



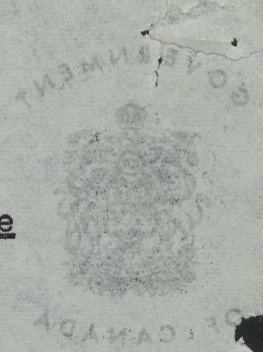
REFERENCE PAPERS

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

No. 72

UNITED NATIONS ON KOREAContents

<u>DATE</u>	<u>G.A. or S.C.</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
Nov. 14/47	G.A.	112(II)	Establishing U.N. Temporary Commission	1
Dec. 12/48	G.A.	195(III)	Establishing U.N. Commission on Korea	2
Oct. 21/49	G.A.	293(IV)	Continuing U.N. Commission on Korea	4
June 25/50	S.C.	--	Cessation of Hostilities	6
June 27/50	S.C.	--	Assistance to Republic of Korea	7
July 7/50	S.C.	--	Establishing Unified Command	8
July 31/50	S.C.	--	Relief for Korean civilians	8
Oct. 7/50	G.A.	376(V)	Establishing UNCURK	9
Nov. 8/50	S.C.	--	Inviting presence of C.P.G.P.R. of China	9
Dec. 14/50	G.A.	384(V)	Constituting Cease-Fire Group	11
Dec. 1/50	G.A.	410(V)	Relief and Rehabilitation	12
Feb. 1/51	G.A.	498(V)	Intervention of C.P.G.P.R. of China	19
Jan. 31/51	S.C.	--	Removing item from S.C. Agenda	20
May 18/51	G.A.	500(V)	Additional measures	21
Feb. 5/52	G.A.	507(VI)	Report of UNCURK, etc.	22
Dec. 3/52	G.A.	610(VII)	Report of UNCURK	23
Mar. 11/53	G.A.	701(VII)	Report of UNAG for Reconstruction	26
Apr. 18/53	G.A.	705(VII)	Armistice	27
Apr. 23/53	G.A.	706(VII)	Bacteriological Warfare Charges	27



<u>DATE</u>	<u>G.A. or S.C.</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
Aug. 28/53	G.A.	711(VII) A,B,C.	Armistice Agreement, Paragraph 60	29
Aug. 28/53	G.A.	712(VII)	Tribute to Armed Forces	30
Nov. 3/53	G.A.	714(VIII)	Bacteriological Warfare Charges	31
Dec. 7/53	G.A.	725(VIII)	UNKRA Report	32
Dec. 8/53	G.A.	716(VIII)	UNKRA Report	32
Dec. 3/53	G.A.	804(VIII)	P.O.W. Atrocities	33

<u>Page</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>G.A. or Resolution No.</u>	<u>S.C.</u>	<u>DATE</u>
1	Establishing U.N. Temporary Commission	112(II)	G.A.	Nov. 1/48
2	Establishing U.N. Commission on Korea	195(III)	G.A.	Dec. 12/48
4	Continuing U.N. Commission on Korea	293(IV)	G.A.	Oct. 21/49
6	Cessation of Hostilities	--	S.C.	June 22/50
7	Assistance to Republic of Korea	--	S.C.	June 27/50
8	Establishing United Command	--	S.C.	July 7/50
8	Relief for Korean civilians	--	S.C.	July 31/50
9	Establishing UNCURK	326(V)	G.A.	Oct. 7/50
9	Inviting presence of C.R.P.R. of China	--	S.C.	Nov. 8/50
11	Continuing Cease-Fire Group	384(V)	G.A.	Dec. 1/50
12	Relief and Rehabilitation	410(V)	G.A.	Dec. 1/50
19	Intervention of C.R.P.R. of China	498(V)	G.A.	Feb. 1/51
20	Removing item from S.C. Agenda	--	S.C.	Jan. 31/51
21	Additional messages	500(V)	G.A.	May 18/51
22	Report of UNCURK, etc.	508(VI)	G.A.	Feb. 2/52
23	Report of UNCURK	610(VII)	G.A.	Dec. 3/52
26	Report of UNAG for Reconstruction	701(VII)	G.A.	Mar. 11/53
27	Armistice	705(VII)	G.A.	Apr. 18/53
27	Bacteriological Warfare Charges	706(VII)	G.A.	Apr. 23/53

The problem of the independence of Korea

(Adopted in plenary session on November 14, 1947, by a vote of 43 in favour, including Canada, and none against, with 6 abstentions including the Scandinavian States and some Arab States.)

A

Inasmuch as the Korean question which is before the General Assembly is primarily a matter for the Korean people itself and concerns its freedom and independence, and

Recognizing that this question cannot be correctly and fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the indigenous population,

The General Assembly

1. Resolves that elected representatives of the Korean people be invited to take part in the consideration of the question:

2. Further resolves that in order to facilitate and expedite such participation and to observe that the Korean representatives are in fact duly elected by the Korean people and not mere appointees by military authorities in Korea, there be forthwith established a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, to be present in Korea, with right to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea.

B

The General Assembly

Recognizing the urgent and rightful claims to independence of the people of Korea;

Believing that the national independence of Korea should be re-established and all occupying forces then withdrawn at the earliest practicable date;

Recalling its previous conclusion that the freedom and independence of the Korean people cannot be correctly or fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the Korean people, and its decision to establish a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (hereinafter called the "Commission") for the purpose of facilitating and expediting such participation by elected representatives of the Korean people,

1. Decides that the Commission shall consist of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, Philippines, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic;

2. Recommends that the elections be held not later than 31 March 1948 on the basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot to choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people and which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a National Government of Korea. The number of representatives from each voting area or zone should be

proportionate to the population, and the elections should be under the observation of the Commission;

3. Further recommends that as soon as possible after the elections, the National Assembly should convene and form a National Government and notify the Commission of its formation;

4. Further recommends that immediately upon the establishment of a National Government, that Government should, in consultation with the Commission: (a) constitute its own national security forces and dissolve all military or semi-military formations not included therein; (b) take over the functions of government from the military commands and civilian authorities of north and south Korea, and (c) arrange with the occupying Powers for the complete withdrawal from Korea of their armed forces as early as practicable and if possible within ninety days;

5. Resolves that the Commission shall facilitate and expedite the fulfilment of the foregoing programme for the attainment of the national independence of Korea and withdrawal of occupying forces, taking into account its observations and consultations in Korea. The Commission shall report, with its conclusions, to the General Assembly and may consult with the Interim Committee (if one be established) with respect to the application of this resolution in the light of developments;

6. Calls upon the Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities;

7. Calls upon all Members of the United Nations to refrain from interfering in the affairs of the Korean people during the interim period preparatory to the establishment of Korean independence, except in pursuance of the decisions of the General Assembly; and thereafter, to refrain completely from any and all acts derogatory to the independence and sovereignty of Korea.

