

extraneous to the principles but were essential to them, and concluded that "in the long run it will be better if we squarely face the facts of our disagreement and acknowledge them than to delude ourselves with false hopes and lead the people of the world to believe that there is agreement when there is no agreement". Other delegations made statements in a similar vein and it was now evident that the Conference was divided on two basic issues — the authority of the United Nations and free elections.

Mr. Molotov wanted the Conference to agree that pending a final Korean settlement, no action should be taken which might threaten the peace in Korea and to express confidence that both Koreas would act in accordance with such agreement. The acting United States Delegate replied that the Armistice Agreement contained specific provisions for its continuance so long as the Communists observed it and these were supported by a General Assembly resolution. Consequently, the maintenance of the armistice was now provided for in more formal and exact terms than those proposed by Mr. Molotov.

The crisis had now been reached. Prince Wan read into the record a declaration on behalf of the participants on the United Nations side which declared that they had been compelled regretfully to conclude that so long as the Communist Delegations rejected the two fundamental issues of United Nations authority and free elections, further consideration of the Korean question by the Conference would serve no useful purpose. The statement re-affirmed continued support for the objectives of the United Nations in Korea. Mr. Chou En-lai suggested that the Conference should resolve to try again to solve the Korean problem at a time and place to be determined later, but Mr. Bedell Smith for the United States pointed out that such a resolution seemed to place responsibility for the settlement of the Korean question on the Conference, which was not a permanent body outside of the United Nations. Mr. Eden, as Chairman, explained that in the absence of an agreed voting procedure, the various statements which had been made would now form part of the Conference records. He expressed the hope that the day would soon come when the joint task of the Conference participants could be carried through to a successful conclusion. On this note the Korean phase of the Geneva Conference ended, June 15, 1954.

When it had become fairly clear that the Geneva Conference might fail to reach a solution of the Korean problem, the Secretary of State for External Affairs reported in this sense to the House, adding that such a failure should not mean a resumption of hostilities and would not impose any obligation upon Canada, direct or indirect, to participate in the unification of Korea by force. He continued, however, that it was to be expected the United Nations would pursue the objective of the unification of Korea by peaceful means and that the Canadian Government would give it full support in these efforts.

The next step concerning Korea will be for the member states which were parties to the declaration to inform the United Nations of proceedings at the Geneva Conference. The General Assembly, which remains seized of the Korean problem, will have occasion to consider it further at its ninth session.