

Other provisions of the United States proposal, which was eventually adopted by the General Assembly on November 14, 1947, recommended that the national assembly which would be formed by these elected representatives should convene and form a national government as soon as possible after the elections. It was further provided that this government, once established, should constitute its own national security forces, take over the functions of government from the military commands and civilian authorities of north and south Korea, and arrange with the occupying powers for the complete withdrawal from Korea of their armed forces as early as practicable and, if possible, within ninety days. The Commission was instructed to facilitate and expedite the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions, taking into account its observations and consultations in Korea. It was also instructed to report with its conclusions to the General Assembly and authorized to consult with the Interim Committee as it saw fit with respect to the application of this resolution in the light of developments.

50. During the discussion which took place in the General Assembly after the defeat of the Soviet proposal mentioned above, the representatives of the Soviet Union and the other Eastern European states announced that they would take no part in the United Nations Temporary Commission and they refused to participate in the voting. The membership of the Temporary Commission on Korea, as proposed in the original United States resolution and finally adopted, consists of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines, Syria and the Ukraine. The Ukraine subsequently refused to participate in the work of the Commission.

51. Accordingly, the Temporary Commission went to Korea and, after trying to enlist the co-operation of the Soviet authorities in the northern sector without any success, passed a resolution on February 6, 1948, to consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly in the light of these developments. The Soviet authorities in north Korea refused to recognize the legality of the Temporary Commission or to co-operate with it in any way whatsoever.

52. The Interim Committee met in a series of meetings beginning on February 19 of this year to consider a report presented by the Chairman of the Temporary Commission. The specific questions which the Chairman of the Temporary Commission put to the Interim Committee were as follows:

- 1) Is it open to, or incumbent upon, the Commission, under the terms of the General Assembly resolution of November 14, 1947, to implement the program as outlined in the resolution in that part of Korea which is occupied by the armed forces of the United States?
- 2) If not,
 - (a) Should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives provided that it has determined that elections can be held in a free atmosphere? and
 - (b) Should the Commission consider such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?

53. On February 26, 1948, the Interim Committee adopted a resolution, which was opposed by the representative of Canada, resolving that it was incumbent upon the Temporary Commission to implement the program outlined in the General Assembly resolution in such parts of Korea as were accessible to it.