Hundred and twelfth plenary meeting.

Resolution 195 (III).

The problem of the independence of Korea

(This resolution was adopted in plenary session on December 12, 1948, by a vote of 48 to 6, with one abstention.)

The General Assembly

Having regard to its resolution 112 (II) of 14 November 1947 concerning the problem of independence of Korea,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (hereinafter referred to as the "Temporary Commission"), and the report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly regarding its consultation with the Temporary Commission,

Mindful of the fact that, due to difficulties referred to in the report of the Temporary Commission, the objectives set forth in the resolution of 14 November 1947 have not been fully accomplished, and in particular that unification of Korea has not yet been achieved,

1. Approves the conclusions of the reports of the Temporary Commission;
2. Declares that there has been established a lawful government (the Government of the Republic of Korea) having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the Temporary Commission was able to observe and consult and in which the great majority of the people of all Korea reside; that this Government is based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate of that part of Korea and which were observed by the Temporary Commission; and that this is the only such Government in Korea;
3. Recommends that the occupying Powers should withdraw their occupation forces from Korea as early as practicable;
4. Resolves that, as a means to the full accomplishment of the objectives set forth in the resolution of 14 November 1947, a Commission on Korea consisting of Australia, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines and Syria, shall be established to continue the work of the Temporary Commission and carry out the provisions of the present resolution, having in mind the status of the Government of Korea as herein defined, and in particular to:
 - (a) Lend its good offices to bring about the unification of Korea and the integration of all Korean security forces in accordance with the principles laid down by the General Assembly in the resolution of 14 November 1947;
 - (b) Seek to facilitate the removal of barriers to economic, social and other friendly intercourse caused by the division of Korea;
 - (c) Be available for observation and consultation in the further development of representative government based on the freely-expressed will of the people;
 - (d) Observe the actual withdrawal of the occupying forces and verify the fact of withdrawal when such has occurred; and for this purpose, if it so desires, request the assistance of military experts of the two occupying Powers;
5. Decides that the Commission:
 - (a) Shall, within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution, proceed to Korea, where it shall maintain its seat;
 - (b) Shall be regarded as having superseded the Temporary Commission established by the resolution of 14 November 1947;
 - (c) Is authorized to travel, consult and observe throughout Korea;

(d) Shall determine its own procedures;

(e) May consult with the Interim Committee with respect to the discharge of its duties in the light of developments, and within the terms of the present resolution;

(f) Shall render a report to the next regular session of the General Assembly and to any prior special session which might be called to consider the subject-matter of the present resolution, and shall render such interim reports as it may deem appropriate to the Secretary-General for distribution to Members;

6. Requests that the Secretary-General shall provide the Commission with adequate staff and facilities, including technical advisers as required; and authorizes the Secretary-General to pay the expenses and per diem of a representative and an alternate from each of the States members of the Commission;

7. Calls upon the Member States concerned, the Government of the Republic of Korea, and all Koreans to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities;

8. Calls upon Member States to refrain from any acts derogatory to the results achieved and to be achieved by the United Nations in bringing about the complete independence and unity of Korea;

9. Recommends that Member States and other nations, in establishing their relations with the Government of the Republic of Korea, take into consideration the facts set out in paragraph 2 of the present resolution.

Hundred and eighty-seventh plenary meeting.

Resolution 293 (IV).

The problem of the independence of Korea

(Adopted in plenary on October 21, 1949 by a vote of 48 in favour (including Canada), 6 against, with 3 abstentions.)

The General Assembly

Having regard to its resolutions 112 (II) of 14 November 1947 and 195 (III) of December 1948 concerning the problem of the independence of Korea,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on Korea, and having taken note of the conclusions reached therein,

Mindful of the fact that, due to difficulties referred to in the report of the Commission, the objectives set forth in the resolutions referred to have not been fully accomplished, and in particular that the unification of Korea and the removal of barriers to economic, social and other friendly intercourse caused by the division of Korea have not yet been achieved,

Having noted that the Commission has observed and verified the withdrawal of United States occupation forces, but that it has not been accorded the opportunity to observe or verify the reported withdrawal of Soviet occupation forces,

Recalling its declaration of 12 December 1948 that there has been established a lawful government (the Government of the Republic of Korea) having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was able to observe and consult and in which the great majority of the people of Korea reside; that this Government is based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate of that part of Korea and which were observed by the Temporary Commission; and that this is the only such Government in Korea,

Concerned lest the situation described by the Commission in its report menace the safety and well-being of the Republic of Korea and of the people of Korea and lead to open military conflict in Korea,

1. Resolves that the United Nations Commission on Korea shall continue in being with the following membership: Australia, China, El Salvador, France, India, Philippines and Turkey and, having in mind the objectives set forth in the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947 and 12 December 1948 and also the status of the Government of the Republic of Korea as defined in the latter resolution, shall:

(a) Observe and report any developments which might lead to or otherwise involve military conflict in Korea;

(b) Seek to facilitate the removal of barriers to economic, social and other friendly intercourse caused by the division of Korea; and make available its good offices and be prepared to assist, whenever in its judgment a favourable opportunity arises, in bringing about the unification of Korea in accordance with the principles laid down by the General Assembly in the resolution of 14 November 1947;

(c) Have authority, in order to accomplish the aims defined under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of the present paragraph, in its discretion to appoint observers, and to utilize the services and good offices of one or more persons whether or not representatives on the Commission;

(d) Be available for observation and consultation throughout Korea in the continuing development of representative government based on the freely-expressed will of the people, including elections of national scope;

(e) Verify the withdrawal of Soviet occupation forces in so far as it is in a position to do so;

2. Decides that the Commission:

(a) Shall meet in Korea within thirty days from the date of the present resolution;

(b) Shall continue to maintain its seat in Korea;

(c) Is authorized to travel, consult and observe throughout Korea;

(d) Shall continue to determine its own procedures;

(e) May consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly (if it be continued) with respect to the discharge of its duties in the light of developments and within the terms of the present resolution;

(f) Shall render a report to the next regular session of the General Assembly and to any prior special session which might be called to consider the subject matter of the present resolution, and shall render such interim reports as it may deem appropriate to the Secretary-General for transmission to Members;

(g) Shall remain in existence pending a new decision by the General Assembly;

3. Calls upon Member States, the Government of the Republic of Korea, and all Koreans to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities, and to refrain from any acts derogatory to the purposes of the present resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with adequate staff and facilities, including technical advisers and observers as required; and authorizes the Secretary-General to pay the expenses and per diem of a representative and an alternate from each of the States members of the Commission and of such persons as may be appointed in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of the present resolution.

