

here, along with the other draft resolutions on this subject, at a moment when the victory of the United Nations forces has brought with it a new sense of hope and confidence to all those who supported the United Nations in this test of its authority and of its effectiveness. And yet, military victory in itself does not, of course, provide a solution of the wider political problems which are so closely related to the Korean war.

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...

7. Excerpt from Statement by Premier Chou En-lai of October 1, 1950

The Chinese people "will not be afraid to fight aggression in defense of peace. They will not tolerate foreign aggression and will not stand aside should the imperialists wantonly invade the territory of their neighbor."