

the United States. This drew to the attention of the Communist authorities "the continued determination of the United Nations to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area". It called upon these authorities to accept the established United Nations objectives in order to achieve a Korean settlement based on the principles for unification set forth by the nations on the United Nations side of the Korean Political Conference at Geneva in 1954 and urged them to agree to participate at an early date in the holding of genuinely free elections, on a basis proportionate to population in accordance with the principles endorsed by the General Assembly. It also requested the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work, and asked the Secretary-General to place the item on the agenda of the fourteenth session.

Speaking in the debate the Canadian Representative reiterated the stand taken at previous sessions. He described free elections for all Korea as the starting point of a solution of the Korean problem and said that arrangements for these would have to be negotiated. The United Nations could not impose reunification. While denying that either the Chinese forces or the North Korean regime could be put on the same basis as the United Nations forces and the Republic of Korea respectively, he said that progress towards reunification could not be made unless the United Nations understood what it could do and what, in the light of the facts of the situation, it could not do. "The only principle on which we must insist rigidly is the principle of free choice. The modalities should always be open to discussion and yet we cannot probe for new positions so long as we are faced with nothing but intransigence from the other side."

The resolution was approved in the First Committee by a vote of 54 (including Canada) to 9 with 18 abstentions and in plenary by a similar vote.

Meanwhile Peking again called for the withdrawal of the United Nations force from Korea. The governments which had contributed contingents to the UNC replied that all Peking's questions had been answered in detail in previous correspondence and in the above-mentioned resolution.

During the thirteenth session, the Second Committee considered the reports of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency and of the Administrator for Residual Affairs of the Agency, which is in process of being wound up. The resolution adopted was sponsored by Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay. Like previous resolutions on this subject, it expressed appreciation of the work of UNKRA and recalled earlier General Assembly decisions. In addition it included a provision that any funds remaining in residual accounts when the Administrator had finished his task should be used in accordance with resolution 410 (V) of December 1, 1950 for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea.

Kashmir

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Security Council on December 2, 1957, the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan, Dr. Frank P. Graham, visited the sub-continent and held alternate meetings with representatives of the Indian and Pakistan Governments. He reported to the Security Council on March 31, 1958, that both Governments had extended to him their "complete co-operation". He stated that he had sought