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Chairman: Mr. Agha SHAHI (Pakistan).

AGENDA ITEM 99

Question of Korea (*continued*):

- (a) **Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations (A/7642 and Add.1-5, A/C.1/982, A/C.1/985 and Corr.1, 986, 987, A/C.1/990, A/C.1/L.470 and Add.1 and 2);**
- (b) **Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (A/7643 and Add.1-3, A/C.1/982, A/C.1/985 and Corr.1, 986, 987, A/C.1/990, A/C.1/L.472 and Add.1);**
- (c) **Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (A/7553, A/7629, A/7653, A/C.1/982, A/C.1/985 and Corr.1, 986, 987, A/C.1/990, A/C.1/L.471 and Add.1 and 2);**
- (d) **Need to put an end to the discussion in the United Nations on the unification of Korea (A/7658)**

1. The CHAIRMAN: At yesterday's meeting, when the Committee began consideration of the "Question of Korea", I drew the Committee's attention to a recommendation of the General Committee concerning the addition of a new subitem under the main item "Question of Korea".

2. Further to that statement, I should now like to draw the Committee's attention to the letter dated 11 November 1969 addressed to me by the President of the General Assembly, which has been circulated in document A/C.1/981/Add.2.

3. Accordingly, the Committee will continue its consideration of agenda item 99, "Question of Korea", with the addition of the new subitem (d), "Need to put an end to the discussion in the United Nations on the unification of Korea" as listed in that document.

4. Mr. JIMENEZ (Philippines): My delegation was deeply grieved to learn of the tragic death of His Excellency Sir David Rose, Governor-General of Guyana. We wish to convey to the delegation of Guyana our sincere condolences and sympathy on the death of one of its outstanding leaders.

5. It is most unfortunate that there are times when decisions of this Committee are honoured more in the breach than in the observance. If all delegations would abide by the decisions of United Nations organs—and it is their obligation to do so—we could at least be assured that the United Nations would gain in strength and effectiveness. My delegation considers it regrettable that yesterday several delegations saw fit to walk out when the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea was recognized by the Chairman, and, as a result, were unable to listen to him as he gave a sober and factual exposition of the views of his Government on the matter before the Committee. He came to this Committee pursuant to our invitation and for our benefit, as we wished to obtain the pertinent facts on the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the United Nations forces in Korea.

6. In the course of the years in which the United Nations has been confronted with the question of Korea, many of the facts regarding what happened in Korea have been lost in the flood of propaganda offered as argument in support of the draft resolutions for the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) and the withdrawal of the United Nations forces from Korea.

7. My delegation is gratified that the delegation of Bulgaria and some other delegations have requested the inclusion of two items pertaining to the question of Korea for discussion this year. As in the past, this debate will prove useful because it gives us another opportunity to make clear the historical antecedents of the problem and to review the latest situation in Korea. My delegation is surprised, however, to note that the same delegations, which requested a discussion of the two items that are related to the question of the unification of Korea, have now requested an additional item which would have the General Assembly decide that the discussion should be put to an end. My delegation fails to see the logic of such a request.

8. During our recent debate on the invitation aspects of the question of Korea, some charges were made that those who asked for the inclusion in the agenda of the Assembly's current session of the item entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" were guilty of injecting the cold war into the debates of the United Nations. They claimed that, for 15

successive years, the United States and its allies have introduced this question in the agenda. This contention is belied by the fact that it was the Secretary-General who requested, on 11 September this year, the inclusion in our agenda of the "Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" [A/7653].

9. On 15 August this year, some delegations proposed the inclusion of an item entitled "Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" [A/7643 and Add.1-3], claiming that the Commission was established in violation of the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and was one of the major obstacles to the peaceful unification of Korea. Is it not only logical to expect this Committee to consider a report of a United Nations agency which is being proposed for dissolution? Is it not only fair for this Committee to hear both sides—that of UNCURK and of those who propose its dissolution—in order to enable the Committee to decide whether or not to continue the mandate of the Commission?

10. We are told that those who want the continued existence of UNCURK and the United Nations Command are dangerously juggling the peace in the Far East. Our answer is simple: it is those who wish to give the kiss of death to those two United Nations agencies, established by the General Assembly and the Security Council, who are courting danger in that part of the world. They are the ones juggling the peace in the Far East.

11. Let us sift fact from self-serving propaganda; let us look at the record and seek the truth. It will be recalled that, as a result of the Second World War, Korea was militarily occupied by two Powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, with the former in occupation of the area north of the 38th parallel and the latter of the area south of it. The people of Korea hoped for a new era of independence, freedom and unity, but efforts outside the United Nations to establish a reunited nation failed because of the determination of a certain Power to establish a Government under its control in North Korea.

12. It will also be recalled that when the question of Korea was first brought to the United Nations, in September 1947, the General Assembly decided to hold free elections throughout Korea to achieve unification of that country, but elections were held only in the southern part of Korea because the North Koreans barred the entry into North Korea of the United Nations Temporary Commission for Korea.

13. In its resolution 195 (III) of 12 December 1948, the General Assembly declared the Government of the Republic of Korea to be the only lawful Government in all Korea. This Republic is a legitimate child of the United Nations and Member States are therefore obliged to recognize it as such. However, in defiance of the Assembly resolution, a communist régime was installed in North Korea. This régime was described by the United Nations Commission on Korea as "the creation of a military occupant ruled by right of a mere transfer of power" from a certain Power.

14. On 25 June 1950, the North Korean authorities launched an unprovoked aggression against the Republic of Korea, and, because the attempts of the Security Council to arrange the cessation of hostilities and North Korean withdrawal failed, the Council called on all Member States to furnish to the Republic of Korea such assistance as might be necessary to repel North Korea's blatant and naked use of force.

15. Sixteen Member States, including the Philippines, rallied to the call of the Security Council and joined the international force for collective action against the North Korean invaders. The United Nations Commission on Korea, in pinpointing responsibility for the aggression, described it as "an act of aggression initiated without warning and without provocation in execution of a carefully prepared plan". In the book entitled *This Kind of Peace*, by T. R. Fehrenbach, published in 1966, it was stated¹ that, when the news of the communist invasion of South Korea was telephoned to Mr. Trygve Lie in Long Island on 25 June 1950, he exploded and said, "This is war against the United Nations".

16. These are the indisputable historical facts, and any attempt to distort and twist them would only isolate the present realities of a divided Korea from the facts of history. Slandorous remarks against the Republic of Korea and the United Nations agencies in that country only exacerbate the situation and encourage the North Koreans to persist in their refusal to recognize the competence and authority of the United Nations.

