

some African states would again oppose the introduction of this type of substantive resolution. Realizing this, five of the original co-sponsors tabled a resolution which would have postponed consideration of the item until the twenty-second session but would have invited states to submit proposals for the strengthening of the means available for the peaceful settlement of disputes to the Secretary-General by July 1, 1967. Even this resolution, however, was opposed by several African states and the U.S.S.R. and Poland and, without its being voted upon, a motion for adjournment by the Tanzanian delegate was approved by a vote of 50 in favour and 26 against (including Canada), with six abstentions. Most African states, perhaps with an eye on Rhodesia, preferred to be suspicious of British motives in putting forward the proposal. The Communist states argued that it was unnecessary. The Canadian delegate said that it was unjustified to claim that progress in the peaceful settlement of disputes was inconsistent with the principle of self-determination. It could not be denied, he said, that there was an obligation under the Charter to try to settle disputes peacefully and it could only be helpful for governments to compare notes on the subject based on past experience.

### *Korean Question*

The submission of rival agenda items and resolutions marked the discussion of this long-standing question. As usual, debate centred first on two resolutions concerning the right of North and South Korea to participate in discussions without right of vote. Mongolia and certain other countries suggested that both régimes be invited to participate "unreservedly and simultaneously", but this resolution was rejected. The Assembly then approved a resolution proposed by the United States and other countries inviting only South Korea to participate, while expressing willingness to invite North Korea provided it accepted United Nations competence. Attention then turned to the annual report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). An unsuccessful resolution proposed by the Soviet Union and other countries called for the withdrawal of all foreign military personnel from South Korea, the dissolution of UNCURK, and an end to discussion of the Korean question in the United Nations. The rival resolution, which Canada co-sponsored, reaffirmed United Nations objectives in Korea, requested UNCURK to intensify its efforts, and confirmed that United Nations forces in Korea will be withdrawn when either such action is requested by South Korea or conditions for a lasting settlement have been achieved. The Canadian delegation made a brief statement in support of this latter resolution, which was passed by a large majority.