

United Nations  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

SIXTEENTH SESSION

Official Records

FIRST COMMITTEE, 1217th  
MEETING

Wednesday, 13 December 1961,  
at 11 a.m.



NEW YORK

CONTENTS

|  | Page |
|--|------|
| <i>Agenda item 20:</i>   |      |
| <i>The Korean question: reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (continued) . . . . .</i> | 283  |

**Chairman: Mr. Mario AMADEO (Argentina).**

AGENDA ITEM 20

**The Korean question: reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (A/4900 and Add.1, A/C.1/858, A/C.1/859, A/C.1/860, A/C.1/861, A/C.1/862, A/C.1/L.300, A/C.1/L.302, A/C.1/L.303, A/C.1/L.304, A/C.1/L.305) (continued)**

1. Mr. YOST (United States of America) said that the amendments submitted by Greece and Thailand (A/C.1/L.306) to the Mongolian draft resolution (A/C.1/L.300) were in substance similar to an amendment which had been adopted by the Committee in April 1961.<sup>1/</sup> He would therefore vote for those amendments and, if they were adopted, also for the Mongolian draft resolution as amended. In that case it would not, of course, be necessary to vote on the United States draft resolution on the same subject (A/C.1/L.304).

2. Several delegations had expressed doubts concerning the aims of the Republic of Korea, a country about which they appeared to be poorly informed. The Republic of Korea still had the same Constitution as in 1948, with the exception of certain amendments which had been approved some time ago by its National Assembly. The duly elected President, Yoon Bo Sun, was still in office. The fundamental structure of the Government had remained basically as established by the representative legislature. Although the revolutionary Government in office had proclaimed martial law and suspended certain sections of the Constitution, it had shown itself conscious of its responsibilities toward the Korean people and had announced that free elections would be held in May 1963. In the meantime it had undertaken to improve the living conditions of the people through fundamental economic and political reforms demanded by the people themselves; further, it had brought to trial the persons who more than a year previously had been arrested on charges of violating the liberties of the people. The cause of liberty and democracy had, in fact, never ceased to progress in the Republic of Korea despite the economic hardships caused by the division of the country and the devastation which had resulted from the North Korean attack of 1950.

3. If the United Nations had not been able to settle the Korean question, the reasons were that the North

<sup>1/</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21, document A/4746, para. 9.

Korean régime, unlike the Republic of Korea, had consistently refused to co-operate with the United Nations by denying access to United Nations bodies, that it had waged a devastating war against the United Nations and that it had repeatedly rejected the competence and authority of the United Nations in the Korean question.

4. One representative had reproached him for speaking of the North Korean authorities as a "régime". That, however, was the name which had been given to those authorities in 1949 by the United Nations Commission on Korea, which had also reported that the régime was the creature of a military occupant and ruled by right of a mere transfer of power from the Government of the occupying Power.<sup>2/</sup> Furthermore, the United Nations had received no evidence that there had been any change in the political situation in North Korea, and the representative of the Soviet Union, himself, had stressed the "stability" of the régime of North Korea.

5. It had been alleged that the Republic of Korea intended to attack North Korea. That however was untrue, for—as was pointed out by UNCURK in its report—on 24 June 1961 the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea had stated that his Government rejected the unification of Korea by force and sincerely desired to unify Korea by peaceful means only (A/4900, para. 18). It was, on the contrary, the North Korean régime which eleven years earlier had attacked the Republic of Korea. It was precisely in order to prevent a new attack of that kind that the United States retained troops in Korea.

6. The representatives of the Soviet Union and Mongolia maintained that the North Korean régime should be invited to participate in the Committee's discussions even though that régime had announced that it would disregard any recommendations of the General Assembly which were not to its liking. In other words, the representatives of the North Korean régime would be invited to participate in the debate not in order to help the Committee to take action but in order to prevent it from doing so. As the representative of Cyprus had told the Committee at the fifteenth session (1144th meeting), participation of that kind would simply lower the prestige and authority of the United Nations. The Committee could thus derive no advantage from the participation of the representatives of the North Korean régime unless they accepted without ambiguity the competence and authority of the United Nations in the Korean question.