233rd Plenary meeting.

Resolution adopted at the 473rd meeting of the Security Council, June 25, 1950, by a vote of 9 in favour, none against, 1 abstention (U.S.S.R. absent).

"The Security Council

"Recalling the finding of the General Assembly in its resolution of 21 October 1949 that the Government of the Republic of Korea is a lawfully established government having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was able to observe and consult and in which the great majority of the people of Korea reside; and that this Government is based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate of that part of Korea and which were observed by the Temporary Commission; and that this is the only such government in Korea;

"Mindful of the concern expressed by the General Assembly in its resolutions of 12 December 1948 and 21 October 1949 of the consequences which might follow unless

Member States refrained from acts derogatory to the results sought to be achieved by the United Nations in bringing about the complete independence and unity of Korea; and the concern expressed that the situation described by the United Nations Commission on Korea in its report menaces the safety and well being of the Republic of Korea and of the people of Korea and might lead to open military conflict there;

"Noting with grave concern the armed attack on 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 in North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the 38th 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 North Korean forces to the 38th 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."

Resolution adopted at the 474th meeting of the Security Council, June 27, 1950 by a vote of 7 in favour, 1 against (U.S.S.R. absent).

(Note: The Representatives of Egypt and India did not participate in the vote because they had not received instructions from their governments. On June 30, India announced its support for the resolution and the Egyptian Representative stated that he had been instructed to announce that Egypt would have abstained.)

"The Security Council

"Having determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of the peace;

and "Having called for an immediate cessation of hostilities;

"Having called upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the 38th parallel; and

"Having noted from the report of the United Nations Commission for Korea that the authorities in North Korea have neither ceased hostilities nor withdrawn their armed forces to the 38th parallel, and that urgent military measures are required to restore international peace and security; and

"Having noted the appeal from the Republic of Korea to the United Nations for immediate and effective steps to secure peace and security,

"Recommends that the Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area."

Resolution adopted at the 476th meeting of the Security Council, July 7, 1950, by a vote of 7 in favour, none against, 3 abstentions (U.S.S.R. absent).

"The Security Council,

"Having determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of the peace,

"Having recommended that Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area,

"1. Welcomes the prompt and vigorous support which governments and peoples of the United Nations have given to its Resolutions of 25 and 27 June 1950 to assist the Republic of Korea in defending itself against armed attack and thus to restore international peace and security in the area;

"2. Notes that Members of the United Nations have transmitted to the United Nations offers of assistance for the Republic of Korea;

"3. Recommends that all Members providing military forces and other assistance pursuant to the aforesaid Security Council resolutions make such forces and other assistance available to a unified command under the United States;

"4. Requests the United States to designate the commander of such forces;

"5. Authorizes the unified command at its discretion to use the United Nations flag in the course of operations against North Korean forces concurrently with the flags of the various nations participating;

"6. Requests the United States to provide the Security Council with reports as appropriate on the course of action taken under the unified command."

Resolution adopted at the 479th meeting of the Security Council, July 31, 1950, by a vote of 7 in favour, none against, and 3 abstentions (U.S.S.R. absent).

"The Security Council,

"Recognizing the hardships and privations to which the people of Korea are being subjected as a result of the continued prosecution by the North Korean forces of their unlawful attack, and

"Appreciating the spontaneous offers of assistance to the Korean people which have been made by governments, specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations,

"Requests the Unified Command to exercise responsibility for determining the requirements for the relief and support of the civilian population of Korea, and for establishing in the field the procedures for providing such relief and support;

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit all offers of assistance for relief and support to the Unified Command;

"Requests the Unified Command to provide the Security Council with reports, as appropriate, on its relief activities;

"Requests the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council in accordance with Article 65 of the Charter, other appropriate United Nations principal and subsidiary organs, the specialized agencies in accordance with the terms of their respective agreements with the United Nations, and appropriate non-governmental organizations, to provide such assistance as the Unified Command may request for the relief and support of the civilian population of Korea, and as appropriate in connexion with the responsibilities being carried out by the Unified Command on behalf of the Security Council."

Decision adopted at the 520th meeting of the Security Council, November 8, 1950.

"The Security Council decides to invite, in accordance with rule 39 of the rules of procedure, a representative of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China to be present during discussion by the Council of the Special Report of the United Nations Command in Korea, document S/1884."

Resolution 376 (V).

The problem of the independence of Korea

(Adopted in plenary session on October 7, 1950, by a vote of 47 in favour (including Canada), 5 against, 7 abstentions (including India).)

The General Assembly

Having regard to its resolutions of 14 November 1947 (112 (II)), of 12 December 1948 (195 (III)) and of 21 October 1949 (293 (IV)),

Having received and considered the report of the United Nations Commission on Korea,

Mindful of the fact that the objectives set forth in the resolutions referred to above have not been fully accomplished and, in particular, that the unification of Korea has not yet been achieved, and that an attempt has been made by an armed attack from North Korea to extinguish by force the Government of the Republic of Korea,

Recalling the General Assembly declaration of 12 December 1948 that there has been established a lawful government (the Government of the Republic of Korea) having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was able to observe and consult and in which the great majority of the people of Korea reside; that this government is based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate of that part of Korea and which were observed by the Temporary Commission; and that this is the only such government in Korea,

Having in mind that United Nations armed forces are at present operating in Korea in accordance with the recommendations of the Security Council of 27 June 1950, subsequent to its resolution of 25 June 1950, that Members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area,

Recalling that the essential objective of the resolutions of the General Assembly referred to above was the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Government of Korea,

1. Recommends that

(a) All appropriate steps be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea;

