

end to the aggression. It would recommend that every State should:

(1) Apply an embargo on the shipment to areas under the control of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and of the North Korean authorities of arms, ammunition and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum and items useful in the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war;

(2) determine which commodities exported from its territory fell within the embargo, and apply controls to give effect to that embargo;

(3) prevent by all means within its jurisdiction the circumvention of controls on shipments applied by other States pursuant to the resolution;

(4) co-operate with other States in carrying out the purposes of this embargo;

(5) report to the Additional Measures Committee, within 30 days, and thereafter at the request of the Committee, on the measures taken in accordance with the resolution.

The draft resolution would further request the Additional Measures Committee to report to the General Assembly, with recommendations on the general effectiveness of the embargo and on the desirability of continuing, extending or relaxing it. It would also request the Committee to continue its consideration of additional measures to be employed to meet the aggression in Korea and to report thereon to the General Assembly, it being understood that the Committee was authorized to defer its report if the Good Offices Committee (constituted under resolution 498-(V)) reported satisfactory progress.

The draft resolution would reaffirm that it continued 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 would request the Good Offices Committee to continue its efforts.

In clarification of its recommendations, the Additional Measures Committee noted in particular that circumvention of controls might take place through trans-shipment or re-export of commodities. The primary responsibility for guarding against such circumvention, it stated, must rest with the States in which the goods originated, and this responsibility could be discharged by obtaining assurances about end-use prior to shipment. Other States would be expected to give every assistance to the country of origin in obtaining and checking such assurances; each State should, moreover, avoid any such expansion of its trade with China and North Korea in items embargoed by other States as would nullify or impair the effect of the controls applied by the latter to those items.

b. CONSIDERATION BY THE FIRST COMMITTEE

The report (A/1799) of the Additional Measures Committee containing its draft resolution was considered by the First Committee at its 443rd and 444th meetings on 17 May 1951.

An amendment (A/C.1/662/Rev.1) to the draft resolution recommended by the Additional Measures Committee was submitted jointly by Australia, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela. It would add "transportation materials of strategic value" to the proposed embargo list.

At the outset of the debate in the First Committee, the representative of the USSR stated that he could not participate in the discussion of measures such as those proposed. According to Article 24 of the Charter, the Members of the United Nations had placed the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security on the Security Council, and had agreed that, in carrying out its duties under this responsibility, the Council was acting on their behalf. The measures to be taken by the Council in the accomplishment of that task were stipulated in the Charter, particularly in Chapter VII. The imposition of an embargo was one of the measures covered by that Chapter. Moreover, any action of that kind belonged, according to Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Charter, exclusively within the competence of the Security Council. Consequently, he held, the General Assembly was not entitled to adopt decisions on such questions.

From the very outset of events in Korea, he added, the ruling circles of the United States had taken the path of flagrant violation of the Charter and had done all in their power to prevent a pacific settlement of the Korean question. In order to disguise its aggression, the United States had already foisted upon the United Nations a number of illegal resolutions, he said. By its rude pressure on the members of the "North Atlantic bloc", and on the Latin-American countries, the United States had forced upon the General Assembly the disgraceful resolution of 1 February 1951, branding the People's Republic of China as aggressor. It would be preposterous to assert that the United States, which had seized Chinese territory, namely the island of Taiwan, and which had invaded Korea up to the very frontiers of China, was the party defending itself, and that the Chinese People's Republic, which was defending its frontiers and was trying to regain the island of Taiwan seized by the Americans, was the aggressor. The new draft resolution, in