7. Mr. CSATORDAY (Hungary) regretted that so far the United Nations had done very little to settle the Korean question. He said that it had finally become urgent to consider the substance of the problem on account of the events which had taken place in South Korea during the previous two years and which were

<sup>2/</sup> *Ibid.*, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 9, chap. IV, para. 27.

likely to disturb international peace. Consideration of the question required great objectivity, and it was precisely that quality which was lacking in UNCURK, whose report had only taken account of the views of the South Korean authorities and of the strategic and political interests of the United States. It was common knowledge that UNCURK was composed solely of the military allies of the United States. It was therefore essential to invite the representatives of the Governments of both Korean States to explain their position to the Committee.

8. It must not be forgotten that the main goal was the unification of Korea; that had been reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 1455 (XIV). However, UNCURK, in documents A/4900 and Add.1, had given only half a page to that matter. It did not even contemplate the possibility of a reunification of Korea by means of an agreement between the two parties concerned. It had, therefore, shown itself incapable of discharging its primary task. Under those conditions the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be invited to participate in the discussions so that the Committee could hear the views of both parties and thus form an opinion on the events which had been either omitted from or distorted in the report of UNCURK. It must not be forgotten that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had been the only party to submit really constructive proposals for the reunification of the country. It had, for example, offered to grant university scholarships to students from South Korea and had declared itself ready to send food to aid the needy masses of South Korea; it had also made proposals to establish postal communications and trade relations between the two parts of the countries and had even suggested the creation of a confederation of the States of North and South Korea. UNCURK had maintained silence about those proposals, and since they were not in accord with the strategic aims of the United States, the South Korean authorities had rejected them without putting forward any practical counter-proposals for the unification of the country. As that unification required the consent of the Korean people and of the two Korean States, the representatives of those States must be heard, and only those persons who did not sincerely desire unification could object to the participation of the Democratic People's Republic. The amendments submitted by Greece and Thailand completely changed the content of the Mongolian draft resolution, for they would have the effect of inviting the two parties under different conditions, whereas the problem was one in which both of them were equally interested.

9. Many Western representatives based their views on the assumption that the Government of South Korea respected the Charter of the United Nations and accepted the General Assembly's resolutions. Everyone knew, however, that fraud, violence and similar criminal acts had played a decisive part in all the elections in South Korea, and UNCURK itself recognized in its report that fundamental human rights were constantly being violated by the military rulers of that country. It was also well known that the South Korean authorities were guilty of numerous aggressive acts and violations of the cease-fire agreement. On the other hand, the Democratic People's Republic could justly be considered a country which genuinely respected the Charter, and if any discrimination was to be made, then it should be in favour of that country. Nevertheless, since no practical solution could result from any discriminatory measures, the Hungarian

delegation considered that the two parties should be invited under the same conditions, as proposed in the Mongolian draft resolution. Non-member States could not be required to accept unconditionally and in advance any resolutions that might be adopted by other countries and that might be contrary to their vital interests. For that reason the Hungarian delegation would vote against the United States draft resolution and the amendments submitted by Greece and Thailand to the Mongolian draft resolution, for they could in no way promote the discussion of the question or enable the problem of the unification of Korea to be solved. Since the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, guided by the spirit of the Charter, had declared its readiness to participate in the debate, the Hungarian delegation considered that the Mongolian draft resolution constituted a realistic and impartial proposal and would therefore support it.

10. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) thought that it would be extremely desirable for representatives of the two Republics of Korea to take part in the debate without the right to vote, provided that they accepted the competence and authority of the United Nations in the matter under discussion. It would, after all, be illogical to ask one of the parties to come and collaborate with the United Nations while knowing full well that that party was firmly resolved to contest the very legitimacy of the debate to which it was invited. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea refused to accept the competence of the United Nations in the matter of finding a solution to the problem, whereas the Government of the Republic of Korea had explicitly recognized that competence on several occasions. It would therefore be appropriate to invite the representatives of the Republic of Korea to take part in the debate, and for that reason the Dahoman delegation would vote for the United States draft resolution.