(b) All constituent acts be taken, including the holding of elections, under the auspices of the United Nations, for the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government in the sovereign State of Korea;

(c) All sections and representative bodies of the population of Korea, South and North, be invited to cooperate with the organs of the United Nations in the restoration of peace, in the holding of elections and in the establishment of a unified government;

(d) United Nations forces should not remain in any part of Korea otherwise than so far as necessary for achieving the objectives specified in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above;

(e) All necessary measures be taken to accomplish the economic rehabilitation of Korea;

2. Resolves that

(a) A Commission consisting of Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Turkey, to be known as the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, be established to (i) assume the functions hitherto exercised by the present United Nations Commission on Korea; (ii) represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea; (iii) exercise such responsibilities in connexion with relief and rehabilitation in Korea as may be determined by the General Assembly after receiving the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council. The United Nations Commission for the Unification and

Rehabilitation of Korea should proceed to Korea and begin to carry out its functions as soon as possible;

(b) Pending the arrival in Korea of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, the governments of the States represented on the Commission should form an Interim Committee composed of representatives meeting at the seat of the United Nations to consult with and advise the United Nations Unified Command in the light of the above recommendations; the Interim Committee should begin to function immediately upon the approval of the present resolution by the General Assembly;

(c) The Commission shall render a report to the next regular session of the General Assembly and to any prior special session which might be called to consider the subject-matter of the present resolution, and shall render such interim reports as it may deem appropriate to the Secretary-General for transmission to Members;

The General Assembly furthermore,

Mindful of the fact that at the end of the present hostilities the task of rehabilitating the Korean economy will be of great magnitude,

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the specialized agencies, to develop plans for relief and rehabilitation on the termination of hostilities and to report to the General Assembly within three weeks of the adoption of the present resolution by the General Assembly;

4. Also recommends the Economic and Social Council to expedite the study of long-term measures to promote the economic development and social progress of Korea, and meanwhile to draw the attention of the authorities which decide requests for technical assistance to the urgent and special necessity of affording such assistance to Korea;

5. Expresses its appreciation of the services rendered by the members of the United Nations Commission on Korea in the performance of their important and difficult task;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea with adequate staff and facilities, including technical advisers as required; and authorizes the Secretary-General to pay the expenses and per diem of a representative and alternate from each of the States members of the Commission.

294th Plenary meeting.

Resolution 384 (V).

Intervention of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Korea

(Adopted on December 14, 1950, by a vote of 52 in favour (including Canada), 5 against, 1 abstention (China).)

The General Assembly,

Viewing with grave concern the situation in the Far East,

Anxious that immediate steps should be taken to prevent the conflict in Korea spreading to other areas and to put an end to the fighting in Korea itself, and that further steps should then be taken for a peaceful settlement of existing issues in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations,

Requests the President of the General Assembly to constitute a group of three persons, including himself, to determine the basis on which a satisfactory cease-fire in Korea can be arranged and to make recommendations to the General Assembly as soon as possible.

324th Plenary Meeting.

Resolution 410 (V).

Relief and Rehabilitation of Korea

(Adopted on December 1, 1950, by a vote of 51 in favour (including Canada), none against, 5 abstentions.)

A

The General Assembly

Having regard to its resolution of 7 October 1950 on the problem of the independence of Korea,

Having received and considered a report of the Economic and Social Council submitted in accordance with that resolution,

Mindful that the aggression by North Korean forces and their warfare against the United Nations seeking to restore peace in the area has resulted in great devastation and destruction which the Korean people cannot themselves repair,

Recognizing that as a result of such aggression the people of Korea are desperately in need of relief supplies and materials and help in reconstructing their economy,

Deeply moved by the sufferings of the Korean people and determined to assist in their alleviation,

Convinced that the creation of a United Nations programme of relief and rehabilitation for Korea is necessary both to the maintenance of lasting peace in the area and to the establishment of the economic foundations for the building of a unified and independent nation,

Considering that, under the said resolution of 7 October 1950, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea is the principal representative of the United Nations in Korea and hence must share in the responsibility for the work undertaken by the United Nations in furtherance of the objects and purposes mentioned in the said resolution,

Considering that it is nevertheless desirable to set up a special authority with broad powers to plan and supervise rehabilitation and relief and to assume such

functions and responsibilities related to planning and supervision, to technical and administrative matters, and to questions affecting organization and implementation as are to be exercised under the plans for relief and rehabilitation approved by the General Assembly, such authority to carry out its responsibilities in close co-operation with the Commission,

A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY FOR THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

1. Establishes the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) under the direction of a United Nations Agent General, who shall be assisted by one or more deputies. The Agent General shall be responsible to the General Assembly for the conduct (in accordance with the policies established by the General Assembly and having regard to such general policy recommendations as the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea may make) of the programme of relief and rehabilitation in Korea, as that programme may be determined from time to time by the General Assembly;

2. Authorizes the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea:

(a) To recommend to the Agent General such policies concerning the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency's programme and activities as the Commission may consider necessary for the effective discharge of the Commission's responsibilities in relation to the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government in Korea;

(b) To determine, after consultation with the Agent General, the geographical areas within which the Agency shall operate at any time;

(c) To designate authorities in Korea with which the Agent General may establish relationships; and to advise the Agent General on the nature of such relationships;

(d) To take such steps as may be needed to support the Agent General in fulfilling his task in accordance with the policies established by the General Assembly for relief and rehabilitation;

(e) To consider the reports of the Agent General to the General Assembly and to transmit any comments thereon to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(f) To call for information on those aspects of the work of the Agent General which the Commission may consider necessary for the proper performance of its work;

3. Authorizes the Commission to consult from time to time with the Agent General in regard to the provisional programme adopted by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council and especially with regard to the adequacy of that programme to meet the needs of Korea as defined in the statement of general policy, and to make recommendations thereon to the Economic and Social Council;

4. Directs the Agent General:

(a) To co-ordinate his programme with measures taken by the United Nations Commission for the Unification and

Rehabilitation of Korea to carry out the recommendations of the General Assembly relating to the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government in Korea, and to support the Commission in fulfilling this task;

(b) To commence the operation of the programme in Korea at such time as may be agreed upon by the United Nations Unified Command, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the Agent General;

(c) To consult with and generally be guided by the advice of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea on the matters set forth under paragraph 2 (a) and be governed by its advice on the matters covered in paragraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c);

