

tions claimed that the United States was responsible for tension in Asia and aggression in Korea, and that the United Nations, by backing the intervention of the United States, had lost the moral authority to deal with the Korean question.

In replying, Mr. Dulles first disposed of the charges of United States aggression in Korea and second proposed that the Chinese Communists withdraw from North Korea and allow the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, established by the General Assembly on October 7, 1950, in order to complete the unification of Korea by observing elections above the thirty-eighth parallel, to carry out its mandate. He rejected the North Korean proposals, which he said did not meet the requirements of a free, unified and independent Korea. Other delegations on the United Nations side agreed with his appraisal. They pointed out further that the North Korean regime would have equal representation and a virtual veto on the joint commission even though it controlled only a small minority of the Korean population and was guilty of aggression. Moreover, the proposed elections would be without international supervision and the withdrawal of foreign forces would favour the Chinese Communists, who had only to retire behind the Yalu River. The leader of the Canadian Delegation, speaking on May 4, analysed the North Korean proposals in detail and stated that the most superficial examination of these proposals, since they rejected free elections guaranteed by impartial and effective outside international supervision, showed that they provided no hope of bringing about a free, united and democratic Korea. The Communist Delegations, to counter some of these criticisms, proposed a neutral nations supervisory commission, not a United Nations agency, to supervise the elections. But since it was clear that the entire control of the election procedure would remain with the joint Korean commission, this proposal was unacceptable to the United Nations side.

On May 22, Mr. Pyun presented the proposals of the Republic of Korea, which were endorsed by the United States. They called for free elections under United Nations supervision within six months in North Korea and South Korea in accordance with the latter's constitutional processes. The new all-Korean legislature, in which representation would be proportionate to the population of the whole country, would be left to decide on the disbanding of military units, the amendment of the South Korean constitution and whether the President of unified Korea should be newly elected. Chinese Communist troops would withdraw before the elections but the United Nations forces should not complete their withdrawal until the unified government controlled all Korea. The United Nations would guarantee the territorial integrity and independence of the unified state.

These proposals the Communist Delegations rejected as being intended to enable the South Korean Government to unify the country with foreign support. They urged that the Conference should first adopt certain fundamental principles regarding the Korean settlement, leaving details of their implementation for further working out. The acting Canadian Delegate, on June 11, in discussing the Communist proposal, declared that the so-called details were not