

On August 15 a special United States representative arrived in Korea to carry on negotiations with the government there concerning the transfer of authority to it from the United States Government. These negotiations had only begun, when the Commission left Korea to complete its report at Lake Success, designating its Main Committee to remain in Seoul to conduct consultations with the new government. It was understood that no serious consultation would be requested before the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris.

When the Temporary Commission on Korea presented its report to the third session of the General Assembly the problem was referred by the Assembly to the Political Committee for consideration and report.

Before the item was reached on the agenda it was proposed by the representative of Czechoslovakia that the Committee, at that time, should consider his draft resolution proposing that a delegation of the Korean Peoples' Democratic Republic should be invited to participate in the discussion on the question. (The Korean Peoples' Democratic Republic was established in North Korea as a result of elections held in North Korea on August 25, in which, it was alleged, the people of South Korea had also participated). The Czechoslovak proposal was rejected by the Committee. Subsequently, when the Committee took up the Korean question, the Czechoslovak draft resolution itself was rejected by 34 votes to 6 with 8 abstentions. In opposing the Czechoslovak resolution, the Canadian representative said that statements had been made in the resolution regarding elections in North Korea and the establishment of a so-called Peoples' Democratic Republic. In default of verification of these statements by the United Nations Temporary Commission, the Canadian representative believed that the Political Committee should not give the elections any support, or the persons supposed to have been chosen by them any endorsement such as would be secured by passing the Czechoslovak resolution. He stated, however, that, once the representatives of the Government elected in South Korea under United Nations supervision had been heard, certain persons from that part of Korea occupied by the U.S.S.R. army, which had refused to admit the United Nations Commission, might, if they were present, be given an opportunity to state to the Committee their views on the problem of Korean unification, and then withdraw.

By 39 votes to 6 with 1 abstention, the Committee adopted a Chinese draft resolution inviting the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Korea to participate in the debate without the right to vote. It was also agreed, without objection, to invite the Rapporteur of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to present its report.

The general debate on the question was held at the 231st to 235th meetings of the Committee during which a draft resolution was proposed by Australia, China and the United States, and a second draft resolution by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The draft resolution proposed by Australia, China and the United States approved the conclusions of the Report of the Temporary Commission; declared that a lawful Government (the Government of the Republic of Korea) had been established, having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the Temporary Commission was able to observe and consult, . . . and that this was the only such Government in Korea; recommended that the occupying Powers should withdraw their occupying forces from Korea as early as practicable; and, resolved that a Commission on Korea should be established to continue the work of the Temporary Commission and to carry out the provisions of the present resolution. The draft resolution of Australia, China and the United States was adopted by 41 to 6 with 2 abstentions.