5. Further directs the Agent General, in the carrying out of his functions:

(a) To ascertain, after consultation with the designated authorities in Korea, the requirements for supplies and services for relief and rehabilitation made necessary by the consequences of armed conflict in Korea;

(b) To provide for the procurement and shipment of supplies and services and for their effective distribution and utilization within Korea;

(c) To consult with and assist the appropriate authorities in Korea with respect to measures necessary for the rehabilitation of the Korean economy and the effective distribution and utilization within Korea of supplies and services furnished;

(d) To submit reports to the General Assembly through the Secretary-General, transmitting copies simultaneously to the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and to the Economic and Social Council;

(e) To be guided in matters of administration, to the extent consistent with the special requirements of the programme, by the rules and regulations established for the operation of the Secretariat of the United Nations;

Specifically he shall:

- (1) Select and appoint his staff in accordance with general arrangements made in agreement with the Secretary-General, including such of the staff rules and regulations of the United Nations as the Agent General and the Secretary-General shall agree are applicable;
- (2) Utilize, wherever appropriate, and within budgetary limitations, the existing facilities of the United Nations;
- (3) Establish, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and in agreement with the Advisory Committee established under paragraph 6 below, financial regulations for the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency;

- (4) Arrange, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for the rendering and audit of the accounts of the Agency under procedures similar to those applicable to the rendering and audit of the accounts of the United Nations;
6. Establishes an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of five Member States to advise the Agent General with regard to major financial, procurement, distribution and other economic problems pertaining to his planning and operations. The Committee shall meet on the call of the Agent General but not less than four times a year. The meetings of the Committee shall be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations except in special circumstances, when the Committee, after consultation with the Agent General, may meet elsewhere if it deems that this would be essential to the proper performance of its work. The Committee shall determine its own methods of work and rules of procedure;
7. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the Advisory Committee, to appoint the United Nations Agent General for Korean Reconstruction, and authorizes the Agent General to appoint one or more Deputy Agents General in consultation with the Secretary-General;
8. Authorizes the Secretary-General to establish a special account to which should be credited all contributions in cash, kind or services, the resources credited to the account to be used exclusively for the programme of relief and rehabilitation and administrative expenses connected therewith; and directs the Secretary-General to make cash withdrawals from the account upon request of the Agent General. The Agent General is authorized to use contributions in kind or services at his discretion;
9. Recommends that the Agent General in carrying out his functions:
- (a) Make use at his discretion of facilities, services and personnel that may be available to him through existing national and international agencies and organizations both governmental and non-governmental;
 - (b) Consult with the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies before appointing his principal subordinate personnel in their respective fields of competence;
 - (c) Make use of the advice and technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and, where appropriate, request them to undertake specific projects and special tasks either at their own expense or with funds made available by the Agent General;
 - (d) Maintain close contact with the Secretary-General for the purpose of ensuring fullest co-ordination of efforts of the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in support of the programme;
10. Authorizes the Agent General to enter into agreements with such authorities in Korea as the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea may designate, containing terms and conditions governing measures affecting the distribution and utilization in Korea of the supplies and services furnished, in accordance with

the statement of general policy on Korean relief and rehabilitation contained in section B of the present resolution;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the maximum extent possible, and subject to appropriate financial arrangements, such facilities, advice and services as the Agent General may request;

12. Requests the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to make available to the maximum extent possible, and subject to appropriate financial arrangements, such facilities, advice and services as the Agent General may request;

13. Requests the Economic and Social Council to review the reports of the Agent General and any comments which the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea may submit thereon, and such other data as may be available on the progress of relief and rehabilitation in Korea and to make appropriate reports and recommendations thereon to the General Assembly;

14. Calls upon all governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, pending the beginning of operations by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, to continue to furnish through the Secretary-General such assistance for the Korean people as may be requested by the Unified Command;

15. Invites countries not Members of the United Nations to participate in financing the programme of relief and rehabilitation in Korea;

B. STATEMENT OF GENERAL POLICY ON RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN KOREA

16. Approves the following statement of general policy:

1. The United Nations programme of relief and rehabilitation in Korea is necessary to the restoration of peace and the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government in Korea.

2. To this end, it is the objective of the United Nations to provide, subject to the limit of the resources placed at its disposal for this purpose, relief and rehabilitation supplies, transport and services, to assist the Korean people to relieve the sufferings and to repair the devastation caused by aggression, and to lay the necessary economic foundations for the political unification and independence of the country.

3. The United Nations programme of relief and rehabilitation for Korea shall be carried out in practice in such a way as to contribute to the rapid restoration of the country's economy in conformity with the national interests of the Korean people, having in view the strengthening of the economic and political independence of Korea and having in view that, in accordance with the general principles of the United Nations, such assistance must not serve as a means for foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of Korea and must not be accompanied by any conditions of a political nature.

4. The United Nations programme is to be a supplement to the general recovery effort that will be undertaken by the Korean people on their own initiative and responsibility, through the most effective utilization of their own resources as well as of the aid which is rendered under the programme.
5. Whilst the programme should be consistent with the pattern of long-term economic development in Korea, it is itself necessarily limited to relief and rehabilitation, and contributions and supplies furnished under this programme shall be used exclusively for that purpose.
6. First priority shall be given to the provision of the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter for the population of Korea and measures to prevent epidemics. Second highest priority shall be given to projects which will yield early results in the indigenous production of basic necessities; this will include the reconstruction of transport and power facilities. As the programme develops, emphasis should be shifted to the provision of other materials, supplies and equipment for the reconstruction or replacement of war-damaged facilities necessary to the economic life of the country.
7. The necessary measures shall be taken to ensure that distribution shall be so conducted that all classes of the population shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities without discrimination as to race, creed or political belief.
8. Subject to adequate control, the distribution of supplies shall be carried out, as appropriate, through public and co-operative organizations, through non-profit-making voluntary organizations such as the Red Cross, and through normal channels of private trade. At the same time, measures shall be taken to ensure that the cost of distribution and the profit from the sale of supplies are kept to the minimum. Measures shall be taken to ensure that the special needs of refugees and other distressed groups of the population are met through appropriate public welfare programmes, and accordingly the sale of relief supplies will take place only in justifiable cases and under conditions agreed upon with the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.
9. The local currency proceeds derived from the sale of relief and rehabilitation supplies or, at the discretion of the Agent General, an amount commensurate with the value of goods and services supplied, shall be paid into an account under the control of the Agent General. The Agent General, after consultation with the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and in agreement with the Advisory Committee referred to in paragraph 6 of section A of the present resolution, shall use these funds for appropriate additional relief and rehabilitation activities within Korea, for the local currency expenses of the relief and rehabilitation operations of the United Nations, or for measures to combat inflation. The proceeds shall not be used for any other purpose.
10. The necessary economic and financial measures shall be taken by the authorities in Korea to ensure that the

resources provided under the United Nations programme, as well as Korean resources, are effectively employed to aid in laying the economic foundations of the country. Among these, special attention should be given to measures to combat inflation, to sound fiscal and monetary policies, to the requisite pricing, rationing and allocation controls (including the pricing of goods imported under the programme), to the prudent use of Korean foreign exchange resources together with promotion of exports, and to the efficient management of government enterprise.

