

We must therefore strive to ensure that this victory for the United Nations over the forces of aggression will to the fullest possible extent serve the cause of future peace and security.

Thus, the Canadian delegation considers that the draft resolution now before the Committee in the name of eight Governments does point in the right direction. It is, we think, both moderate and constructive in its approach to the problem. We found the same moderation in the proclamation issued on Saturday last to the North Korean Forces by the United Nations Commander-in-Chief. There is, I think, a determination on all our parts at this time to avoid anything which might exacerbate the situation or prolong the struggle. That is certainly in great contrast to the rashness of those who provoked the struggle and of those who, behind them, instigated it. Those who refuse now to lay down their arms and cease fighting, or those who persuade them to take that course, must bear a heavy responsibility for what happens in the days ahead.

The eight-power draft resolution deals with two aspects of the three-sided problem of Korea. The third aspect -- which is that of military action -- is, I think, properly the responsibility of the Unified Command and the United Nations Commander-in-Chief, acting, however, within the terms of the Security Council resolutions which have been adopted or of other United Nations resolutions which may be adopted. Strategy and politics, however, though separable at times in theory, are rarely separable in practice. It seems obvious to us that no resolutions of this Assembly should interfere with military action which is considered essential to repel, extinguish and prevent the recurrence of aggression in Korea.

But political considerations enter in when we consider the objectives to be pursued by whatever military action is taken. These objectives, as understood, I think, by the great majority of this Committee, have been already clearly stated in this Committee -- particularly in the impressive statement last Saturday of the representative of the United States. Surely, therefore, there can now remain no doubt about the fact that United Nations Forces in Korea in their operations there, are and must be, restricted to the restoration of peace and security, which is the sole task allotted to them by the Security Council. No one contemplates or will contemplate, I am sure, using these Forces for any other purpose. At the same time, it seems to me that we should not prevent them, by anything we do here, from being used for that purpose.

The draft resolution which I am discussing states certain principles which I think may guide us at this stage of our deliberations. It proposes a programme of action. These principles, which have already been referred to by other members of the Committee, should command general agreement from all those who have the welfare of Korea at heart.

In the first place, the principle of the political unification of the country, to which the General Assembly of the United Nations has long been committed, is reaffirmed. Elections are to be held for setting up what we hope will be a stable and independent government for all of Korea. There was never really any hope at any time for either political or