

independent power, but merely a satellite of her great neighbour. Her representatives would not be able, as they certainly are able, to speak their own minds and stand up for their own views in conferences of the nations, even if this means, as it has more than once meant, disagreeing with some aspect of the policy of the United States of America.

I hope that the fact that we have on occasion so disagreed (indeed, we differed on the composition of the United Nations Korean Political Conference) will be taken as convincing evidence, not only of our own independence, but also of the respect which the United States has for smaller countries, and of the value which it attaches to co-operation and support based on free will, and not imposed from above. Our own experience of free partnership and co-operation shows the rest of the world how little it has to fear from this so-called "aggressive imperialism" of the United States.

What kind of "aggressive imperialism" was it that brought about, after World War II, the quick and virtually complete dismantling by the United States, and the other Western allies, of the greatest military machine in history in the hope that arms would now no longer be necessary for security?

What kind of "aggressive imperialism" was it that caused the United States, at a time when it alone possessed atomic weapons, to agree that those weapons and the materials from which they were manufactured should be put under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of an international authority?

It is also strange to the point of phantasy that, if the United States was following in Korea "colonial policies of imperialism", as Mr. Chou En-lai described them, she should, in 1949, have withdrawn all of her armed forces from that country. And when United States troops returned to Korea, they did so under United Nations auspices to repel the aggression launched on the ROK from across the 38th parallel.

Ignoring all this, and in support of his charges of imperialist aggression, the head of the Chinese Communist delegation brought up once again the old accusation that "in June 1950 the United States launched its war of intervention against Korea".

This false charge has long since been disproved; not merely on the evidence produced by one government, but by the unanimous verdict of a United Nations Commission which, as has already been pointed out by the Delegate of Australia, was on the spot in Korea, and which included among its seven members the representative of India.

These unfounded accusations and arguments about American aggression against Korea are strikingly similar to those which came out of Moscow and Berlin in September 1939, to prove that peace-loving Nazi Germany had been the innocent victim of aggression by Poland.

No amount of distorted or false or manufactured evidence, however, can alter the truth. This is as true of