17. Through these years, the objective has been immutable and constant: that Korea shall become free and independent. This was contained in the Cairo Declaration of 1943, reaffirmed in Teheran and Potsdam. And when, through no fault of the Korean people, Korea found itself divided at the 38th parallel, it became the consistent and repeatedly proclaimed objective of the United Nations to bring about the unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area.

18. For these noble purposes, and in order to accomplish fully the objectives set forth in its resolutions on the question, the United Nations General Assembly brought UNCURK into being. It is this Commission that is now, once again, being proposed for dissolution. I must emphasize that the Philippine delegation is not prepared to endorse so unwise and imprudent a proposal. There is no denying the fact that the declared objectives of the United Nations in Korea have not yet been achieved. Korea remains divided; international peace and security have not been restored.

19. It is now more than ever necessary for the United Nations to continue in its task of bringing about the attainment of those objectives. Its responsibility, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly, needs to be reaffirmed. If UNCURK has so far been frustrated in its efforts, it is not UNCURK's fault. It is the fault of those Member States which

¹ T. R. Fehrenbach, *This Kind of Peace* (New York, David McKay Company, Inc., 1966), p. 217.

encourage the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reject any role for the United Nations in the reunification of Korea. It is the fault of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for refusing to recognize the competence and authority of the United Nations.

20. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea professed a desire for the unification of Korea by peaceful means, but in its own cynical and, I must say, grossly unorthodox manner. Here is what Premier Kim Il-Sung said on 1 July 1969, as reproduced in the UNCURK report:

"The peaceful unification of our country can be materialized only after the United States imperialist aggression army has been forced out of South Korea and the South Korean people have overthrown the present puppet régime and the progressive forces have come into power. If the United States imperialists get out from South Korea and the democratic and progressive forces with national conscience seize power even now, we are ready to hold negotiations with them on the question of unifying the country by peaceful means." [A/7629, para. 10.]

In effect, what he is saying is, "I will play the game with you, but with my loaded dice".

21. In spite of difficulties, in spite not only of lack of co-operation but of downright hostility on the part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Commission has been serving a most useful purpose. By its presence and positive acts of co-operation, it has helped immeasurably in the promotion of stability and progress in that part of Korea to which it has access and where it is welcome—the Republic of Korea.

22. The report of the Commission bears witness to this. According to the report, the Republic of Korea: "... continues to be dedicated to the goal of rapid economic development despite the claims on its resources for defence and internal security." [Ibid., para. 54.]

23. In 1968, an outstanding rate of economic growth of 13.3 per cent was achieved. It has attracted foreign investment at a rapidly increasing rate, which demonstrates the confidence that foreign capital has in the Republic of Korea. It has decreased its reliance on foreign grants. The Republic's industrial structure is becoming more diversified and modernized. The political stability of the Republic of Korea under a strong and dedicated leadership and its economic prosperity have made the South Koreans a confident and contented people.

24. UNCURK has done, and is doing, an excellent job in Korea. It has been carrying out its mandate in the best traditions of the United Nations. There is no cogent reason at all for that body not to continue to carry out the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly. Its reports, submitted to the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, have kept Member States well informed of developments in the area.

25. Thus, my delegation recommends this Committee overwhelmingly to reject the proposal for the dissolution of UNCURK contained in draft resolution A/C.1/L.472 and Add.1.

26. Some delegations have proposed that "all United States and other foreign military personnel deployed in South Korea" be withdrawn within a period of six months following the adoption of resolution A/C.1/L.470 and Add.1 and 2. The United Nations Command in Korea, as it should correctly be called, was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 84 of 7 July 1950. The United Nations Forces first came to Korea in 1950 to enforce international sanctions against communist aggression and to preserve peace and security in the area. They are there to this day with the consent—and I repeat, with the consent—of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

27. We are told that the United Nations Forces, which have been inappropriately called "foreign troops" or "occupation troops", are an obstacle to Korean unification and that their withdrawal from South Korea "is the fundamental condition for preventing the outbreak of a total war in Korea". My delegation submits that those allegations are without foundation. We believe that it is only the continued presence of the United Nations Forces in Korea that deters the North Korean régime from intensifying its aggressive and subversive war against the Republic of Korea. We also believe that their withdrawal will only jeopardize the general security of the Asian-Pacific area. We cannot afford to have more troubles in Asia. The countries in that region are confronted with a serious security problem because most of us have not yet developed sufficient defensive capability to deter the forces of aggression and subversion. The presence of United Nations Forces in Korea is indeed an effective factor in helping to preserve the hard-won peace in that country and its environs.

28. The Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Asian and Pacific Council held at Kawana, Japan, from 9 to 11 June 1969, issued a joint communiqué which, *inter alia*: "... expressed concern at the tension created by the provocative and aggressive acts, including the increasing armed infiltrations into the Republic of Korea".

29. There are increased violations of the Armistice Agreement² and stepped-up military provocations and infiltrations on the part of the North Koreans. These acts constitute a challenge to, and indeed, a defiance of United Nations efforts to maintain peace and security in the area. Apart from this, the North Koreans are rapidly building up their military strength. Since October 1966, when Kim Il-Sung, in his report to the Korean Workers' Party Conference, urged the strengthening of revolutionary forces and the development of the revolutionary struggle in South Korea, the North Korean acts of aggression have sharply increased in number and scale.

30. UNCURK stated in its report [A/7629] that during the period under review, incidents of intrusion into the demilitarized zone and of infiltration, terrorism and subversion in the Republic of Korea continued unabated. North Koreans have been actively increasing their fortifications on the northern side of the military demarcation line since April 1969, and armed agents have been dispatched by North Korea across this line. The United Nations

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1953*, document S/3079, appendix A.

Command has confirmed these violations of the Armistice Agreement and the increase by North Korea of the size of its ground forces by one third and of its navy and air forces, each by one half. Therefore, in the light of these developments, my delegation would oppose any proposal to withdraw the United Nations Command from Korea and would appeal again to the Committee to reject overwhelmingly, as it did in previous years, draft resolution A/C.1/L.470 and Add.1 and 2.

31. On behalf of the delegations of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Gambia, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America, my delegation is privileged to introduce formally our draft resolution A/C.1/L.471 and Add.1 and 2, which reaffirms the previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Korea and the objectives of the United Nations. It recognizes the continued division of Korea as a source of tension in the area and expresses anxiety that progress be made towards creating conditions that would facilitate the reunification of the country on the basis of the freely expressed will of the people. It calls for co-operation in the easing of tensions in the area because peace in that region is a prerequisite to the establishment of a unified and independent Korea. It requests UNCURK to continue carrying out its tasks and to keep the members of the Assembly informed on the situation in the area through regular reports to the Secretary-General and the Assembly as appropriate. It notes that the Governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea at the request of the Republic of Korea or whenever conditions for a lasting settlement have been fulfilled. We strongly feel that our draft should get the widest support from this Committee.

