; the other, submitted by Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, recommended the inclusion of India without proviso.

The Soviet Delegation tabled a resolution recommending that the conference be composed of certain non-belligerents, some belligerents on the United Nations side and the two (North Korea and Communist China) on the other side.

The 15-power resolution was adopted in committee by a vote of 42 in favour (including Canada) 5 against (the Soviet bloc) and 12 abstentions. The Committee also approved the resolution inviting Soviet participation by a vote of 55 in favour (including Canada) 2 against and 2 abstentions. The Soviet Delegation, though it failed to have removed from the draft the qualification "provided the other side desires it", nevertheless voted in favour.

The draft resolution regarding Indian participation became the most controversial. On August 24, the observer of the Republic of Korea, Dr. Pyun, made an intemperate attack upon India, and said that his Government would find it impossible to collaborate with India on the same side. The next day, Mr. Krishna Menon explained that India was not a candidate for representation but would make up its mind whether participation would be likely to further peace after the General Assembly and the other side had made their decisions. The United States Representative afterwards announced that he would vote against Indian participation for three reasons: first because a conference limited to the belligerents on both sides was most likely to succeed; second, because in view of the South Korean attitude India's participation would jeopardize the success of the conference; and third, because an invitation to India would mean that the claims to attend of such nations as Japan and Nationalist China would be undeniable. The resolution on Indian participation was adopted in committee by a vote of 27 in favour (including Canada) 21 against and 11 abstentions. All the usual United Nations groupings had divided on the issue except the Soviet bloc. Since the resolution was not assured of the necessary two-thirds majority in plenary session, Mr. Menon requested that it be dropped and his wishes were respected.