11. The Dahoman delegation had not abandoned the hope that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would show a greater desire to collaborate with the United Nations and it believed that one more appeal should be made to that Government to enable it to take part in the debate, after it had recognized the competence and authority of the United Nations. It would therefore support the amendments of Greece and Thailand as well as the Mongolian draft resolution if it was so amended. He would, however, have to abstain from voting on the Mongolian draft resolution in its existing form, since, in view of the disturbing statement by North Korea, which refused to acknowledge the competence of the United Nations unless it bowed to that Government's views, the participation of North Korea without any previous conditions would be unlikely to lead to a solution.

12. Mr. POLYANICHKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) observed that the decision to be taken by the Committee on the Mongolian and the United States draft resolutions would have the gravest repercussions on the final issue of the Committee's discussion of the substance of the matter. On it would depend the real scope of the General Assembly's final decision. Any decision taken by the General Assembly on the Korean question in which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did not take part and concur would have no practical value and would retard rather than contribute to the solution of the Korean question. If the Assembly really wished to achieve its aims in Korea, it must not revert to the fruitless methods it had adopted in past years. The reunification of Korea was a matter that

concerned the Korean people, and no solution could be imposed upon them from outside.

13. The Mongolian draft resolution was clearly worded, fair and realistic, whereas the United States in its draft resolution was apparently unwilling to take account of the changes which had occurred in the Korean peninsula in recent years or the changes in the membership of the United Nations. The United States text was in fact a move backward from that delegation's stand at the fifteenth session, when it had considered it essential that a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be invited to attend. It now proposed that that Government, the stability of which could not be contested, should be denied the right to take part in the Committee's work, whereas the same right should be granted to South Korea, which was subjected to a military dictatorship of fascist and tyrannous character. If any doubts were involved, they would relate more aptly to the representatives of the military junta.

14. The representative of one of the Western Powers had stated that the Government of North Korea had not been established under United Nations control, but it could hardly be contended that that was a prerequisite for the establishment of a Government. That representative had also stated that the communist régime, allegedly imposed on the people of North Korea, had become consolidated. The fact of the matter was, however, that no régime could be stable unless it responded to the people's wishes. That had been shown by experience in the case of South Korea, where one Government imposed by the United States after another had been rejected.

15. The Ukrainian delegation would not be able to vote for the amendments submitted by Greece and Thailand to the Mongolian draft resolution, any more than it could for the United States draft resolution. Those amendments set discriminatory conditions for the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and required it to accept in advance any decisions that the General Assembly might take on the Korean question. No Government representing a sovereign and independent State had ever assumed any such commitment.

16. Mr. CHAKRAVARTY (India) said that he wondered whether it would be desirable for the conditions set out in the amendments of Greece and Thailand to be imposed before an invitation was extended to the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. No precedents existed in support of any such suggestion. Furthermore, Article 32 of the Charter of the United Nations, relating to the participation of a State which was not a Member of the United Nations, applied only to discussions in the Security Council. The absence of that specific provision with regard to proceedings before organs other than the Security Council seemed to indicate that the framers of the Charter had not thought that conditions need normally be laid down for participation by non-member States in discussions before those organs.

17. Besides, Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Charter, which prescribed the acceptance in advance of the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter, applied only when a non-member State itself wished to bring up a case before the General Assembly. Even then, however, the State concerned needed to accept in advance only the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter. Not only had the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea not brought up the Korean question before the General Assembly, but it also appeared to have already accepted the obligations of pacific settlement by signing the Korean Armistice Agreement,<sup>3/</sup> paragraph 62 of which laid down that the articles and paragraphs of that Agreement should remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides.

18. It was understandable that certain conditions should be laid down for participation in Security Council debates, because the Security Council had the authority to take punitive action for the purpose of maintaining peace and security. The whole conception of the General Assembly, however, was that of diplomacy by conciliation and mediation, which was possible only if all interested parties could be approached.

19. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea might have shown itself recalcitrant in the past and might not have paid sufficient attention to the United Nations resolutions, but there were grounds for hope that it might change its attitude if it took part in the Committee's discussions.