11. Import taxes shall not be imposed on relief and rehabilitation supplies received under the United Nations programme.

12. The authorities in Korea should maintain such records and make such reports on the receipt, distribution and use of relief and rehabilitation supplies as may be determined by the Agent General after consultation with them.

13. All authorities in Korea shall freely permit the personnel of the United Nations to supervise the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies, including the examination of all storage and distribution facilities as well as records.

14. The personnel of the United Nations shall be accorded within Korea the privileges, immunities and facilities necessary for the fulfilment of their function.

15. All authorities in Korea and the Secretary-General shall use their best efforts to inform the people of Korea of the sources and purposes of the contributions of funds, supplies and services.

16. In determining Korea's needs for relief and rehabilitation, in drawing up programmes and plans, and in implementing such programmes and plans, the Agency created to administer the relief and rehabilitation programme should consult with and utilize, to the greatest extent feasible, the services of Korean authorities.

314th Plenary meeting.

At the 326th plenary meeting on 15 December 1950, the General Assembly, on the nomination of the President, elected the following States Members to serve on the Advisory Committee established under the terms of paragraph 6 of Section A of the above resolution: CANADA, INDIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND URUGUAY.

B

The General Assembly

1. Requests the President to appoint a Negotiating Committee composed of seven or more members for the purpose of consulting, as soon as possible during the current

session of the General Assembly, with Member and non-member States as to the amounts which governments may be willing to contribute towards the financing of the programme for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea;

2. Authorizes the Negotiating Committee to adopt procedures best suited to the accomplishment of its task, bearing in mind:

(a) The need for securing the maximum contribution in cash;

(b) The desirability of ensuring that any contribution in kind is of a nature which meets the requirements of the contemplated programmes; and

(c) The degree of assistance which can be rendered by specialized agencies, non-member States and other contributors;

3. Requests that, as soon as the Negotiating Committee has ascertained the extent to which Member States are willing to make contributions, all delegations be notified accordingly by the Secretary-General in order that they may consult with their governments;

4. Decides that, as soon as the Negotiating Committee has completed its work, the Secretary-General shall, at the Committee's request, arrange, during the current session of the General Assembly, an appropriate meeting of Member and non-member States at which Members may commit themselves to their national contributions and the contributions of non-members may be made known.

314th Plenary meeting.

In accordance with the terms of the above resolution, the President of the General Assembly, at the 318th plenary meeting on 4 December 1950, announced that he had appointed a Negotiating Committee, composed of the following States Members: CANADA, EGYPT, FRANCE, INDIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNITED STATES AND URUGUAY.

Resolution 498 (V).

Intervention of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Korea.

(Adopted in plenary session on February 1, 1951, by a vote of 44 in favour including Canada, 7 against, and 9 abstentions.)

(Resolution adopted on the report of the First Committee)

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, has failed to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in regard to Chinese Communist intervention in Korea,

Noting that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has not accepted United Nations

proposals to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Korea with a view to peaceful settlement, and that its armed forces continue their invasion of Korea and their large-scale attacks upon United Nations forces there.

1. Finds that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, by giving direct aid and assistance to those who were already committing aggression in Korea and by engaging in hostilities against United Nations forces there, has itself engaged in aggression in Korea;

2. Calls upon the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to cause its forces and nationals in Korea to cease hostilities against the United Nations forces and to withdraw from Korea;

3. Affirms the determination of the United Nations to continue its action in Korea to meet the aggression;

4. Calls upon all States and authorities to continue to lend every assistance to the United Nations action in Korea;

5. Calls upon all States and authorities to refrain from giving any assistance to the aggressors in Korea;

6. Requests a Committee composed of the members of the Collective Measures Committee as a matter of urgency to consider additional measures to be employed to meet this aggression and to report thereon to the General Assembly, it being understood that the Committee is authorized to defer its report if the Good Offices Committee referred to in the following paragraph reports satisfactory progress in its efforts;

7. Affirms that it continues to be the policy of the United Nations to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Korea and the achievement of United Nations objectives in Korea by peaceful means, and requests the President of the General Assembly to designate forthwith two persons who would meet with him at any suitable opportunity to use their good offices to this end.

327th Plenary meeting.

Resolution adopted at the 531st meeting of the Security Council, January 31, 1951.

Adopted by unanimous vote; no abstentions.

"The Security Council,

"Resolves to remove the item 'Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea' from the list of matters of which the Council is seized."

Resolution 500 (V).

Additional measures to be employed to meet the aggression in Korea

(Resolution adopted on May 18, 1951, on the report of the First Committee by a vote of 47 in favour (including Canada), none against, and 7 abstentions.)

The General Assembly;

Noting the report of the Additional Measures Committee dated 14 May, 1951,

Recalling its resolution 498 (V) of 1 February, 1951,

Noting that:

(a) The Additional Measures Committee established by that resolution has considered additional measures to be employed to meet the aggression in Korea,

(b) The Additional Measures Committee has reported that a number of States have already taken measures designed to deny contributions to the military strength of the forces opposing the United Nations in Korea,

(c) The Additional Measures Committee has also reported that certain economic measures designed further to deny such contributions would support and supplement the military action of the United Nations in Korea and would assist in putting an end to the aggression,

1. Recommends that every State:

(a) Apply an embargo on the shipment to areas under the control of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and of the North Korean authorities of arms, ammunition and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, and items useful in the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war;

(b) Determine which commodities exported from its territory fall within the embargo, and apply controls to give effect to the embargo;

(c) Prevent by all means within its jurisdiction the circumvention of controls on shipments applied by other States pursuant to the present resolution;

(d) Co-operate with other States in carrying out the purposes of this embargo;

(e) Report to the Additional Measures Committee, within thirty days and thereafter at the request of the Committee, on the measures taken in accordance with the present resolution;

2. Requests the Additional Measures Committee:

(a) To report to the General Assembly, with recommendations as appropriate, on the general effectiveness of the embargo and the desirability of continuing, extending or relaxing it;

(b) To continue its consideration of additional measures to be employed to meet the aggression in Korea, and

to report thereon further to the General Assembly, it being understood that the Committee is authorized to defer its report if the Good Offices Committee reports satisfactory progress in its efforts;

3. Reaffirms that it continues to be the policy of the United Nations to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Korea, and the achievement of United Nations objectives in Korea by peaceful means, and requests the Good Offices Committee to continue its good offices.

