

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



GENERAL

A/1822
25 June 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITING FOR PEACE

Implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 377 (V)
adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1950

Note by the Secretary-General: The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate to the Members of the General Assembly, for information, the following documents:

- (a) Text of a letter addressed to governments on 16 April 1951 at the request of the Collective Measures Committee
- (b) Replies to the above-mentioned letter received up to 21 June 1951 from the following Governments:

Canada

Colombia

France

Guatemala

Honduras

India

Norway

Pakistan

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Simple acknowledgments have so far been received from the following Governments:

China

Luxembourg

Mexico

Union of South Africa

Letter dated 16 April 1951 addressed to
governments at the request of the
Collective Measures Committee

The Secretary-General has been requested by the Collective Measures Committee to draw the attention of your Government to resolution 377 (V) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1950 and transmitted to you under cover of his note of 17 November 1950.

In section D of this resolution, the Collective Measures Committee is requested to "study and make a report to the Security Council and the General Assembly, not later than 1 September 1951, on methods, including those in section C of the present resolution, which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, taking account of collective self-defence and regional arrangements (Articles 51 and 52 of the Charter);".

The Committee wishes the Secretary-General to draw your attention in particular to paragraphs 8 and 9 of section C of the above-quoted resolution in which the General Assembly

"8. Recommends to the States Members of the United Nations that each Member maintain within its national armed forces elements so trained, organized and equipped that they could promptly be made available, in accordance with its constitutional processes, for service as a United Nations unit or units, upon recommendation by the Security Council or the General Assembly, without prejudice to the use of such elements in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter;

"9. Invites the Members of the United Nations to inform the Collective Measures Committee provided for in paragraph 11 as soon as possible of the measures taken in implementation of the preceding paragraph;"

The Collective Measures Committee would be grateful if you would inform the Secretary-General as soon as possible of the measures taken or contemplated by your Government in implementation of paragraph 8 quoted above. The Collective Measures Committee understands that it may not be possible for Member States to inform the Committee at this time with finality of the steps taken or contemplated in implementation of paragraph 8.

Nevertheless, in view of the Committee's need for sufficient time to prepare its report, it would appreciate the submission by Member States of such information as a matter of urgency, even if initially the information is submitted

/on a tentative

on a tentative and Preliminary basis. As its work progresses the Collective Measures Committee may find it desirable to seek further information from Member States.

(Signed) A. KATZIN
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General of the Collective Measures Committee

CANADA

1 June 1951

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the letter of 16 April from Colonel Katzin asking him to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken by the Canadian Government in implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 377(V) (Uniting for Peace) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1950.

2. The Secretary-General will recall that in a Note dated 26 September 1950, the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations referred to the recruitment and composition of the Canadian Army Special Force and stated that its use for service with United Nations forces in Korea had been authorized. This force has already been in action in Korea under the operational control of the Unified Command. As announced recently, it has been arranged that the Canadian Army Special Force should become a part of the "First (Commonwealth) Division, U.N. Forces", under the Unified Command. Reinforcements for the Special Force are being maintained in Canada for use as they become necessary.

3. The Canadian Army Special Force has been provided and will be maintained for combat service with United Nations forces in Korea. A recommendation by the Canadian Government for the employment of the Force in any other capacity or in any other area outside the territory of Canada would of course require the approval of Parliament.

4. The Canadian Army Special Force is the only element of the Canadian Armed Forces which has been specifically recruited and trained for service with the United Nations and which has been made available to the United Nations in accordance with the terms of resolution 377(V) of the General Assembly. In addition, however, the Canadian Government considers that the Canadian naval and air units, which are now serving under the Unified Command in Korea, have been provided in accordance with the intent of the resolution.

5. While, in view of its commitments in Korea and its obligations to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Canadian Government does not at present contemplate the recruitment and organization of further units of its armed forces specifically for service with the United Nations, the Secretary-General may be

/assured that

assured that Canada will continue, to the extent that its military resources and its existing defence obligations permit, to co-operate with other Member States of the United Nations in collective action against breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.