32. If the North Korean authorities really desire peace and unification, they should manifest their sincerity and honesty by co-operating with the United Nations in its efforts to find a solution to the Korean problem. They should abandon all attempts to achieve integration by force or through any act of armed provocation. If they could do this, then the legitimate yearnings of the Korean people for reunification under one flag and one Government would be realized in the not-too-distant future. That would be North Korea's most valuable contribution to the cause of peace and regional and international understanding.

33. Before concluding, my delegation wishes to refer to the remarks of the representative of the Soviet Union yesterday about the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC). He said:

"It is well known . . . that certain circles in the United States and Japan, together with the South Korean puppets, have not ceased their efforts to put together a new military-political bloc in Asia under the cover of that organization" [1684th meeting, para. 33].

34. I can assure him that my country, as a member of ASPAC, will never allow itself to be used as a cover for any enterprise, because we are not a stooge of anyone. The Philippines is a member of ASPAC because of its growing involvement in Asia, its commitment to regionalism and its

readiness to join in collective efforts for the common welfare. ASPAC was established to promote a sense of solidarity and the spirit of collective enterprise among the free countries of Asia and the Pacific. It is an important forum for close consultation and co-operation in the political, social and economic fields. Our Secretary of Foreign Affairs, General Carlos P. Romulo, in his statement to the Fourth ASPAC Ministerial Meeting on 9 June 1969, said:

"The developing societies of Asia and the Pacific are beginning to make cause with one another. . . . These nations are in search of an ideology geared to the tasks of development, to change, to increase of productivity, and to meet escalating desires."

He continued:

"In a real sense, this is an alternative to the adoption of alien ideologies which serve only to embroil them in contests of the great Powers which do not in any way help in their immediate problems."

35. My delegation also wishes to take strong exception to the statement of the representative of the Soviet Union that the UNCURK is "notorious". The Philippines is a member of this Commission and objects vehemently to any charges of notoriety.

36. Mr. CSATORDAY (Hungary) (*translated from French*): Before taking up the item on the agenda, Mr. Chairman, may I express, on behalf of the delegation of the People's Republic of Hungary, my condolences to the delegation of Guyana on the sad occasion of the tragic death of the Governor-General, Sir David Rose.

37. The stand adopted by a majority of the members of our Committee two weeks ago prevented the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from participating in our discussion, so that the United Nations is from the start unable to discuss the substance of the questions concerning Korea. Those who spared no effort to ensure such a majority obviously wanted to eliminate the possibility of holding an impartial discussion with the help of the parties concerned. This is not a new policy. It has characterized the history of the debates on the Korean question in the United Nations. It shows that the forces that work behind the scene do not believe in the justice of their cause and know that they could not pass the test of an impartial discussion. What is more regrettable, however, is that this state of affairs is a further blow to the prestige of the United Nations. Can it be maintained that the extension of an invitation to a régime under foreign military domination on the one hand and the exclusion of a sovereign State concerned in the discussion on the other represent the triumph of the universality of the United Nations or of the principles of the Charter? Those who reply in the affirmative truly cut a sorry figure.

38. Nothing would be easier for us than to abstain from such a false discussion, but our sense of responsibility in connexion with the lowered prestige of the United Nations requires that we should protect the Organization against such attacks. This is only possible if we put an end without delay to the practice of making use of the United Nations

against the interests of the Korean people. The exclusion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shows that the United Nations can play no effective role whatever in this situation. Those responsible for the Korean adventure continue to take advantage of the fact that the prestige of the Organization has been reduced as a result of that adventure. In these circumstances, even those who do not share our opinion of the activities of the United Nations on the question of Korea must admit that the only solution is to dissolve the so-called United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and to force the United States armed forces, that took action under the United Nations flag, to withdraw from South Korea. Were our Organization to do that, one of the saddest chapters of the cold war could be closed. Those who oppose such a programme of action merely prove that as far as they are concerned the cold war has not ended and that they wish to pursue the Korean adventure, which is doomed to failure because of wide-scale popular resistance. In the present international situation, our Committee has no other course than to take a stand against the cold war.

39. During the discussion on the invitation aspects of the consideration of the question of Korea, we saw that the belated advocates of the cold war in the Organization are doing everything in their power to preserve the atmosphere of that regrettable period for the time when the negotiations will take place. Some delegates are constantly trying to bring up the history of the Korean question and give us a history lesson. However, they are forced to recognize that they are doing this to influence—in fact to acclimatize to the cold war atmosphere—the countries that have become independent since the Korean adventure of the United Nations.

40. The reason for these desperate efforts of theirs is first of all that they are aware of the incredulity with which their arguments are heard. They become aware that many developing countries, which are well acquainted with colonial methods, are increasingly disinclined to agree with the allegation that, in Korea, the Koreans were the aggressors and the conquerors from overseas were the victims of aggression.

41. We are convinced that those who promoted the aggression unleashed in Korea under the banner of the United Nations are disturbed, and rightly so, by the fact that it is very difficult for countries which have freed themselves from colonial oppression to agree that the action in Korea taken by the so-called free world, an action which, for instance, was enthusiastically supported by the South African racists, served a just cause. No amount of repetition of this allegation can alter the fact that the aggression against Korea was an act of the so-called "free world", including Washington, Lisbon and Pretoria. The true aggressors, as the facts of history prove, were those who, before falsely shielding themselves behind the United Nations, had launched an army against the Korean people. Those who wish to know whom we are talking about should note who is making speeches and voting against those actions that should be taken by the United Nations against the South African racists, the Rhodesians or the Portuguese colonialists.

42. My delegation does not want to follow in the footsteps of those who look to the past in order to shirk

the tasks and duties of today. We shall merely put a few questions to those who organized the Korean adventure in the light of their historical explanations.

43. If the aim of the United Nations action in Korea was to defend South Korea, why did the armed forces of the United Nations, under the orders of General MacArthur, cross the frontier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and why did they advance so close to the Yalu River, a river dividing China and Korea? What was that but an armed attempt to unify Korea by means of a foreign force? Which United Nations organ gave the forces acting on behalf of the Organization the order to cross the frontier of one country on the pretext of defending another country?

44. Which United Nations organ deposed General MacArthur, who the President of the United States accused of wishing to unleash a war against the People's Republic of China? Was the General authorized to do this by the Security Council or the General Assembly, or by the then Secretary-General of the United Nations? If not, why did he want to invade a socialist country?