330th Plenary Meeting.

Resolution 507 (VI).

The problem of the independence of Korea: Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Korea: report of the United Nations Agent General for Korean Reconstruction.

(Adopted in plenary session on the report of the first committee and the joint second and third committee, meeting jointly. Vote: 51 in favour (including Canada), 5 against (the Soviet bloc), and 2 abstentions (Chile and Yemen).)

The General Assembly,

Desiring to facilitate to the greatest possible extent the negotiations in Panmunjom and the conclusion of an armistice in Korea, and

Wishing to avoid premature consideration of items 17 and 27 of the agenda of the present session,

I

Decides that:

(a) Upon notification by the Unified Command to the Security Council of the conclusion of an armistice in Korea, the Secretary-General shall convene a special session of the General Assembly at the Headquarters of the United Nations to consider the above-mentioned items; or

(b) When other developments in Korea make desirable consideration of the above-mentioned items, the Secretary-General, acting in accordance with Article 20 of the Charter and with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, shall convene a special session or an emergency special session of the General Assembly at the Headquarters of the United Nations;

II

Requests the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds established by General Assembly resolution 571 B (VI) of 7 December 1951 to undertake negotiations regarding voluntary contributions to the programme of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea.

375th Plenary meeting
5 February 1952.

Resolution 610 (VII).

Korea: reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

(Adopted in plenary session on December 3, 1952, on the report of the First Committee by a vote of 54 in favour (including Canada), 5 against (the Soviet bloc), and 1 abstention (Nationalist China).)

The General Assembly,

Having received the special report of the United Nations Command of 18 October 1952 on "the present status of the military action and the armistice negotiations in Korea" and other relevant reports relating to Korea,

Noting with approval the considerable progress towards an armistice made by negotiation at Panmunjom and the tentative agreements to end the fighting in Korea and to reach a settlement of the Korean question,

Noting further that disagreement between the parties on one remaining issue, alone, prevents the conclusion of an armistice and that a considerable measure of agreement already exists on the principles on which this remaining issue can be resolved,

Mindful of the continuing and vast loss of life, devastation and suffering resulting from and accompanying the continuance of the fighting,

Deeply conscious of the need to bring hostilities to a speedy end and of the need for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question,

Anxious to expedite and facilitate the convening of the political conference as provided in article 60 of the draft armistice agreement,

1. Affirms that the release and repatriation of prisoners of war shall be effected in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, dated 12 August 1949, the well-established principles and practice of international law and the relevant provisions of the draft armistice agreement;

2. Affirms that force shall not be used against prisoners of war to prevent or effect their return to their homelands, and that they shall at all time be treated humanely in accordance with the specific provisions of the Geneva Convention and with the general spirit of the Convention;

3. Accordingly requests the President of the General Assembly to communicate the following proposals to the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and to the North Korean authorities as forming a just and reasonable basis for an agreement so that an immediate cease-fire would result and be effected; to invite their acceptance of these proposals and to make a report to the General Assembly during its present session and as soon as appropriate:

PROPOSALS

I. In order to facilitate the return to their homelands of all prisoners of war, there shall be established a Repatriation Commission consisting of representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland, that is, the four States agreed to for the constitution of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and referred to in paragraph 37 of the draft armistice agreement, or constituted, alternatively, of representatives of four States not participating in hostilities, two nominated by each side, but excluding representatives of States that are permanent members of the Security Council.

II. The release and repatriation of prisoners of war shall be effected in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, dated 12 August 1949, the well-established principles and practice of International Law and the relevant provisions of the draft armistice agreement.

III. Force shall not be used against the prisoners of war to prevent or effect their return to their homelands and no violence to their persons or affront to their dignity or self-respect shall be permitted in any manner or for any purpose whatsoever. This duty is enjoined on and entrusted to the Repatriation Commission and each of its members. Prisoners of war shall at all times be treated humanely in accordance with the specific provisions of the Geneva Convention and with the general spirit of that Convention.

IV. All prisoners of war shall be released to the Repatriation Commission from military control and from the custody of the detaining side in agreed numbers and at agreed exchange points in agreed demilitarized zones.

V. Classification of prisoners of war according to nationality and domicile as proposed in the letter of 16 October 1952 from General Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, and General Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, to General Mark W. Clark, Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, shall then be carried out immediately.

VI. After classification, prisoners of war shall be free to return to their homelands forthwith, and their speedy return shall be facilitated by all parties concerned.

VII. In accordance with arrangements prescribed for the purpose by the Repatriation Commission, each party to the conflict shall have freedom and facilities to explain to the prisoners of war "depending upon them" their rights and to inform the prisoners of war on any matter relating to their return to their homelands and particularly their full freedom to return.

VIII. Red Cross teams of both sides shall assist the Repatriation Commission in its work and shall have access, in accordance with the terms of the draft armistice agreement, to prisoners of war while they are under the temporary jurisdiction of the Repatriation Commission.

IX. Prisoners of war shall have freedom and facilities to make representations and communications to

the Repatriation Commission and to bodies and agencies working under the Repatriation Commission, and to inform any or all such bodies of their desires on any matter concerning themselves, in accordance with arrangements made for the purpose by the Commission.

X. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph III above, nothing in this Repatriation Agreement shall be construed as derogating from the authority of the Repatriation Commission (or its authorized representatives) to exercise its legitimate functions and responsibilities for the control of the prisoners under its temporary jurisdiction.

XI. The terms of this Repatriation Agreement and the arrangements arising therefrom shall be made known to all prisoners of war.

