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THE KOREAN QUESTION: REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION
FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Fernando VOLIO JIMENEZ (Costa Rica)

1. The General Assembly, at its 294th plenary meeting on 7 October 1950, adopted resolution 376 (V) on the problem of the independence of Korea, and established the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK).
2. In accordance with its terms of reference, UNCURK submitted on 23 August 1963 a report covering the period from 19 November 1962 to 23 August 1963,^{1/} and two supplementary reports covering the period from the latter date to 29 November 1963.^{2/}
3. At its 1210th plenary meeting on 20 September 1963, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/5530), to include the item "The Korean question: Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" in the agenda of the eighteenth session, and to allocate it to the First Committee for consideration and report.
4. The Committee had before it the following documents:
 - (a) Letter dated 10 September 1963 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, addressed to the Secretary-General, forwarding a letter dated 26 July 1963 and a Memorandum from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/C.1/887);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/5512 and Corr.1).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 12A (A/5512/Add.1).

- (b) Cable dated 25 September 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, addressed to the President of the General Assembly and to the Secretary-General, requesting inter alia the participation of his Government in the discussion of the Korean question at the eighteenth session (A/C.1/889);
 - (c) Letter dated 26 November 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a Memorandum, together with a summary, on the question (A/C.1/892);
 - (d) Letter dated 5 December 1963 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 22 November 1963 and a Memorandum from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/C.1/893);
 - (e) Letter dated 9 December 1963 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 24 October 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea (A/C.1/894).
5. The First Committee considered the item at its 1347th to 1351st meetings, held between 9 and 11 December 1963.
6. At the 1347th meeting on 9 December 1963, the Chairman invited the representative of UNCURK to take a seat at the Committee table.
7. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it the following draft resolutions:
- (a) A draft resolution submitted by the United States of America (A/C.1/L.333), reading as follows:

"The First Committee,

"Recalling its decision taken at the 1299th meeting of the First Committee on 11 December 1962 to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question without right of vote,

"Reaffirming its view set forth in resolutions adopted at the 1146th, 1217th and 1299th meetings that a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea may participate in the discussion of the Korean question provided that it first unequivocally accepts the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on

the Korean question, as the Republic of Korea has again done by note dated 24 October 1963 addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea,

"1. Notes that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in messages of 17 April 1961 and 19 December 1961 (A/C.1/838) responding to the Committee's resolutions, and in a memorandum dated 24 November 1962, and again on 25 September 1963 (A/C.1/889) in a statement of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has rejected the right of the United Nations to consider and take action on the Korean question;

"2. Decides to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion of the Korean question without right of vote."

(b) A draft resolution submitted by Mongolia (A/C.1/L.334), reading as follows:

"The First Committee,

"Recognizing that there can be no fruitful discussion of the Korean question without the participation of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea,

"Decides to invite representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to participate, without the right to vote, in the discussion of this question."

8. At the 1347th meeting on 9 December, the Committee rejected, by a vote of 52 to 13, with 30 abstentions, the proposal of the representative of Mongolia that priority be given to his draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee voted upon the United States draft resolution (A/C.1/L.333) as follows:

(a) The first preambular paragraph was adopted by a vote of 73 to 10, with 14 abstentions;

(b) The second preambular paragraph was adopted by a vote of 64 to 11, with 23 abstentions;

(c) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a vote of 63 to 10 with 23 abstentions;

(d) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 73 to 10, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta and Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

(e) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 64 to 10, with 24 abstentions.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee voted upon the draft resolution submitted by Mongolia (A/C.1/L.334), which was rejected by a roll-call vote of 25 to 54, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti,

/...

Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Finland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Liberia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Tunisia, Upper Volta.

11. At the 1348th meeting on 10 December 1963, the Chairman, in accordance with the Committee's decision at its previous meeting, invited the representative of the Republic of Korea to take a seat at the Committee table.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States introduced a joint draft resolution sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/C.1/L.335), by which the General Assembly would: (a) note the report of UNCURK signed on 23 August 1963 and the addenda thereto signed on 21 and 29 November 1963; (b) reaffirm its resolutions 112 (II) of 14 November 1947, 195 (III) of 12 December 1948, 293 (IV) of 21 October 1949, 376 (V) of 7 October 1950, 811 (IX) of 11 December 1954, 910 A (X) of 29 November 1955, 1010 (XI) of 11 January 1957, 1180 (XII) of 29 November 1957, 1264 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, 1455 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1740 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, and 1855 (XVII) of 19 December 1962; (c) note that the United Nations forces which had been sent to Korea in accordance with the United Nations resolutions had in greater part already been withdrawn, and that the Governments concerned were prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea when the conditions for a lasting settlement laid down by the General Assembly had been fulfilled; (d) recall that the United Nations, under its Charter, was fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to repel aggression, to restore peace and security and to extend its good offices to seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea. The operative part provided that the Assembly should: (1) reaffirm that the objectives of the

United Nations in Korea were 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; (2) call upon the North Korean authorities to accept those established United Nations objectives which had been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly; (3) urge that continuing efforts be made to achieve those objectives; and (4) request UNCURK to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

13. At its 1351st meeting on 11 December 1963, the Committee adopted the fourteen-Power draft resolutions (A/C.1/L.335) by a roll-call vote of 64 to 11, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta and Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

The representative of Sierra Leone indicated after the meeting that, had he been present at the time of voting, he would have supported the joint draft resolution.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

14. The First Committee, therefore, recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Korean question

The General Assembly,

Having noted the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea signed at Seoul, Korea, on 23 August 1963,^{3/} and the addenda to the report signed at Seoul on 21 and 29 November 1963,^{4/}

Reaffirming its resolutions 112 (II) of 14 November 1947, 195 (III) of 12 December 1948, 293 (IV) of 21 October 1949, 376 (V) of 7 October 1950, 811 (IX) of 11 December 1954, 910 A (X) of 29 November 1955, 1010 (XI) of 11 January 1957, 1180 (XII) of 29 November 1957, 1264 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, 1455 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1740 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1855 (XVII) of 19 December 1962,

Noting that the United Nations forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions have in greater part already been withdrawn, and that the Governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea when the conditions for a lasting settlement laid down by the General Assembly have been fulfilled,

Recalling that the United Nations, under its Charter, is fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to repel aggression, to restore peace and security and to extend its good offices to seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea,

1. Reaffirms that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea are 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;

^{3/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/5512 and Corr.1).

^{4/} Ibid., Supplement No. 12A (A/5512/Add.1).

2. Calls upon the North Korean authorities to accept those established United Nations objectives which have been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly;

3. Urges that continuing efforts be made to achieve those objectives;

4. Requests the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.
