

ment had not replied to the communications from the Governments of India and Pakistan; (3) drew the attention of the Union Government to the repeated appeals of the Assembly; (4) appealed to the Union Government to enter into negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan; (5) invited member states to use their good offices to bring about the negotiations envisaged by the Assembly; and (6) invited the parties to report to the Assembly regarding any progress which might be made. The South African Delegation absented itself during the discussion on this resolution.

Canadian delegates did not speak during the debate on the resolution. Canada abstained in the vote on the resolution as a whole as well as on the second, third and fourth substantive paragraphs (as marked above), but voted for the remaining paragraphs. Although Canada has often made known its disagreement with the racial policies of the Union Government, it was felt that the resolution was so strongly worded as not to be calculated to bring about any improvement in the existing situation.

Korea

In March 1959 a Note received from the Peking Government to those countries, including Canada, which had contributed forces to the United Nations Command (UNC) brought to an end the exchange of correspondence between the two sides which had characterized activity on the Korean question in 1958. In this exchange the United Nations side was unable to obtain clarification from the Communist side on the latter's proposals for all-Korean elections. The Communists continued to insist on the immediate withdrawal of all United Nations troops.

At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly the First Committee considered and adopted a resolution on the Korean question. After noting that the Communist authorities continued to refuse to co-operate with the United Nations in the resolution of the Korean question and that the greater part of the United Nations forces had already been withdrawn from Korea, the resolution reaffirmed that the United Nations' objectives in Korea were to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified,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 the Communist authorities concerned to accept these objectives and to agree at an early date on the holding of genuinely free elections. It also requested the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work and asked the Secretary-General to place the item on the agenda of the fifteenth session.

During the debate in the First Committee, the Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Nesbitt, reiterated two main points made in the Canadian statement at the thirteenth session. The first was that the original mission of the United Nations in Korea—which was to use its good offices to assist that country to unity and freedom—remained valid. The second was that, while the modalities should always be open to discussion, the one principle on which Canada insisted was that elections must be free and must be carried out under effective international supervision.

The resolution was adopted in Committee by a vote of 49 in favour to 9 against with 19 abstentions. In the General Assembly the vote was 54 in favour (including Canada), 9 against and 17 abstentions. The Representative of Ceylon later made a statement to the effect that his Delegation, which had intended to abstain, had voted in favour of the resolution in error.