45. In asking these questions my delegation merely wished to point out that the allegations made here by those participating in the Korean adventure—which the Philippine representative has just made in his statement this morning—are very far from the truth. If we lived in the past, we might have asked the delegations of those countries many similar questions; but we shall not. We have tried to prove only that the war fought in Korea under the flag of the United Nations was not a defensive action; it was a premeditated act of aggression against the Korean people, designed to unify Korea by armed force, under the direction of Syngman Rhee, the proclaimed champion of democracy serving the strategic interests of the United States of America. It was not the Charter, but the interests of the United States that furnished the reason for the aggression. If the authors of that aggression and those who carried it out had truly been imbued with the principles of the Charter, then it is difficult to understand why those same principles should lead them to oppose, instead of proposing, armed action in Namibia, in Rhodesia or against the South African and Portuguese racists.

46. In the course of previous sessions of the General Assembly, my delegation and a number of others asked the Secretary-General a number of questions concerning United States forces still stationed in Korea. Our questions for clarifications with respect to the national armed forces were not intended to embarrass the Secretary-General. The United States army in South Korea poses as a United Nations force, and those participating in the aggression have kept this fiction alive until today. The Secretary-General's replies to our questions, the purpose of which was to prove that the United States forces stationed in Korea are not United Nations forces, fully confirmed our position and contention. The replies have revealed that the forces do not submit regular reports to the United Nations, that they are financed neither out of the United Nations budget nor through voluntary contributions.

47. It is a fact known to all that the so-called United Nations forces stationed in South Korea are regular United

States troops under United States command and, I would add, with aggressive national objectives. They are furthermore maintained by the United States, their commanders are appointed by the United States Government, and so on. These forces are occupying South Korea on the pretext that it is threatened with aggression by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We know that no foreign troops are stationed on the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is also a well-known fact that 50,000 troops of the allegedly threatened South Korean régime are fighting in Viet-Nam, shoulder to shoulder with the American aggressors and that, to the shame of our Organization, they have been replaced in Korea, under the United Nations flag, by 50,000 United States soldiers whose mission is similar, namely to suppress popular movements for liberation and independence. The United States expeditionary corps in South Korea is completely independent of the United Nations and is not controlled by this Organization. It is directed entirely by the Pentagon and, therefore, any information on this matter is considered secret; but at the same time it uses the United Nations flag, contrary to the provisions of the Charter. The memorandum of 8 October from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [A/C.1/987] lists a whole series of provocations, based on South Korean sources of information.

48. I do not intend to repeat them here. I need only recall the incident of the spy ship *Pueblo*. The Government of the United States has not yet made clear the relationship between the so-called United Nations forces in South Korea and the activities of the *Pueblo* and other ships on similar missions. We do not know whether the *Pueblo* or spy aircraft were sent over the territorial waters or air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in our name. We can draw the appropriate conclusions from the fact that it was the command of the so-called United Nations forces which entered into negotiations at Panmunjom with the military authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of freeing the crew of the *Pueblo*. The strange endeavours made by the American delegation during the discussion on the invitation aspects of the question of Korea to question the authenticity of a document bearing the signature of the military representative of the United States cannot reassure us but must, on the contrary, make it harder to believe the United Nations declarations in the future. However, it is no answer to the question of knowing whether the United States is organizing its acts of espionage and sabotage in Korea in the name of the Members of the United Nations. This circumstance by itself is enough for our Organization to forbid the use of its flag by the armed forces that are abusing its name.

49. On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of our Organization we should, when we evoke the noble principles of the Charter, also require the United Nations to deprive the United States troops stationed in Korea of their status as United Nations forces, to which they have no right. Since the presence of these forces flouts the principles and interests of our Organization and the troops are using the flag of our Organization as a pirate flag, without having any real relations with it, the United Nations, as we set out in draft resolution A/C.1/L.470 and Add.1 and 2, should decide to withdraw those forces from South Korea within six months of the adoption of the

resolution. The Hungarian delegation, as a sponsor of this draft resolution, therefore calls on all delegations to support the United Nations in demanding the withdrawal of the United States troops which are occupying South Korea under the United Nations flag.

50. Another instrument for interference in the domestic affairs of Korea under the banner of the United Nations is the so-called United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. The representative of Ceylon pointed out quite correctly [1671st meeting], during the discussion on the invitations, that, with the exception of Chile, that organ is composed of States members of NATO and SEATO. For the last few years, one of the SEATO members has not even signed the reports of the Commission. The Commission has never tried to present itself as an impartial organ, and this is not surprising if we consider its membership; everybody knows that it is not a Commission that really functions, but an improvised body that has always had to justify the strategic interests of the United States. Of course the Commission has not even intended to work for the peaceful unification of Korea; it has always been tied by the loyalties of its members as allies of the leading Power of NATO and SEATO. The end of its nefarious activities would be bound to advance the unification of Korea and bring the North and South of the country together.

51. Reading through the report of the so-called United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, one cannot escape the impression that its members—or some of them at any rate—would willingly rid themselves of their painful task. The fiasco they have experienced for over 20 years can hardly awaken any enthusiasm in them for their dreary work. Whether on the national or international level, a fiasco as enduring and complete as this one must inevitably lead to a change of direction. The true aims of those who support the Commission are made obvious to us by the fact that the lessons they draw from their 20-year-old failure is that the Commission must be prepared for further setbacks.

52. Some put forward the argument that UNCURK should gradually be abolished. They point out that the members of the Commission seem to have become disillusioned about the tasks assigned to them. If this be the case, my delegation is not averse to lightening their task and dissolving the Commission. Some, perhaps, would oppose this proposal, which my delegation and a number of others have submitted in draft resolution A/C.1/L.472 and Add.1. To those who argue with us—and primarily to those among them who would want to help the Korean people to work for the unification of their country—I would suggest that they glance at the most recent report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea [A/7629], a Commission that functions illegally and without the agreement of the parties concerned. I can only describe this report as shameful reading, not in keeping with the dignity of the United Nations. The major part of it is dedicated to the discussion of the domestic affairs of the United States protectorate in South Korea and even goes into the affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We can read there a record of the internal political events, of Cabinet reshuffles, of developments in the economic situation, of the movements of prices, foreign

trade trends, and so on. How can the authors of the report and those who approve it fail to see that by thus documenting the interference of the United Nations in the domestic affairs of that country, in disregard of the principles of international law, they are merely showing clearly what the position of their South Korean clients or puppets really is?

53. But even if they pass over in silence such edifying events as the constitutional farce acted out lately by the South Korean democratic champion, Chung Hee Park, which the representative of Sudan mentioned here in his excellent statement in the debate on the problem of invitations [1672nd meeting], they must realize that this illegal report openly belies their main argument regarding the competence of the United Nations to deal with the unification of Korea. No one having read the report can have any doubts that an illegal commission is not competent to pronounce decisions on domestic or economic policy, foreign trade or any other sovereign decisions of any country whatsoever. These are domestic affairs. When these delegations asked the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to recognize the competence of the United Nations in exchange for its participation in the discussion on invitations, they should have known that there can be no doubt that the United Nations has no competence in matters dealt with in the report. Nor is it competent to deal with the question of the unification of Korea, and it does not matter that a temporary majority thinks that it can abrogate the principles of the Charter. That is why the Hungarian and many other delegations have requested in document A/7658 the removal from our agenda of the discussion of the unification of Korea.

54. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a number of constructive proposals for the unification of Korea as may be seen in the memorandum of 8 October [A/C.1/987], but obeying the will of its masters the South Korean régime has refused even to reply to these proposals. The United Nations can help to solve the problems raised by the division of the Korean people if it dissolves UNCURK, which undermines its prestige and disregards its objectives, and if it grants the Korean people the right, which the Charter has given to all peoples, freely to decide on its own future. This is what the interests of the Korean people, and indeed of the United Nations, require, and that is why I call on representatives to support A/C.1/L.472 and Add.1 and reject draft resolution A/C.1/L.471 and Add.1 and 2. The latter would, in the name of the United Nations, do even greater harm to the people of Korea and to the Organization itself, and therefore does not deserve the support of the Members of our Organization.

55. Mr. HSUEH (China) (*translated from Chinese*): In taking part in this debate on the Korean question, my delegation is under no illusion that the question could be solved at this session of the General Assembly or the next. At the same time, my delegation strongly believes that the dim prospects for an early solution do not make the Korean question any less important or the debate any less meaningful. The essence of the question is not when it will be solved but how it will be solved. If we keep in mind the fate of the 40 million people of Korea and of the peace and security not only of Korea but of the Asian and Pacific region and indeed of the whole world, which are at stake,

we will agree that the Korean question is well worth the time and attention we give to it each year.

56. How is the Korean question to be solved? For more than 20 years the United Nations has affirmed and reaffirmed its programme to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area. In that programme are fully embodied the principles of self-determination, democracy, freedom, and collective security enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

57. Much has been said about the programme. There is hardly any need for me to comment on it again. Suffice it to say that my delegation agrees with the overwhelming majority of the Members of the United Nations that the implementation of that programme will enable the Korean people to determine their own future and to choose their own way of life, and that it will contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security. The United Nations can do no less for Korea and for the international community.

58. The communists in the northern part of Korea have an entirely different programme. Their programme was summarized recently by the head of the communist régime in North Korea, in his statement of 1 July 1969, which has been quoted by the representative of the Philippines this morning. I should like to read the pertinent part again.

"The peaceful unification of our country can be materialized only after the United States imperialist aggression army has been forced out of South Korea and the South Korean people have overthrown the present puppet régime and the progressive forces have come into power."

59. Although that statement is couched in communist jargon, its meaning is clear. For a solution of the Korean question, the Korean communists demand three things: first, the United Nations forces must be withdrawn from Korea; second, the Government of the Republic of Korea must be overthrown; and third, the southern part of Korea must be brought under communist control.

60. That frank statement, without even bothering to pay lip service to the will of the people, has laid bare the true intention of the Korean communists. In their scheme of things the people do not count. The people are not supposed to have a will of their own. They are the slaves of the communist régime, to be used and abused for the benefit of the communist hierarchy. In simple words, what the Korean communists want, in the name of the peaceful unification of Korea, is the communization of all Korea, which they tried but failed to achieve by force nineteen years ago.

61. In 1950, it was the United Nations which, putting into practice the principle of collective security for the first time in the history of international relations, frustrated the communist attempt to conquer the southern part of Korea by naked force. The United Nations proved itself an effective instrument against armed aggression and in defence of its victims. The Korean communists, who had

defied the United Nations from the very beginning, were antagonized by that successful effort of the Organization. Their denouncement of the United Nations for its continued interest in the Korean question has become increasingly vociferous and strident.

62. That is the background of the Korean communist assertion that the Korean question is a question to be solved by the Koreans themselves. It may be noted that that assertion is made only in reference to the United Nations. It is not made to exclude the Korean question from any international consideration. Members of the First Committee may have read the memorandum of the so-called Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, contained in document A/C.1/987. That document reads: "The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea still considers that an international meeting of the countries concerned may be convened for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, if necessary."

63. That paragraph gives the lie to the communist assertion that the Korean question is a question to be solved by the Koreans themselves. It is now clear that the objective of the Korean communists is only to stop the United Nations from concerning itself with the Korean question. They are quite willing to leave the question to an international meeting of the countries concerned. They are only saying that Members of the United Nations are not the countries concerned. The explanation for that position is not far to seek. It lies in the difference between the United Nations and "an international meeting of the countries concerned". While the United Nations can act only within the framework of the Charter and in accordance with its principles and purposes, an international meeting attended by countries friendly to the Korean communist régime will be free to do whatever pleases it, including the sacrifice of the vital interests of the 40 million people of Korea.

64. It is obvious that the first two subitems on our agenda under consideration, namely, "(a) Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations" and "(b) Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", are designed to help the Korean communist régime to realize its programme of conquering all Korea. A vote for the draft resolutions [A/C.1/L.470 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.1/L.472 and Add.1], submitted under those two items is tantamount to demand upon the United Nations to abandon the people of Korea and their interests and to abdicate all responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in Asia and the Pacific. A vote for them is equivalent to the surrender of the principles of the Charter and the negation of all that the United Nations stands for.

65. The United Nations indeed owes a debt of gratitude to the peace-keeping forces in Korea and to the Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. A perusal of the periodic reports of the Commission shows the continued gravity of the situation in Korea as a result of the increasing violations of the Armistice Agreement and stepped-up military provocations and infiltrations on the part of the Korean communists. This is surely no time to speak of the withdrawal of the United Nations Forces in Korea. As pointed out in the Memorandum of the Republic

of Korea contained in document A/C.1/985 and Corr.1, para. 43, it is "...crucially important that the United Nations Forces remain in Korea as a safeguard against renewed communist aggression from the north".

66. The United Nations has been sending peace-keeping forces to different areas at the request or with the consent of the governments concerned. Can the United Nations, in all fairness, deny the Republic of Korea the same protection in her difficulties? The description by certain delegations of the United Nations Forces in Korea, duly authorized by the Security Council at the request of the Government of the Republic of Korea, as "foreign forces occupying South Korea" is patently slanderous and contemptuous of the United Nations Charter. It should be, as it has been, categorically rejected.

67. From the periodic reports of the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, we have learned with gratification that the Government of the Republic of Korea has been able, in spite of all the difficulties caused by the Korean communists, to build up a society in the free part of Korea where 30 million Korean people enjoy political stability in freedom and democracy, economic progress and social justice. As a close neighbour of Korea and as a fellow member of the Asian and Pacific Council, the Chinese Government and people watch these achievements with great interest and admiration. On behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of China, I have the honour to request the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea to be kind enough to convey our sincere congratulations to his Government and people on their remarkable success.