20. It had been stated that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should at least accept the jurisdiction and competence of the United Nations. That raised the issue whether the United Nations could or should encourage the proposition that a State had the right to accept or deny the competence of the United Nations. The competence of the United Nations followed from the Charter, and any decision on the matter rested with the United Nations itself. An attempt had been made to establish an analogy between the case under discussion and that of parties to a suit agreeing to accept the jurisdiction of the court. The United Nations was not, of course, a court, but whereas even in a court of law the parties had the right to question the jurisdiction of the court, the decision whether or not there was jurisdiction rested with the court itself.

21. The Indian delegation therefore believed that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be invited to participate in the Committee's discussion without any conditions being imposed upon it. It would be for the Committee to decide, after hearing the representatives of that Government, whether they had any case to present, and there might be a possibility of bringing them to accept an agreement. If the Committee failed, and the North Koreans would not accept a United Nations decision, the situation would be no worse than it was, since no progress at all had been made so far and no progress could be hoped for unless both States took part in the discussion. The adoption of the United States draft resolution or the amendments submitted by Greece and Thailand to the Mongolian draft resolution would certainly be consistent with a previous decision but would not enable any progress to be made towards the achievement of the real objectives of the United Nations, which were to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea.

22. Mr. SULAIMAN (Iraq) considered that the Committee's guiding principle in examining the Korean question should be whether the current discussion or the eventual decision would effectively promote the cause of the peaceful unification of Korea. The basic

<sup>3/</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1953, document S/3079, appendix A.

point at issue was the fact that there were two States equally involved and that no practical solution could be envisaged without the active participation of both sides; that fact was borne out by history. The mere attribution of an obstructionist attitude to one side was not sufficient ground for excluding the representatives of that side from the discussions on a subject which was its primary concern and which could not be resolved without its participation. After all, the Committee was simply being asked to invite representatives of that side to participate in its discussion without the right to vote. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had expressed its willingness to attend.

23. The Iraqi delegation would accordingly vote for the Mongolian draft resolution and, for the reasons just stated by the Indian representative, against the amendments proposed by Greece and Thailand.

24. Mr. BLUSZTAJN (Poland) fully supported the Mongolian draft resolution. It was in the interests of the United Nations that representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should participate, for it was only in the presence of the parties directly interested that the discussion could be fruitful and show the way to the solution of the Korean question.

25. For fourteen years the Korean question had been artificially kept on the agenda of the General Assembly, although it must be resolved by the Korean nation itself. Moreover, under pressure from the Western Powers, the Assembly had adopted resolutions prolonging the mandate of UNCURK, while ignoring the constructive proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the solution of the problem. The time had come for the Assembly to manifest its political wisdom. It was an encouraging fact that the Committee had decided in April 1961 for the first time to invite representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take part in the debate, although the resolution adopted to that effect (A/C.1/837) had still been influenced by the attitude of the United States delegation and had been prejudiced against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Now, however, the United States was asking the Committee to revert to its old sterile attitude; that might be in the interests of the United States, but it certainly did not serve the interests of the international community. If the Committee wished the discussion to end in the adoption of decisions which would serve the interests of the Korean nation, it must adopt the Mongolian draft resolution and invite the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion.

26. He would have something to say later on about the matter of the special relationship which existed between the United Nations and the Government of South Korea. On the question whether the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should help the United Nations to find a solution to the Korean problem, it seemed to him rather that the Korean people had the right to expect that the United Nations would not hamper the peaceful solution of the problem by its attitude.

27. Although the representative of Greece had alleged that the amendments submitted by his delegation and the delegation of Thailand were based on Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, there was absolutely no identity between the text of those amendments and the provisions of that paragraph. The pacific settlement of disputes provided for

by the Charter implied rights and obligations for all the parties concerned, whereas under the amendments submitted by Greece and Thailand, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would be asked to accept beforehand all the obligations without having any rights. Accordingly, the Polish delegation would vote against those amendments as their wording had no basis in the letter or the spirit of the Charter.

28. Mr. GARCIA INCHAUSTEGUI (Cuba) said that, owing to the opposition of certain delegations, the Committee was engaged in a procedural debate that was slowing down its work. There were two States in Korea, and the question of Korea concerned them both equally. In all fairness, therefore, the Committee must hear representatives of those two States. It would be contrary to the elementary rules of procedure to refuse to hear one of the two parties concerned, especially as that party would undoubtedly have some very interesting things to tell the Committee; it should be heard if the Committee wished to make an objective judgement. As to which was the "good" Korea, that question could be examined during the debate on the substance of the item.

