

Noting with grave concern the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea,

Determines that this action constitutes a breach of the peace,

I. *Calls for* the immediate cessation of hostilities; and

Calls upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the thirty-eighth parallel;

II. *Requests* the United Nations Commission on Korea

(a) To communicate its fully considered recommendations on the situation with the least possible delay;

(b) To observe the withdrawal of the North Korean forces to the thirty-eighth parallel; and

(c) To keep the Security Council informed on the execution of this resolution;

III. *Calls upon* all Members to render every assistance to the United Nations in the execution of this resolution and to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities.

APPENDIX 4

Cablegram from the United Nations Commission on Korea to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, June 26, 1950

The Commission submits following Summary Report on background events preceding twenty-fifth June outbreak of hostilities:

1. 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. During the same period, the United Nations Commission on Korea has been the target for repeated propaganda broadcasts which denied its legality, dubbed it futile, and subjected its individual members to abuse. This campaign has been relentlessly pursued during the past eight months. While the economy of the young Republic remains shaky and the deliberations of the First National Assembly have been frequently stormy and critical of the Administration, there have been distinct signs of improvement in recent months, both in economic and political stability of the country. In early April the Korean army and police climaxed a winter offensive against Northern-supported guerillas operating in South Korea by smashing two guerilla battalions totalling some 600 men soon after their crossing of the parallel. At the same time internal security and domestic morale have been strengthened by suppression of subversive elements.

2. Although the North Korean regime by its radio propaganda and its support of subversive elements endeavoured to prevent the holding of effective general elections on 30 May 1950, these elections, which were observed by the Commission, were on the whole successfully conducted and in an atmosphere of law and order.