68. The rapid progress made by the Government of the Republic of Korea in all fields of human endeavour points to the final solution of the Korean question. The continuous improvement in the standard of living and the quality of life enjoyed by the 30 million people under the Government of the Republic of Korea presents a striking contrast to the stagnant and regimented way of life imposed on the 10 million people in the northern part of the country. That contrast will not for long be lost on the Korean people in the north. The time will come when they will resolve to make the inevitable choice and exercise their right of self-determination. They will then be able to join their brethren in the south in establishing a unified, independent and democratic Korea.

69. In these circumstances, it is vital that the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea should continue to function. The Commission will not only continue to keep the United Nations and the world informed of the facts about Korea, but will also use its influence and facilities to help achieve the objectives of the United Nations in that country. Above all, the continued presence of the Commission will assure the Korean people that the United Nations has not abandoned them, but that it is actively concerned with their future and well-being.

70. As I said at the beginning of my statement, the solution of the Korean question in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter will not come at this session of the General Assembly or the next. After all,

the Korean question has been with the United Nations for more than 20 years. The road to freedom is long and arduous. It is important that we keep our patience. As freedom is indivisible, we must not lose heart just because the freedom in question is somebody else's freedom. And a just peace built on the solid foundation of principles, even slow in achievement, is more enduring than a peace which has no regard for principles.

71. Mr. DUHAMEL (Canada) (*translated from French*): This year again our delegation is a sponsor of the draft resolution reaffirming the objectives of the United Nations in Korea [A/C.1/L.471 and Add.1 and 2] and it still hopes that we shall be able to ensure peace and security in that region through a peacefully reunified, independent and democratic Korea endowed with a representative Government.

72. Last year there was not the same degree of violence and hostility in that part of the world as in the year before. We must nevertheless note with regret that acts of violence still occur, particularly along the demilitarized zone. These incidents increase tension in the region and they prove that we are still far from having achieved the objectives we seek in Korea.

73. As long as North Korea refuses to realize that its policy of hostility is keeping us from our common goal, we shall remain dissatisfied. However, our delegation feels that the United Nations would be wrong to act as some would want us to do, namely, to give up trying simply because success is neither swift nor easy.

74. We note the very considerable progress achieved by the people of South Korea and we are happy to congratulate the Republic of Korea on that account. It is sad to note that that domestic progress in economic matters is not reflected outside the country in the fundamental questions of peace, security and reunification. Nevertheless, the Canadian delegation still feels that the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea can and does effectively contribute to the achievement of those objectives.

75. Our delegation therefore hopes that the General Assembly will again show that it upholds those just principles and rational views, namely, by supporting draft resolution A/C.1/L.471 and Add.1 and 2.

76. Our delegation regrets the fact that the First Committee has again been led into a discussion of the question of Korea. In his statement to the General Assembly of 29 September last [1719th plenary meeting], the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Canada, Mr. Sharp, urged our Organization to endeavour again to define priorities and to deal with them effectively in order to avoid drowning ourselves in a sea of words. It can hardly be maintained that the debates on the Korean question in this Committee have made any tangible progress. Last year, the sponsors of resolution 2466 (XXIII) recognized this fact when they changed the provisions regarding the submission of the reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea in such a way as to avoid the automatic repetition in our Committee of the sterile debates about which a number of delegations have been

complaining for some time. Our delegation has welcomed that innovation but it was very disappointed to see this year that some delegations still want to impose a repetition of that futile performance on the Committee.

77. The Committee should note that those who raised the questions giving rise to draft resolutions A/C.1/L.471 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.1/L.472 and Add.1 had asked for inclusion of the item in the agenda on 15 August [A/7642 and A/7643] and no request for the inclusion of an agenda item on the UNCURK report was made until 11 September [A/7653]. If this debate is once again imposed upon us, then the delegations which were the first to request its inclusion in the agenda are entirely responsible. It is they who rejected the opportunity purposely provided by the Committee at the last session of adopting a new way of dealing with the question, when they themselves did not deny that a change had become necessary for a long time.

78. We have a right to ask what aims are pursued by those delegations in following a procedure which long and irritating experience has clearly proved to be futile in settling the Korean question. Whatever their intentions, it would be difficult to contend that they are leading us towards progress.

79. It is somewhat ironical, as I am sure the members of the Committee will have noted, that several delegations which have caused us to lose time in the present debate are among those who wanted to have the item entitled "Need to put an end to the discussion in the United Nations on the unification of Korea" included in the agenda [A/7658]. They could have avoided such a debate in the course of the session without any difficulty, and it would have been easy for them to do so, without wasting several days repeating the same arguments. Yet they rejected that opportunity, and today they are asserting in a tendentious manner that they want to put an end to the debate. How do they propose to do this? Not in a simple and reasonable way, such as not including the item on the agenda but through a constitutional deviation which would prevent any future sessions of the General Assembly from dealing with the question of Korea and which would, properly speaking, be unacceptable. Furthermore, even if my delegation is opposed to the present traditional and sterile way of dealing with the question, it could not approve the renunciation by the United Nations of its responsibilities which are imposed upon us by the Charter itself and which, consequently, we should not abandon. What we should do is be ready to act effectively as soon as an initiative looks as if it may succeed. As I said, we must not throw the helve after the hatchet or follow paths that can only lead to a dead end.

80. While there are so many other complex and important problems which should be dealt with by the United Nations in general and by the General Assembly in particular in areas where there is some possibility of success, and as long as no tangible progress is made in the reunification of Korea, my delegation hopes that we shall not waste our time or energy at forthcoming sessions in constant repetitions whose futility has long been established. We are therefore glad that draft resolution A/C.1/L.471 and Add.1 and 2 again includes this clause which does not make it obligatory for UNCURK to report to the General Assembly. This means that the question of Korea will not

automatically be included in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

81. We maintain that this is a further and decisive reason for giving full support to this draft resolution.

82. Mr. KUZMIN (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) (*translated from Russian*): The items now under consideration, namely "Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations", "Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and "Need to put an end to the discussion in the United Nations on the unification of Korea" are of particular importance. Those questions, which have been inscribed on the agenda at the proposal of the socialist countries, including the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, as well as a number of African and Asian States, are in accordance with the fundamental interests of the Korean people, who sincerely aspire to peace and the unification of their country, and are defending their right to live without any imperialist interference in their internal affairs. We are profoundly convinced that the adoption and implementation of those proposals will pave the way for a peaceful political settlement of the Korean problem.

