

Nations has officially pronounced this to be the fact and it was, of course, the reason why the United Nations took prompt action to go to the defence of the Republic. Mr. Vyshinsky may say as often as he wants that what happened did not in fact happen; no one can stop him from making that assertion. But the attack of the North Korean regime upon the Republic of Korea is established both by the patent facts and by the reports of the United Nations Commission for Korea. To allege that the Korean Commission gave no judgment on the aggression is simply not true. What could be more condemnatory in this regard than the following sentence taken from the Commission's background telegram of June 21, 1950:

"For the past two years the North Korean regime has, by violently abusive propaganda, by threatening gestures along the 38th Parallel and by encouraging and supporting subversive activities in the territory of the Republic of Korea, pursued tactics designed to weaken and destroy the Government of the Republic of Korea established under the auspices of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and recognized by the General Assembly."

And then, to make quite clear the record of who committed aggression against whom, the Commission stated specifically - and this I emphasize - in its telegram sent to the United Nations on June 25, 1950, the day of the outbreak of the fighting, that "attack completely unexpected to both Korean Army and Korean Military Advisory Group". Why do Mr. Vyshinsky and the representative of Czechoslovakia who spoke a few moments ago choose to flout the unequivocal opinion of that international body? More attention should be paid to it than to the random expression of individual opinions.

As for the facts, they speak for themselves. South Korea, despite the fact that it has a considerably larger population than North Korea, was rapidly overrun and laid waste, largely because the Republic's armies lacked equipment and training. It is ridiculous to maintain that the South Koreans planned to attack with such pitifully inadequate equipment and training, particularly since the North Koreans were known to be highly trained and heavily equipped. Much of the latter's equipment came from Soviet Union stocks, as Mr. Vyshinsky himself admitted the other day. The United Nations Korean Commission's report of June 25, 1950 also stated that the "South Korean air force only consists of six training planes". What a force to have assembled for such a planned attack!

In view of the fact that we are really, in conformity with our principles, seeking a solution to this problem, we are inclined to hope that we detected in some statements which Mr. Vyshinsky made on Monday a possible gleam of light. What interested me was the Soviet Union representative's remark to the effect that we were just approaching the possibilities for elaborating proposals on the Korean question in the spirit of peace and justice. What did he mean by that? Mr. Vyshinsky also said that we should give the various political views and tendencies an opportunity to reach a common ground. Certainly, the statements