

by all of the members of the Security Council—and indeed by all members of the United Nations—for maintenance of international peace and security have no doubt contributed to the decision by the United States to come at once to the aid of Korea. If any further international authorization were needed for the prompt and vigorous action which has been taken by the United States, it has been provided by the further resolution of the Security Council which was passed last night recommending that the members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area concerned. That resolution was passed by a vote of seven in favour, one against, and two delegations non-participating because they had not at that time received instructions in regard to this matter . . .

The Government of Yugoslavia, which had produced a resolution of its own in this matter, voted against the United States resolution. The representatives of India and Egypt had not at that time last night received instructions. I understand they expect those instructions during the course of the day. The U.S.S.R., of course, took no part in the meeting, and the other delegations voted in favour of the resolution.

Possibly I should put on *Hansard* this extremely important resolution of the Security Council\* . . .

That, Mr. Speaker, is the resolution of the Security Council on this matter. As hon. members know, Canada is not now a member of the Security Council and therefore no decision on our part was required yesterday in regard to this resolution; but I am sure that the House will support, as indeed does the Government, the action taken by the Security Council, because it represents collective action through the United Nations for peace.

It is the firm hope of the Canadian Government, as I am sure it is the firm hope of all members of this House and of the Canadian people, that this action which has now been taken by the Security Council and by the United States Government in conformity with the resolutions of the Security Council will soon end the war in Korea and thereby make possible a fresh attempt to compose the differences which have long kept that country in a state of tension and unrest, and which have led to the present outbreak of hostilities.

## APPENDIX 8

**Cablegram, dated June 29, 1950, from the United Nations Commission on Korea to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report from the United Nations Field Observers.**

Following report dated 24 June from United Nations field observers submitted to Commission on their return from field trip along 38th parallel commencing 9 June to report developments likely to involve military conflict is forwarded for information:

"General situation along Parallel. Principal impression left with observers after their field tour is that South Korea army is organized entirely for defence

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\*See Appendix 6.