29. The United Nations had as one of its objectives the pacific settlement of disputes, and it enabled the representatives of Member States with often conflicting views to sit down at the same table. There was no reason why that facility should not be offered to non-member States. He referred in that connexion to Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter and said that the principles they enunciated would be violated if the Committee refused to hear the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the present debate. For that reason the Cuban delegation would vote in favour of the Mongolian draft resolution and against the amendments submitted to it by Greece and Thailand; it would also vote against the United States draft resolution.

30. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that it was clear that the majority of representatives considered it impossible to discuss the Korean question without the participation of the two Korean States. Some delegations, however, including those of the United States, Australia and Greece, had said that the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be made subject to certain predetermined conditions.

31. Extremely diverse views had been expressed about the situation in the two parts of Korea, but most delegations had been compelled to acknowledge that not everything was perfect in South Korea and that the military, fascist régime which held power in that country could not be regarded as a legal government. The Australian representative had expressed the view that the prospects for the unification of Korea were less favourable now than in the past. Undoubtedly the coup that had taken place in South Korea had made the solution of the problem more difficult. That solution depended upon the Korean people themselves, who must remove the obstacles constituted by the presence of foreign troops in South Korea and by the policy of the military, fascist régime that held power there with the support of United States forces and the blessing of UNCURK. Even those who challenged the soundness of the Soviet Union's position had had to admit that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was in favour of a peaceful settlement; that fact, moreover, emerged clearly from the published statements of the Government of that country. Despite its tendentious attitude, UNCURK had been obliged to mention a number of

documents, including some stringent laws enacted by the régime in power in South Korea, which indicated that that régime was opposed to any rapprochement between the two parts of Korea.

32. Most members of the Committee appeared to have recognized that, since there were two Korean States and each had adopted a position, no resolution would alter the *de facto* situation in the country. Furthermore, a resolution adopted without the participation of the two States would certainly not advance matters. Although, in the opinion of many representatives, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had, in reply to the communication which had been sent to it in April 1961, given an affirmative answer by stating that it was prepared to participate in the discussion of the question and to comply with the United Nations Charter (A/C.1/838), the representatives of Greece and the Netherlands had declared that that Government was adopting a most reprehensible attitude in announcing that it would not accept a resolution adopted without its assent. However, those representatives were careful not to criticize their ally, France, which had openly declared that it could not accept any resolution on Algeria and rejected in advance any decisions the United Nations might take on the subject. There were no legal or political grounds for requiring the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to accept in advance a decision of the General Assembly, especially as it was not a Member of the United Nations. The amendments to that effect submitted by Greece and Thailand were contrary to the provisions of the Charter and to the demands of common sense.

33. It was plain that those who had opposed the Mongolian draft resolution did not expect any real progress to be made in the settlement of the Korean question. Yet they were trying to put through a routine resolution that would solve nothing and would, in fact, prevent any solution. Their intentions were easy to divine: they wished to continue the discussion in the spirit of the cold war, to poison still further the atmosphere in the Far East, to maintain, under cover of the United Nations flag, the United States military base in South Korea and to protect certain political and strategic interests in that region.

34. If the United Nations really wished to take the course prescribed by the Charter, it must refrain from furthering United States aims in South Korea. It must put an end to a shameful state of affairs; it must cease lending itself to the fascist activities of the régime in power and to the military occupation of the country by the United States while all the time proclaiming that it was fighting for democracy, for the unification of Korea and for the interests of the Korean people. As the representative of Afghanistan had rightly said, it should adopt a new approach to the problem. It should abandon the course of action advocated by the United States and the members of NATO and SEATO which for fourteen years had merely aggravated the situation in that part of the world, and it should endeavour first of all to establish a proper basis for consideration of the question by inviting the two Korean States to participate in the discussion on an equal footing.

