

Mr. GREEN: The authority under which the unified command is working at the present time is wide enough to enable them to conduct operations anywhere in Korea, either south or north?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: Their authority is wide enough to permit them to go right up to the north if military considerations made it desirable, but I would not be telling you the whole story unless I added that when any extension of military operations in a big way in Korea is planned by the unified command, an extension—even in Korea—which might have political consequences, it is now customary for those governments who have forces in Korea to consult together and to be informed by the United States government, which, of course, is the government in control of the unified command. I do not want to say anything which would interfere with military security or be politically embarrassing to anybody, but it is now understood that if there is an extension of present military operations, even though it might be authorized within existing United Nations resolutions, if there was, for instance a mass offensive to the north borders, it is now understood there will be discussion of that sort of plan among the governments concerned.

Mr. GREEN: That is, only with the nations which have troops there.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: Yes, among the governments who have troops in Korea, because their troops would be involved. We meet now with the representatives of those governments, in Washington, to discuss the situation.

Mr. GREEN: Do they meet with the chiefs of staff?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: They meet with the representative of the chiefs of staff. I think there have been occasions when one of the chiefs of staff has attended, but normally there is a special representative or more than one representative of the chiefs of staff who attend the meeting.

Mr. QUELCH: Has the resolution which was passed in October 1950 been altered or is unification of Korea still the over-all objective?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That is the over-all political objective.

Mr. BATER: Is the unified command made up entirely of American personnel, or are there officers of Britain and Canada acting on it?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No, the unified command is the United States chiefs of staff and their officers, but about a year ago, I think it was, the United Kingdom appointed General Shoosmith, who was here on his way to Korea, to be deputy chief of staff at the United Nations command headquarters. I think he is the only high officer of any other country on that body.

Mr. QUELCH: How has article 47 been observed in this matter? Under that there should have been chiefs of staff of the members of the Security Council on the military committee.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: The reason why it was set aside is that the permanent military commission of the United Nations included the Russians. It was not realistic to ask them to participate in the control of military operations in Korea, so that agency just could not be used. That is the way it should be done in theory, but not on this occasion.

Mr. GRAYDON: I guess the Russians would have participated, but the others kept them out!

The CHAIRMAN: Have you completed your questioning, Mr. Quelch.

Mr. MACINNIS: Could I follow up Mr. Quelch's questions in regard to a unified Korea. Personally, I doubt very much if that was ever a realistic approach. What do you think about that?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: You have to put the position as it seemed two or three years ago, when we passed this resolution; it would have been very difficult for the United Nations not to have recognized the ultimate goal of a free, democratic and unified Korea at that time, and, indeed, very difficult for the United