

should be reached. It is now clear that even if North Korea had only ten representatives in a Commission of 100, they would have a veto over the activities and decisions of that Commission which is to be given such far-reaching responsibilities. We know from long and bitter experience what this means. It means that the All-Korean Commission would operate as the Communist members wished, or not at all. This device of "agreement on both sides", irrespective of the number of members or the number of people represented, would make, if nothing else made, the All-Korean Commission completely unworkable, unfair and unacceptable; and that Commission seems to be a central and vital part of the North Korean proposals.

There are one or two other questions about these proposals that occur to one.

What is meant by "the largest democratic social organizations in South and North Korea"? Does the word "democratic" exclude anti-communist or non-communist organizations?

How would the representatives of these "democratic social organizations" be chosen for the All-Korean Commission, and would there be an equal number from North and South Korea?

Does the phrase "terror groups" mean anti-communist political parties?

Furthermore, if no United Nations or other impartial international supervision of Korean elections to ensure that they will be free is permissible, as Mr. Nam Il states, how can this freedom be guaranteed in districts where bitter animosities and fears and local tyrannies would make impartial Korean supervision quite impossible?

If the Government of the Republic of Korea is really guilty, as charged yesterday by the Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of tyrannical and savage repression of freedom in elections, how can he expect us to take seriously his proposal for elections which he says will be free because they will be conducted under arrangements which must be agreed to by the representatives of this government which he so viciously attacks? Does Mr. Nam Il really wish us to believe that representatives of North Korea feel that they can work amicably and constructively on the All-Korean Commission with the representatives of what he contemptuously calls the "Syngman Rhee clique"?

It is clear, Mr. Chairman, that the most superficial examination of the North Korean proposals, with its veto provisions for the All-Korean Commission, with its rejection of free elections, guaranteed by impartial and effective outside international supervision, with the voters in North Korea, for instance, left to the tender mercies of the communist governmental machinery in expressing their views, it is clear that such an examination of these proposals shows that they provide no hope for bringing about a free, united and democratic Korea.

Such hope lies in the acceptance by this conference of the principles laid down by United Nations resolutions for the solution of this problem; principles accepted by the vast