

"Noting that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has not accepted United Nations proposals to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Korea with a view to peaceful settlement, and that its armed forces continue their invasion of Korea and their large-scale attacks upon United Nations forces there,

"1. Finds that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, by giving direct aid and assistance to those who were already committing aggression in Korea and by engaging in hostilities against United Nations forces there has itself engaged in aggression in Korea;

"2. Calls upon the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to cause its forces and nationals in Korea to cease hostilities against the United Nations forces and to withdraw from Korea;

"3. Affirms the determination of the United Nations to continue its action in Korea to meet the aggression;

"4. Calls upon all States and authorities to continue to lend every assistance to the United Nations action in Korea;

"5. Calls upon all States and authorities to refrain from giving any assistance to the aggressors in Korea;

"6. Requests a Committee composed of the members of the Collective Measures Committee as a matter of urgency to consider additional measures to be employed to meet this aggression and to report thereon to the General Assembly, it being understood that the Committee is authorized to defer its report if the Good Offices Committee referred to in the following paragraph reports satisfactory progress in its efforts;

"7. Affirms that it continues to be the policy of the United Nations to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Korea and the achievement of United Nations objectives in Korea by peaceful means, and requests the President of the General Assembly to designate forthwith two persons who would meet with him at any suitable opportunity to use their good offices to this end."

On 19 February the President of the Assembly informed (A/1779) Members that Mr. Sven Grafström (Sweden) and Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico) had agreed to form with him the Good Offices Committee provided for in resolution 498(V).

In a statement (A/1782) made on 2 February, regarding resolution 498(V), the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China said, *inter alia*, that the majority of the nations in the United Nations, under the domination and coercion of the United States Government, had rejected the twelve-Power draft resolution and had adopted the United States draft resolution, which slandered China as an aggressor in Korea, in order that the United States might further extend its aggressive war. This, the statement continued, proved clearly to the peace-loving peoples and nations of the world that the United States Government and its accomplices

had blocked the path to a peaceful settlement. It was further stated that the Assembly, encroaching upon the powers of the Security Council, had acted illegally in adopting the resolution without the participation of lawful representatives of the People's Republic of China. Consequently, the resolution must be considered null and void.

2. Additional Measures to be Employed to Meet Aggression in Korea

a. REPORT OF THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE

The Additional Measures Committee composed of the members of the Collective Measures Committee—Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia—held its first meeting on 16 February 1951, when it was informed that Burma and Yugoslavia would be unable to participate in its work. At the same meeting, the Committee elected the representative of Turkey as its Chairman, the representative of Belgium as Vice-Chairman and the representative of Australia as the rapporteur. It requested the Bureau thus constituted to draft proposals for a programme of work.

On the proposal of the Bureau, a sub-committee of five members was constituted on 8 March to consider practical measures and to study priorities. The sub-committee, consisting of Australia, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela, unanimously recommended that, when the Committee pursued the examination of additional measures against the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, it should give priority to the study of economic measures. The Committee adopted this recommendation at its third meeting on 3 May 1951. On 14 May it approved a draft resolution by the United States for submission to the General Assembly (see A/1799).

Under the draft resolution, the General Assembly would note, *inter alia*, that the Additional Measures Committee had reported that a number of States had already taken measures designed to deny contributions to the military strength of forces opposing the United Nations in Korea, and that certain economic measures designed further to deny such contributions would support and supplement the military action of the United Nations in Korea and would assist in putting an