35. Mr. NINCIC (Yugoslavia) said his delegation had consistently held the view that matters affecting a country should be considered with the participation of representatives of the country concerned. He therefore supported the Mongolian draft resolution to the effect

that representatives of both of the parts into which Korea was still unfortunately split should be invited to take part in the discussion of the item before the Committee. As for the amendments proposed by Greece and Thailand, their effect would obviously be to exclude representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; those amendments were therefore unacceptable to the Yugoslav delegation, which would also be obliged, for the same reasons, to vote against the United States draft resolution.

36. Mr. BROOKS (Canada) said that while, in principle, Canada favoured the participation in the debate of all those who had a legitimate right to be heard, it was also anxious to assist in promoting conditions in which constructive debate could take place. All were agreed that the purpose of the debate was to assist in finding a settlement in Korea. Unfortunately, the tenor of some statements suggested that it might be difficult to attain that objective. It had been argued that it would be invidious for the United Nations to attach conditions to its invitation to the North Korean authorities. The Canadian delegation could not agree with that. Considering the violent statements made in the past by those authorities, it did not seem unreasonable to ask for an assurance that North Korea recognized the competence and authority of the United Nations to take action in the Korean question. Unless that assurance was given, his delegation would be opposed to North Korean participation.

37. The amendments proposed by Greece and Thailand to the Mongolian draft resolution would not, as a number of speakers had suggested, require the North Korean authorities to bind themselves in advance to accept any decision reached on the Korean question by the General Assembly; all they asked was that North Korea should acknowledge publicly that the United Nations was entitled to debate and take decisions on the Korean question. To state that those amendments were inequitable was equally incorrect, since they merely asked North Korea to adopt a position which the Republic of Korea had already taken publicly. Canada would therefore vote for the amendments.

38. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the various texts before it, starting with the amendments (A/C.1/L.306) proposed by Greece and Thailand to the Mongolian draft resolution (A/C.1/L.300).

39. Mr. GEBRE-EGZY (Ethiopia) requested a separate vote on the second of the amendments.

40. The CHAIRMAN put the second amendment in document A/C.1/L.306 to the vote.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Canada, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroun.

*Against:* Cuba.

*Abstaining:* Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Czechoslovakia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

*The second amendment was adopted by 58 votes to 1, with 38 abstentions.*

41. Mr. USHER (Ivory Coast) said that, as he had not heard his country's name called, he had failed to take part in the vote.

42. The CHAIRMAN took due note of that statement, but pointed out that the representative of the Ivory Coast had not been in his seat when his country's name had been called. He put the first and third amendments in document A/C.1/L.306 to the vote.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*India, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

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

*Against:* Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary.

*Abstaining:* India, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Austria, Burma, Ceylon, China, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana.

*The amendments were adopted by 60 votes to 17, with 22 abstentions.*

43. Mr. LIU (China) asked that, when the draft resolution was voted on, the words "and of the Republic of Korea", in the operative paragraph, should be put to the vote separately.

44. After a procedural discussion in which Mr. BINDZI (Cameroun), Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) and Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) took part, the CHAIRMAN said that he could not accept the Chinese representative's request, because without the words in question the draft resolution would lose all sense.

45. He put to the vote the draft resolution submitted by Mongolia (A/C.1/L.300), as amended.

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Venezuela, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Venezuela, Yemen, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

*Against:* Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Austria, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, India, Israel, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

*The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 63 votes to 18, with 19 abstentions.*

46. Mr. YOST (United States of America) withdrew the United States draft resolution (A/C.1/L.304).

47. The CHAIRMAN announced that pursuant to the resolution that had just been adopted, he would invite the representative of the Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion without right of vote, and that he would immediately communicate the terms of the resolution to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

*At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Choi Duk-Shin, representative of the Republic of Korea, took a place at the Committee table.*

48. Mr. ZORIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Chairman's invitation was premature, since the Committee had not yet started to discuss the substance of the Korean question and ought not to decide the question of participation of the two States until it had received the reply of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

49. The CHAIRMAN said that it was his duty to carry out the Committee's decisions, and that in the present case the Committee had expressly decided to invite representatives of the Republic of Korea and, subject to certain conditions laid down in the resolution, representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take part in the discussion on the Korean question. The Committee's present proceedings were part of its consideration of agenda item 20, and the decision that had been taken must therefore be implemented immediately.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.