83. As we mentioned previously, the participation of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the discussion would contribute significantly to a fruitful consideration of these questions. The United States and its helpers have imposed on the Committee a decision that is basically false and harmful to the interests of peace. As a result of the flagrant violation of the right of the Korean people, the representatives of peace-loving socialist Korea are not present in this room. The delegation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic resolutely protests against this discrimination against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and condemns this absurd decision which is completely contrary to the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. This illegal and unjust decision undermines the prestige of the United Nations and obliges the members of the Committee to waste time listening to the representatives of the United States and South Korean rulers exchange compliments. The stage manager and main actor of the Korean tragedy showers praises on its Seoul puppet while the latter, in turn, expounds on the "delights" of the United States occupation régime in South Korea. These verbal exercises only aggravate the difficulties on the path to the free expression of the will of the Korean people and add to the weight of the burden of continued occupation by the United States and its allies in the south of the Korean peninsula.

84. In fact, 16 years have already passed since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement in Korea³ which provides for securing a lasting peace and the withdrawal of all foreign troops in South Korea. But tens of thousands of American soldiers under the cover of the blue flag of the United Nations occupy Korea to this day, behaving as though they were in their own homes. Every year the number of military bases, fortifications, missile launching pads and airports for United States strategic bombers increases there. The Pentagon not only sends weapons and

military material for its divisions in South Korea, but is actively carrying out modernization of the 600,000-man Seoul puppet army and the recently established reserve army which already comes to two and one half million men. The Government of the United States is spending hundreds of millions of dollars every year for rearmament of the army of its puppets in Seoul.

85. This is being done under conditions in which, as is well known, delivery of weapons to the South Korean régime is strictly forbidden by the Armistice Agreement which bears the signature of a representative of the United States. United States imperialism remains true to itself and becomes increasingly insolent; the ruling circles of the United States continue to violate that agreement in the most shameless way as they do many other international agreements, and the Seoul clique considers the Armistice Agreement as a mere scrap of paper anyway.

86. An objective analysis of the situation created during the past 20 years in the Korean peninsula demonstrates the intentions of the United States, despite the wishes of the Korean people, to maintain the reactionary régime and the old colonial systems in South Korea as a bridgehead for aggression against States which have taken or are taking the path of socialist development. Only the American bayonets are keeping the heads of the thoroughly rotten venal South Korean clique above water. That is why, in obedience to its overseas masters, it is prepared to bargain away the lives of the South Koreans and take part in any dangerous adventure of the United States in the Far East. The Seoul dictator and his accomplices, at the orders of the Pentagon, have sent more than 50,000 South Korean soldiers to South Viet-Nam to sow death and destruction there for the sake of United States imperialist interests.

87. On the eve of his visit to the United States at the end of August of this year, the puppet President declared that South Korea was willing to give the Pentagon the large island of Saishu To for installation of United States bases. He explained that it would be "logical" to locate not only large-scale contingents of United States military units there but also nuclear weapons.

88. The South Korean puppets are showing unusual energy precisely now, when the voice of the international community is growing louder, demanding the elimination of the United States military bases in Asia and other regions of the world. Inspired by the United States ruling circles, they are harbouring dangerous plans for the creation of a new military-political bloc, the so-called Asian and Pacific Council. The attempt to create such a bloc, which is aggressive in its aims and orientation, is a conspiracy against peace.

89. Such betrayal of the national interests of the Korean people, such unpardonable servility are highly valued in the United States. It is no accident that the United States Secretary of State, on a recent visit to Korea, assured the South Korean puppets:

"If there were a resumption of hostilities in Korea, Washington would react quickly and would give Seoul effective assistance".

The position of Washington was also confirmed during the visit of the puppet President to the United States.

³ *Ibid.*

90. In order to justify their dirty business in the Korean peninsula, the United States, echoed by the South Korean yes-men, tirelessly rant at the alleged existence of the "threat from the North". They do this to cover their aggressive designs, and to convince world public opinion of the need for the presence of the United States occupation corps in South Korea. But these attempts are doomed to fail. They are duly rebuffed in the memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of 8 October [A/C.1/987] of this year, and the statements of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of 15 October [A/C.1/986] and 3 November [A/C.1/990] of this year, presented to this session of the General Assembly. The memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea quite clearly states:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been consistent in its efforts for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and has unequivocally elucidated more than once that it has no intention to march south or settle the question of Korean unification by force of arms."

This is the position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

91. The threat to peace and security in this region comes solely and exclusively from the United States occupiers and their Seoul puppets. They are provoking a new military conflict. The memorandum of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presents such data as the following:

"Various violations of the Armistice Agreement such as armed raids, air intrusions and gun firings and espionage infiltrations perpetrated by the United States imperialist aggressors against the territory of the northern half of the Republic amounted to over 7,570 cases during the period between January and September this year."

The ruling circles of the United States, without the slightest embarrassment assert that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to blame for the dangerous situation thus created. Yet are they the ships and planes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which are invading the territorial waters and air space of the United States? Is it not the Government of the United States, in its letter to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the incident of the armed espionage ship *Pueblo*, that:

"Shoulders full responsibility and solemnly apologizes for the grave acts of espionage committed by the United States ship against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after having intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?"

In the same letter the Government of the United States

"... gives firm assurance that no United States ships will intrude again in future into the territorial waters of Socialist Korea".

But these assurances and apologies, given before the peoples of the whole world, have been immediately forgotten and

the United States continues to commit acts of aggression such as the incident of the EC-121 spy plane or the United States military helicopter which intruded into the air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

92. Is it possible, after this, to have even the slightest confidence in the draft resolution of the United States and a group of other Western countries [A/C.1/L.471 and Add.1 and 2], which contains the pharisaic assertion that the United States

"... are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea whenever such action is requested by the Republic of Korea".

Will the United States give the order to the South Korean Government to make a request for the withdrawal of the occupation troops? Certainly not. There are plenty of well-known examples of the United States brazenly refusing to meet the demands of States—on whose territory United States military bases and troops are stationed—for liquidation of those bases and withdrawal of its troops. The United States and its Seoul puppet understand very well that without foreign bayonets the whole rotten South Korean régime will fall apart like a house of cards. Guided by class interests and preserving a bridgehead for aggression against the socialist countries, the United States has tried and is trying at all costs to maintain its troops in the South of the Korean peninsula.

93. The military preparations and provocative acts of United States and South Korean troops with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arouse grave anxiety among all States interested in easing international tension and strengthening world peace and security. Those hostile actions once again confirm that the presence of United States and other foreign soldiers on the territory of South Korea, and the expansion of military activities by the occupation forces involve the danger of touching off new military conflicts fraught with serious consequences. The delegation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic wishes to express the hope that the countries which really cherish peace and security, freedom and national independence, will reject the draft resolution of the United States and its allies which aims at legalizing the continued presence of the occupiers on Korean soil and perpetuating the division of Korea.