COLOMBIA

26 April 1951
Original: Spanish

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of note number SG 460/5/03 (1), of 16 April 1951, through which Your Excellency was good enough to draw the attention of the Government of Colombia to resolution 377(V) approved by the General Assembly on 3 November 1950, regarding the collective measures undertaken to maintain and consolidate international peace and security, in accordance with the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

While deeply appreciating Your Excellency's communication referred to above, I am pleased to inform you that this Office, depending upon the information that the Ministry of War may submit, will advise Your Excellency as to the information that the Collective Measures Committee wishes to receive regarding the arrangements that are planned or have been adopted in our country in execution of paragraph 8 of the resolution mentioned above.

/FRANCE

FRANCE

12 June 1951
Original: French

The armed forces which Member States undertook, in signing the Charter, to place at the disposal of the Security Council, are intended to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security.

Similarly, the armed forces which Member States would be called on to provide under section C of the resolution of 3 November 1950 would also be intended to assist in the maintenance of international peace and security.

In the present world situation, the dangers threatening the peace and security of States have already compelled some of them, like France, to take both individual and collective measures for armament and defence.

France has, on the one hand, been compelled to oppose by force the attacks made on the independence and territorial integrity of the Associated States of Indo-China and, on the other, to subscribe to specific military undertakings for the collective defence of the group of North Atlantic Powers. This twofold obligation imposes on France, at the present time, a military effort which, in the French Government's opinion, is serving the purposes and principles on which the United Nations Charter is based.

Accordingly, the objective of the armed forces upon which the burden of this effort falls is already the same as the ultimate aims set forth in the group of resolutions entitled "Uniting for peace". On the one hand, in view of the direct connexion between the North Atlantic Treaty and the United Nations Charter, the contingents which the French Government undertook to raise during the present year under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are, in the final analysis, intended to serve the ideals of the United Nations wherever collective peace and security appear to be threatened. On the other hand, by resisting the acts of aggression committed in Indo-China, the French forces in the Far East are already contributing to safeguard general peace and security, in a part of the world where the threat is particularly acute. In that connexion, the small number of troops sent by the French Government to Korea should be considered and appreciated only in relation to and taking into account the extent of the military obligations it has been compelled to assume elsewhere.

The utilization of its forces in the service of collective security may take different forms according to the evolution of the situation in the fields where French troops are already engaged, and according to the realization of the military effort which France has to undertake under the North Atlantic Treaty.

Consequently, the French Government will not fail to keep under periodical review the problem of the utilization of its armed forces for the maintenance of collective security in the light of the changes that may occur in general policy and the particular circumstances of the moment.

GUATEMALA

31 May 1951
Original: Spanish

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Secretary, number SG 460/5/03(1), of 16 April last, in which you request information as to the measures taken or contemplated by the Government of Guatemala in the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 8 of section C of resolution 377(V), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 3 November 1950.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala has instructed me to inform you that the Government of the Republic has given its most careful attention to this matter, with the keenest desire to co-operate in giving effect to the decisions of the General Assembly; that this important question was discussed at the Fourth Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics, recently held in Washington, and that the delegation of Guatemala insisted at that Conference that it should be for each government to decide whether it was in a position to make contributions in the form of military contingents.

Consequently and in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution II - "Preparation of the defence of the American Republics and support for the United Nations action" - adopted during the above-mentioned Fourth Meeting of Foreign Ministers, the Government of Guatemala has reached the conclusion that the economic capabilities of the country and its limited resources do not permit the adoption of any measure designed to maintain elements of its armed forces so trained, organized and equipped, as to be available for service as units of the United Nations.

(Signed) Ricardo CASTANEDA PAGANINI
Permanent Representative of
Guatemala to the United Nations

