

resolution. We must organize -- through the General Assembly, and in the event of the Security Council failing in its duty -- force behind the law; force to stop aggression; force to carry out Assembly recommendations which are accepted by its Members. It is, of course, only by recommendation that the General Assembly can act -- and nothing in this draft resolution changes that -- but recommendations, as we know now from the events of June, can have a force as strong and compelling as any mandate, when right and justice are behind them.

"Mr. Vishinsky made a great effort yesterday to prove that this draft resolution is illegal and contrary to the Charter in many of its terms, but I do not think he will have convinced those of us who are not already satisfied that anything he says is convincing. He has overlooked, of course, one essential point which I have already mentioned, namely, that the Assembly is being given powers which are not only within the Charter, but are to be used only after the Security Council itself has failed to take or been unable to take action. The acceptance of Mr. Vishinsky's legal argument merely means that the United Nations cannot take any action at all to safeguard peace and security, if the Security Council is made powerless by any one of its Members. We do not and cannot believe that the United Nations Charter sanctions any such futility.

#### BASIS OF POSITION

"The Canadian Delegation, in sponsoring this draft resolution, considers that the General Assembly, by voting these proposals, would be simply making provision to utilize certain powers which it already possesses. And that is the basis of our position. We do not think of these proposals as constituting any radical or revolutionary departure in interpretation of the Charter, but rather as practical measures to meet situations in which the purposes of the United Nations might be frustrated. We consider that the time has now come to spell out certain measures which, within the terms of the Charter, the General Assembly and its Members can take to be more fully prepared for such emergencies in the future....

After discussing the details of the resolution Mr. Pearson added, in part:

"What has the Soviet Union Delegation to propose as an alternative to the measures contemplated in this draft resolution - those measures of the draft resolution which it does not approve - for strengthening the capacity of the United Nations as an effective instrument for the maintenance of peace and security? I think my fellow representatives must have been about as surprised as I was to hear the alternative proposed by Mr. Vishinsky yesterday. In ringing tones he urged that the Military Staff Committee contemplated under Article 47 of the Charter should be put to work as soon as possible and that we should begin to work out military agreements under

Article 43 of the Charter. It is not necessary for me to rehearse before this Committee the story of the obstruction by the Soviet Union Government to all attempts to organize the Military Staff Committee or to conclude agreements under Article 43. This course of obstruction has persisted over months and increased over years, and all attempts to comply with this portion of the Charter have come to a standstill.

"In the face of such obstruction, Mr. Vishinsky now comes forward with the proposal that the Military Staff Committee should get to work as soon as possible and that military agreement should be concluded in accordance with Article 43. If this means that the Soviet Union Delegation intends to modify its previous attitude and to co-operate constructively in the work under Chapter VII of the Charter, it is the best news that we have heard for a long time. If it does not mean that, then it is nothing but a piece of rhetoric which assumes very short memories and a very low order of intelligence on the part of members of this Committee...."

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**DESTROYERS IN ACTION OFF KOREA:** With the Canadian Destroyers off Korea, October 16 -- Canadian destroyers operating with United Nations naval forces have taken part in actions off the east and west coasts of Korea during the past week.

H.M.C. Ships Cayuga (Captain Jeffrey V. Brock) and Sioux (Cdr. Paul D. Taylor) were attached to a task force commanded by Rear-Admiral W.G. Andrewes and operating off the Korean west coast. The force carried out carrier air strikes and surface bombardments of troop concentrations, supply lines and gun emplacements north of the 38th parallel in the Changyon and Chodo areas.

The Sioux on one occasion was sent south of the 38th to blast an enemy shore battery on Fanfochi Point, on the Ongjin peninsula. Several hits were scored and heavy damage was inflicted.

The Cayuga was detached from the task force early in the week to return Vice-Admiral Harold T.W. Grant, Chief of the Naval Staff, to Tokyo, following his visit to the theatre of operations.

The Cayuga is on her way back to rejoin the task force on the west coast.

On the east of Korea, H.M.C.S. Athabaskan (Cdr. Robert P. Welland) was one of 37 United Nations warships engaged in the biggest naval movement on the east coast since the beginning of the Korean war.

The task force, headed by the battleship U.S.S. Missouri, pounded red-held positions from the city of Songjin to the Manchurian border. The Athabaskan's duties included screening and bombardment and on one occasion she teamed with the American light cruiser Worcester in carrying out a large-scale bombardment of Communist installations.