

Charter before considering enforcement measures under chapter VII:

If conciliation efforts should fail it would then be for the Security Council to consider what action should be taken in regard to the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations relating to the partition of Palestine. The Canadian Permanent Delegate stated in conclusion that the position taken by Canada was not to be interpreted as in any way repudiating or abandoning the recommendations of the General Assembly. He intimated that this was a matter on which the Council should not take a decision until the five permanent members had reported on the results of their conciliation efforts, in which vitally important work they should enjoy the greatest possible freedom without being restricted by any prior decision.

**COMMISSION ON KOREA:** The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, said in the House of Commons Wednesday that he had asked Dr. George Patterson for a report on the meeting Tuesday in Seoul, Korea, where he is representing Canada on the Temporary Commission on Korea. Replying to Gordon Graydon (PC-Peel), Mr. St. Laurent said he would communicate Dr. Patterson's reply to the Commons as soon as possible. Dr. Patterson had not been given any instructions to walk out.

The Minister recalled how Canada at the United Nations had opposed the efforts of the United States to have elections held in May in South Korea only. Canada took the view that an election in one section of the country only would have the effect of partitioning Korea.

Mr. St. Laurent proceeded:-

"The United States resolution was approved by the Interim Committee. It appears that, on receipt of this information, the acting chairman of the Commission in Seoul (the chairman had not yet returned to Korea from Lake Success) informed the United States commanding general in South Korea, in the name of the Commission that it would accept the advice of the Interim Committee. An announcement regarding the date for elections was then made. Our representative on the Commission, Doctor Patterson, was not consulted in regard to this matter. There was no meeting of the Commission before the announcement was made. He was, therefore, instructed to seek clarification at the next meeting of the Commission of the action of the acting chairman and to maintain the position taken at Lake Success, namely, that the Commission should not accept the advice given to it in the United States resolution or associate itself with the conduct of elections in South Korea only.

Doctor Patterson was further instructed that, if the Commission did not support the Canadian view on this matter, he was to state that he could not participate further in its activities until he had received further instructions from his Government.

According to a press despatch from Seoul, Doctor Patterson withdrew from the meeting of the Commission yesterday. I have not yet received from Doctor Patterson a report of that meeting, but I expect one at any moment. We have asked him to despatch it as quickly as possible. I am not suggesting that there has been any undue delay, because these messages come in cipher and he has to do the work himself. He has no staff there to assist him in doing it. If Doctor Patterson confirms that the Commission has, in fact, in this manner decided to associate itself with elections in South Korea only, he will be instructed by cable to return at once to Ottawa for consultation, so that the Government will have the benefit of his first-hand information in deciding what its attitude should be in the light of the changed situation."

**ADDRESS BY MR. ABBOTT:** Concluding an address to the Empire Club of Toronto, on Thursday, Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, said:-

"Mr. Chairman, I trust that it may not appear to be boasting, if I suggest to you that when you wish to deepen your pride in Canada, all you need to do is to talk to the public men, the officials, the ambassadors of other countries, or better still, visit a few sessions of an international conference and see for yourself the role played by your own country's representatives and the respect in which they are held by their confreres. You will, I am confident, be thrilled and heartened as I have been after such experiences.

"This is a time, I believe, when it really does us good "to see ourselves as others see us". We need faith and confidence and courage; for we are at a critical point in the world's history and a transitional point in our own history. If my address has emphasized achievements, it is not as I have already said because I do not appraise at their true worth the failures of the past and the difficulties of the present. We live in a world perhaps as full of difficulties and dangers for any country as history records. We have also our own special difficulties. We have an exchange problem which has demonstrated once again how vulnerable our economic position is in its exaggerated dependence upon the U.S. for materials and equipment and upon Western Europe for markets. We have reached a stage in our national development when we must reduce this dependence and begin the building of a more virile and independent economy of our own. In a world flooded with the tides of war and post-war inflation, we have been able to minimize but not to avoid altogether the effects of that poison. We must continue our endeavours to avoid the worst distortions and dislocations which unchecked it tends to produce. We have still unsolved some of our political and governmental problems."

### CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

**CONSULTATIONS ON PALESTINE:** After a series of votes, the Security Council, March 5, adopted by eight to none, with three abstentions, an amended United States resolution calling on permanent members of the Council to consult on Palestine and report back within ten days.

The vote:

**For:** Canada, United States, China, France, Russia, Belgium, Colombia, Ukraine.

**Against:** None.

**Abstentions:** United Kingdom, Argentina, Syria.

The United States resolution, as amended and adopted by the Council, reads:

The Security Council,

Having received the resolution of the General Assembly of 29 November 1947, on Palestine, and having received from the United Nations Palestine Commission its first monthly report and its first special report on the problem of security in Palestine;

**Resolves:**

To call on the permanent members of the Council to consult and:

To inform the Security Council regarding the situation with respect to Palestine and to make as the result of such consultations recommendations to it regarding the guidance and instructions which the Council might usefully give to the Palestine Commission with a view of implementing the resolution of the General Assembly. The Security Council requests the permanent members to report to it on the results of their consultations within 10 days.

Appeals to all Governments and peoples, particularly in and around Palestine, to take all possible action to prevent or reduce such disorders as are now occurring in Palestine.

#### UNITED STATES - USSR CONSULTATIONS

During the lunch interval, consultations between Warren R. Austin (United States) and Andrei Gromyko (USSR) resulted in the first amendments to the United States resolution as originally submitted. These changes, as compared with the original text were:

1. Instead of establishing a Council committee, comprising the five permanent members, the resolution called on the permanent members to consult among themselves.

2. In paragraph 2 (a) of the U.S. resolution, the words are added: "With a view of implementing the resolution of the General Assembly", and the stipulation that the permanent members are to report to the Council within 10 days on the result of their consultations. (Par. 2A of the original U.S. resolution empowered the Big Five Committee to inform the Security Council regarding the situation with respect to Palestine and make recommendations).

Subsequent votes in the Security Council brought further amendments to the U.S. resolution. Under the U.N. Charter, decisions of the Security Council are made by an affirmative vote of seven members. Three paragraphs of the U.S. resolution however, failed to secure seven affirmative votes and were therefore rejected.

#### PARAGRAPH BY PARAGRAPH VOTING

The first vote came on the preamble which was adopted by eight votes with three abstentions:

The vote:

**For:** Belgium, United States, Canada, China, France, Ukraine, USSR, Colombia.

**Against:** None.

**Abstentions:** United Kingdom, Argentina, Syria.

Paragraph 1 was rejected receiving only five votes with six abstentions. This paragraph contained the acceptance, subject to the authority of the Security Council under the Charter, of the requests addressed by the Assembly to the Council in paragraph (a), (b) and (c) of the Assembly resolution on Palestine (C.W.B. March 5, P. 10).

The vote:

**For:** United States, Belgium, France, Ukraine, USSR.

**Against:** None.

**Abstentions:** Canada, Argentina, China, Colombia, Syria, United Kingdom.

Paragraph 2 (b) was rejected receiving only six votes with five abstentions. This paragraph called upon the permanent Council members to consider whether the situation with respect to Palestine constituted a threat to peace.

The vote:

**For:** Belgium, Canada, China, United States, Colombia, France.

**Against:** None.

**Abstentions:** United Kingdom, Argentina, Syria, Ukraine, USSR.

Paragraph 2 (c) was rejected on the same vote. This paragraph called upon the permanent members to consult with the Palestine Commission, the mandatory power and representatives of the principal communities of Palestine concerning implementation of the General Assembly resolution.

#### BELGIAN AMENDMENT REJECTED

The Belgian amendment to the U.S. resolution (C.W.B. March 5, P. 10) also failed to receive the necessary seven approving votes and was therefore lost. The first four paragraphs were rejected by five for, none against, with six abstentions. In each case, those in favour were Belgium, Canada, China, France, Syria. Those abstaining were Colombia, Ukraine, USSR, United States, United Kingdom, Argentina.