/HONDURAS

HONDURAS

6 June 1951
Original: Spanish

In reply to your communication SG460/5/03(1), dated 16 April 1951, I herewith transmit to you the following letter:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR WAR, MARINE AND AVIATION -- Tegucigalpa, D.C., 31 May 1951 -- Of. No. 001462: In reply to your communication No. 11922 A.G., of 25 May last, containing another communication signed by Mr. A. Katzin, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Collective Measures Committee, I have the honour to inform you, for all necessary purposes, that the Government of Honduras is studying the economic possibilities offered under the new General Budget which will come into force on 1 July next, in respect of the financial year ending 30 June 1952, with the object of proceeding to the immediate organization and training of an infantry battalion in conformity with the standards obtaining in the United States Army. In this way our Government will be doing all in its power to comply with the recommendation of the Collective Measures Committee referred to above. I must add that, for the reasons already given, the tactical unit to which I am referring will be destined exclusively to maintain and strengthen domestic peace against subversive activities of any kind, and that therefore the Government of Honduras will at present be unable to make any armed forces available outside its own territory for the possible defence of the continent if that should be necessary. But it is ready and willing to co-operate in the future to achieve such an end in the manner and to the extent that it did so during the recent world war, this co-operation being embodied in and governed by the Staff Agreements concluded between the senior officers of the United States and Honduras, authorized copies of which are enclosed herewith. I have the honour to be etc. Leonidas Pineda M. -- To the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs."

(Signed) J. E. VALENZUELA

Enclosures: (available for consultation in the secretariat of the Collective Measures Committee)

Authorized copies of Staff Agreements between the senior officers of the United States of America and Honduras dated September 1940

/INDIA

INDIA

21 May 1951

The Government of India have carefully considered the request contained in your letter No. SG 460/5/03(1) of 16 April 1951 concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 377(V) dated 3 November 1950. They are of the view that in the present international situation the creation of a United Nations force would emphasize the compulsive rather than the mediatory function of the United Nations and would, therefore, not help in the creation of a proper psychological atmosphere for the preservation of peace. This apart, the Indian Army is a force designed purely for internal defence and does not include an expeditionary element for service overseas. Nor would it be possible for the Government of India, in their present financial condition, to create such an expeditionary element, even if there were no objection in principle. The Government of India, therefore, propose to take no steps in implementation of the General Assembly's resolution mentioned above.

(Signed) S. DUTT
Foreign Secretary

/NORWAY

NORWAY

27 April 1951

The Permanent Representative of Norway has the honour to refer to the Secretariat's note of 16 April 1951 (SG 460/5/03(1)) concerning the implementation of resolution 377(V) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1950, and requesting information about the measures taken or contemplated by the Norwegian Government in compliance with paragraph 8 of the said resolution.

With reference to this request, the Permanent Representative has been instructed by the Norwegian Government to inform the Secretary-General that the matter in question is under advisement by the proper Norwegian authorities and that it hopes to be able to furnish the requisite information before the end of June of this year.

/PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN

5 June 1951

I have the honour to refer to letter No. SG 460/5/03(1), dated 16 April 1951, from your Special Representative on the Collective Measures Committee, drawing the attention of the Government of Pakistan to resolution 377(V) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1950, and requesting information on the measures taken or contemplated by the Government of Pakistan in implementation of paragraph 8 of that resolution.

As you are aware, the long standing dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir still remains unresolved and the situation created by the existence of this dispute endangering peace persists. In the circumstances the Government of Pakistan regret that, so long as the Kashmir impasse continues they cannot, consistently with their obligations towards the people of Pakistan and the maintenance of the security and territorial integrity of the State, earmark elements within the armed forces of Pakistan for service as a United Nations unit or units.

(Signed) Zafrulla KHAN
Minister of Foreign Affairs and
Commonwealth Relations
of Pakistan

/UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND

12 June 1951

I have the honour to refer to the letter, No. SG 460/5/03(1) of 16 April, from your Special Representative on the Collective Measures Committee, addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the United Kingdom, concerning the request of the Collective Measures Committee for information on the measures taken or contemplated by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in implementation of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 377(V) dated 3 November 1950.

2. Upon instructions from His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I am to request your Excellency to transmit the following information to the Collective Measures Committee.

3. His Majesty's Government take this opportunity to reaffirm their full adherence to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations which it has been their constant policy to uphold. Evidence of this has been the part they have played in laying the foundations of the Organization and the response they have made since last year to the appeal of the Security Council to meet aggression against the Republic of Korea. Further, by assuming the co-sponsorship of the resolution "Uniting for peace" they have once more demonstrated their resolve to make the fullest possible contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security and thereby assert the authority of the United Nations.