94. The continuing occupation of South Korea by the United States is in itself an act of aggression which is completely contrary to the recognized principles of international law concerning territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual respect for the right of peoples to self-determination. To give the Korean people the opportunity to determine its own destiny and achieve peace and tranquillity on Korean soil, it is essential that all foreign forces be withdrawn from South Korea. Those are precisely the measures provided for in the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/L.470 and Add.1 and 2, which has been submitted by the socialist countries, including the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and a group of African and Asian countries.

95. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is also a sponsor of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/L.472 and Add.1 entitled "Dissolution of the United

Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea". We resolutely declare that the question of the unification of Korea is not within the competence of the United Nations and can only be decided by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

96. The delegation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, together with a group of socialist and African and Asian countries, has submitted for examination at this session of the General Assembly the additional subitem: "Need to put an end to the discussion in the United Nations on the Unification of Korea" [A/7658]. We are convinced that the continued existence of the so-called United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and discussion of the unification of Korea on the basis of the reports of that Commission constitute an obstacle on the path to the unification of the country on the basis of the free and democratic expression of the will of the Korean people. This conclusion is self-evident if we recall the results of the discussion of previous reports of that Commission and the contents of the two reports submitted after the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

97. As before, the so-called United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea in its voluminous reports—which, in fact, are drafted by the High Command of the United States occupation troops—tries as hard as possible to justify the anti-national policy and crimes of the Seoul régime and its mentors. The foul breath of the justification reeks from the very pages of the report which describes with cool equanimity the execution of fighters for the freedom of Korea and the terror and brutality practised in the South Korean torture chambers on hundreds and thousands of innocent people.

98. The latest report of the Commission extensively sets forth recent events in connexion with the preparation of the so-called national referendum on the matter of constitutional amendments. But even the gentlemen of the Commission are compelled to state in passing that the so-called "democratic process", proposed by the puppet dictator exclusively for the purpose of keeping power in his hands, aroused the discontent of the progressive youth, and the régime had to suppress student meetings and demonstrations by force. Here the authors of the report are, I repeat, most laconic.

99. The entire world press, including those of its organs which cannot possibly be suspected of communist sympathies, described with indignation and sarcasm the attempts of the puppet President to present as evidence of true democracy the repugnant farce performed in connexion with the adoption of the so-called amendments to the constitution of South Korea. But the gentlemen from the Commission, to judge by everything, not only do not personally study the true state of affairs, but close their eyes to publications in the regular press. Acting as the mouth-piece of the imperialist policy of the United States, from beginning to end they use only tendentious sources: bulletins of the South Korean clique and the publications of the leadership of the occupation army.

100. The attempt of the Commission to be even more tendentious than the South Korean leaders themselves leaps to the eye.

101. Descriptions of the actions and speeches of the dictator occupy a great deal of space in the pages of the report. But the authors of the report have permitted themselves not to mention, for example, the fact that the puppet President is prepared to give the Pentagon the large Korean island of Saishu To for location of United States military bases there, including bases equipped with nuclear weapons.

102. The Commission allowed itself to include in the text of its latest report a brief reference to the joint communiqué of the President of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, published at the end of the latter's visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 19 May 1969 [A/7629, para. 18]. In quoting only four lines from the text of the communiqué, the Commission apparently wished thereby to lend a semblance of objectivity to its report while concealing the contents of that communiqué.

103. May I therefore allow myself to recall here some provisions of that communiqué for which the Commission found no place in its report. In this important document:

"The parties resolutely condemned the United States imperialists occupying South Korea, who, systematically violating the Armistice Agreement in Korea, introduce there the most modern types of weapons, military equipment and war material, increase the contingents of the South Korean puppet army, intensify military preparations in South Korea, ceaselessly commit acts of provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and thus create tension in Korea."

The communiqué also speaks of full support of the position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of peaceful unification of Korea and the just demands of the Korean people for withdrawal of the United States troops occupying South Korea under the screen of the "United Nations Force", and on the dissolution of the so-called United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, which is a servile instrument of the aggressive policy of the United States in Korea.

104. The members of the First Committee will find nothing in the reports of the so-called United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea on the many facts concerning political assassinations, impunity for the crimes of American military personnel in South Korea, the militarization of education being planned, the intention to impose eight years of military service in the South Korean army on young men, and many other dark aspects of real life in South Korea.

105. I think it goes without saying that the concealment of many facts is deliberate. The Commission understands that publication of the truth about the crimes of the Seoul régime against the Korean people will make a repellent impression even on those for whom that report is intended. It is not in the interests of the puppets and their United States patrons, whom the so-called United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

faithfully serves, to provide truthful information on the situation in Korea. The mistaken decision not to permit the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to come before the General Assembly is meant to serve the same purpose.

106. There is no denying the fact that the so-called United Nations Commission is responsible for spreading misinformation about the true state of affairs in Korea, and this once again demonstrates the need for its dissolution.

107. Along with the true representatives of the Korean people, we firmly demand the halting of the Fascist repression of the patriotic and revolutionary forces of South Korea by the puppet clique, and again express our full support for the heroic struggle of the South Korean people against the United States occupation, for freedom, national independence and the unification of their homeland.

108. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic resolutely condemns the continuing provocations against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We demand that the United States cease the aggressive and subversive activities which constitute a threat to peace and security in that part of the world.

109. On the basis of the foregoing position of principle, the delegation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, desiring to further a political settlement in that part of the world and the strengthening of international peace and security, appeals to all delegations to vote in favour of draft resolutions A/C.1/L.470 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.1/L.472 and Add.1, of which we are co-sponsors. These draft resolutions provide for the withdrawal of United States

troops from Korea and the dissolution of the so-called United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and we call on delegations to support the proposals of the socialist, African and Asian countries, including the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, concerning the need to put an end to the discussion in the United Nations on the question of the unification of Korea.

110. We call on delegations to vote against the United States draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/L.471 and Add.1 and 2 aiming at the maintenance of the occupation régime in South Korea and at preventing the unification of Korea.

111. The CHAIRMAN: I had hoped that we might close the list of speakers by 6 p.m. today, but the consultations I have held in this connexion force me to conclude that there would not be agreement in the Committee if I made such a proposal. Accordingly, I recommend to the Committee that the list of speakers be closed by 12 noon tomorrow. If I hear no objections, it will be so decided.

It was so decided.

112. The CHAIRMAN: I would request all delegations wishing to speak on this item to inscribe their names before 12 noon tomorrow, so that the Chair is not again asked to receive requests after the deadline.

113. We have three speakers listed for this afternoon — Australia, Swaziland and the United States. I would hope that there will be more speakers, so that we may more fully utilize the time at our disposal.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.