

effective action. Charging that the Council's decisions on Korea were illegal because the Soviet Union, a permanent member, had been absent when the resolutions had been approved and because China had been represented by the delegate of the Nationalist Government and not of the Communist Government in Peking, he launched a number of extravagant and inflammatory attacks upon the United States and other members of the United Nations which had come to the aid of the Korean Republic. As a result of the Soviet tactics it was not possible for the Council to reach a decision on a draft resolution introduced on 31 July by the United States condemning the North Korean authorities for their continued defiance of the United Nations and calling on all States to refrain from action which might spread the conflict, thereby further endangering international peace and security. However, the Russian representative was not able to interfere with the United Nations Unified Command in its operations against the Communist invaders, as sufficient authority already existed in the Council's second and third resolutions.

In the following month the Korean problem came before the General Assembly when the United Nations Commission on Korea presented its report, thus giving an opportunity to New Zealand and other nations not represented on the Security Council to play an effective part in deciding on future action in Korea.

NEW ZEALAND'S PART

Both as a member of the United Nations and as a Pacific country, New Zealand is deeply interested in establishing peace, freedom, and stability in Korea.

The New Zealand representative at the General Assembly accordingly supported the three Assembly resolutions of November, 1947, December, 1948, and October, 1949, the principal object of which was the creation of a free, unified, and independent State in Korea. On 20 June, 1949, New Zealand gave formal recognition to the Republic of Korea as an independent sovereign State whose territory is that part of the Korean peninsula in which free elections were held under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission, and to the Government of President Syngman Rhee as the lawful Government of that State.

The Government were accordingly gravely concerned at the outbreak of aggression by the North Korean Communists against the duly constituted Government of the Republic of Korea. Thirty hours after the Security Council passed the resolution of 27 June calling for assistance from member States in repelling the armed attack by the forces of North Korea and restoring peace and security, the Prime Minister announced in the House of Representatives that the New Zealand Government welcomed the measures taken by the Security Council and that they would do whatever lay within their power to fulfil the obligations New Zealand had incurred under the United Nations Charter. He added