4. His Majesty's Government have considered what would be the most generous and at the same time the most practical response which they could make to the resolution's recommendations that Member States should maintain forces which could promptly be made available for service as United Nations units. In this respect they note that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in his communication, has drawn attention to the fact that the resolution "Uniting for peace" twice mentions collective self-defence arrangements as follows:

- (i) The Collective Measures Committee is to study how to maintain and strengthen international peace, "taking account of collective self-defence and regional arrangements (Articles 51 and 52 of the Charter)";
- (ii) The offer of forces is to be "without prejudice to the use of such elements in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter."

/Some States,

Some States, Members of the United Nations, are already under a special obligation to maintain peace and security in wide areas through the collective self-defence arrangements to which they belong. In the light of the provisions of the resolution quoted above, special account will have to be taken of the position in this respect of His Majesty's Government who have assumed particular defence obligations in regard to their overseas possessions, the Commonwealth and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and whose forces are committed by collective self-defence or regional arrangements to maintain peace and security in these areas. If aggression should occur in any of them, such forces would be at once available for United Nations purposes.

5. In Malaya they are faced with a special problem, an attempt to destroy the economy of the country and to undermine the peaceful life of its peoples. To restore peace and prosperity they are maintaining very considerable forces, the bulk of the Far East Air Force operating from Singapore and in Malaya and ships of the Far East station.

6. His Majesty's Government therefore consider that they are already making a very considerable contribution to the cause to which the resolution is dedicated, namely, the maintenance of international peace and security, by earmarking forces for use in these areas where they have special responsibilities. Nor would they confine their support of the authority of the United Nations to those areas, wide though they be, as they have demonstrated by the action they took and are taking in Korea and by their co-sponsorship of the resolution "Uniting for peace".

7. In response to the call of the United Nations, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are maintaining in Korea: one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, eight destroyers, one hospital ship, one survey ship and seven supply vessels; two brigades composed of two brigade headquarters, five infantry battalions, one field regiment, and one armoured regiment; and elements of the air force. They are also maintaining in Germany three and one-third divisions, soon to be increased to four and one-third.

8. They will of course continue to consider their responsibilities under the resolution "Uniting for peace" in the light of future circumstances, and they reaffirm their adherence to United Nations aims for the maintenance of international peace and security.

(Signed) Gladwyn JEBB

/UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

8 June 1951

I have the honor to refer to paragraph 9 of resolution 377(V), adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1950, and in accordance therewith to request you to advise the Collective Measures Committee of the measures taken by my Government in implementation of paragraph 8 of that resolution.

1. At the present time, elements of the National Armed Forces of the United States are serving under the Unified Command in Korea pursuant to the recommendations of the Security Council and the General Assembly. A general description of these elements as now constituted follows:

Ground Forces: Three Army Corps and one Marine Division, with supporting elements.

Naval Forces: A fast Carrier Task Group with a blockade and escort force, an amphibious force, reconnaissance and anti-submarine warfare units, and supporting ships.

Air Forces: One Tactical Air Force, one Bombardment Command, and one Combat Cargo Command, all with supporting elements.

The United States Government regards the maintenance of these forces as fulfilment at this time of the purposes of the recommendations of the General Assembly in the "Uniting for peace" resolution. After termination of hostilities in Korea and after the United States armed forces now opposing aggression in Korea have been withdrawn, the extent to which the United States will maintain armed forces which could be made available for United Nations service will be reviewed.

2. The United States is maintaining elements of its National Armed Forces in Europe, shortly to include the equivalent of six army divisions, and naval and air force elements, in furtherance of the North Atlantic Treaty and as a part of the efforts of the parties to the Treaty for Collective Defense and for the Preservation of Peace and Security. The Treaty by its terms comes within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, and the United States forces maintained in furtherance of the Treaty could, in appropriate circumstances, pursuant to the Treaty and the Charter and in accordance with due constitutional process, participate in collective military measures to maintain or restore peace and security in the North Atlantic area in support of United Nations action.

3. The United States will continue to keep this matter under constant review in the light of changing circumstances and in furtherance of the policy of the United Nations to build up an effective collective security system.