XII. The Repatriation Commission is entitled to call upon parties to the conflict, its own member governments, or the Member States of the United Nations for such legitimate assistance as it may require in the carrying out of its duties and tasks and in accordance with the decisions of the Commission in this respect.

XIII. When the two sides have made an agreement for repatriation based on these proposals, the interpretation of that agreement shall rest with the Repatriation Commission. In the event of disagreement in the Commission, majority decisions shall prevail. When no majority decision is possible, an umpire agreed upon in accordance with the succeeding paragraph and with article 132 of the Geneva Convention of 1949 shall have the deciding vote.

XIV. The Repatriation Commission shall at its first meeting and prior to an armistice proceed to agree upon and appoint the umpire who shall at all times be available to the Commission and shall act as its Chairman unless otherwise agreed. If agreement on the appointment of the umpire cannot be reached by the Commission within the period of three weeks after the date of the first meeting this matter should be referred to the General Assembly.

XV. The Repatriation Commission shall also arrange after the armistice for officials to function as umpires with inspecting teams or other bodies to which functions are delegated or assigned by the Commission or under the provisions of the draft armistice agreement, so that the completion of the return of prisoners of war to their homelands shall be expedited.

XVI. When the Repatriation Agreement is acceded to by the parties concerned and when an umpire has been appointed under paragraph 14 above, the draft armistice agreement, unless otherwise altered by agreement between the parties, shall be deemed to have been accepted by them. The provisions of the draft armistice agreement shall apply except in so far as they are modified by the Repatriation Agreement. Arrangements for repatriation under this agreement will begin when the armistice agreement is thus concluded.

XVII. At the end of ninety days, after the Armistice Agreement has been signed, the disposition of any prisoners of war whose return to their homelands may not have been effected in accordance with the procedure set out in these proposals or as otherwise agreed, shall be referred with

recommendations for this disposition, including a target date for the termination of their detention to the political conference to be called as provided under article 60 of the draft armistice agreement. If at the end of a further thirty days there are any prisoners of war whose return to their homelands has not been effected under the above procedures or whose future has not been provided for by the political conference, the responsibility for their care and maintenance and for their subsequent disposition shall be transferred to the United Nations, which in all matters relating to them shall act strictly in accordance with international law.

399th Plenary Meeting.

Resolution 701 (VII).

Korea: reports of the United Nations Agent General for Korean Reconstruction

(Adopted on the report of the first committee by a vote of 55 in favour (including Canada), to 5 against).

The General Assembly

1. Reaffirms the objective of the United Nations, adopted in General Assembly resolution 410 (V) of 1 December 1950, to provide relief and rehabilitation in assisting the Korean people to relieve their sufferings and to repair the great devastation and destruction in their country;

2. Recognizes that the need of such relief and rehabilitation continues to be most urgent;

3. Takes note of the reports of the Agent General on the work of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the period February 1951 to 15 February 1953;

4. Notes with approval that the Agent General has now undertaken, in co-operation with the Government of the Republic of Korea and the United Nations Command, and in consultation with the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, a programme of relief and rehabilitation projects for the period ending June 1953, which has received the approval of the United Nations Advisory Committee to the Agent General, and looks forward to its successful execution;

5. Expresses its appreciation of the contributions which have been made by governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations;

6. Requests those governments which have made pledges to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency to make prompt payment of such pledges;

7. Further requests all governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to assist, within the limits of their financial possibilities and in

accordance with the provisions of their constitutions and statutes, in meeting the great and continuing need of the Korean people for relief and rehabilitation assistance.

414th Plenary meeting.
11 March 1953.

Resolution 705 (VII).

The Korean Question

(Adopted unanimously on the report of the First Committee).

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its unswerving determination to spare no efforts likely to create conditions favourable to the attainment of the purposes of peace and conciliation embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting, following the United Nations Command initiative for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war, the communication by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China dated 31 March 1953 to the President of the General Assembly, and the exchange of communications between the United Nations Command and the Commanders of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army in regard thereto,

Confident that a just and honourable armistice in Korea will powerfully contribute to alleviate the present international tension,

1. Notes with deep satisfaction that an agreement has been signed in Korea on the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war;

2. Expresses the hope that the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war will be speedily completed and that the further negotiations at Panmunjom will result in achieving an early armistice in Korea, consistent with the United Nations principles and objectives;

3. Decides to recess the present session upon completion of the current agenda items, and requests the President of the General Assembly to reconvene the present session to resume consideration of the Korean question (a) upon notification by the Unified Command to the Security Council of the signing of an armistice agreement in Korea; or (b) when, in the view of a majority of Members, other developments in Korea require consideration of this question.

427th Plenary meeting.
18 April 1953.

Resolution 706 (VII).

Question of impartial investigation of charges of use by United Nations Forces of bacteriological warfare

(Adopted in plenary session on the report of the first committee by a vote of 51 in favour, 5 against, and 4 abstentions.)

The General Assembly,

Noting that accusations have been made by certain governments and authorities charging the use of bacteriological warfare by United Nations Forces, and that the Unified Command has repeatedly denied such charges,

Recalling that when the charges were first made the Unified Command had requested that an impartial investigation be made of them,

Noting that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the North Korean authorities have so far refused to accept an offer by the International Committee of the Red Cross to carry out an investigation,

Noting that the draft resolution submitted in the Security Council by the Government of the United States of America proposing an investigation of these charges by the International Committee of the Red Cross failed to carry because of the negative vote of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Desiring to serve the interests of truth,

1. Resolves that, after the President of the General Assembly has received an indication from all the governments and authorities concerned of their acceptance of the investigation proposed in the present resolution, a Commission, composed of Brazil, Egypt, Pakistan, Sweden and Uruguay, shall be set up and shall carry out immediately an investigation of the charges that have been made;

2. Calls upon the governments and authorities concerned to enable the Commission to travel freely throughout such areas of North and South Korea, the Chinese mainland and Japan as the Commission may deem necessary in the performance of its task and to allow the Commission freedom of access to such persons, places and relevant documents as it considers necessary for the fulfilment of its task and to allow it to examine any witness, including prisoners of war, under such safeguards and conditions as the Commission shall determine; all prisoners of war who are alleged to have made confessions regarding the use of bacteriological warfare shall, prior to examination by the Commission, be taken to a neutral area and remain under the responsibility and custody of the Commission until the end of the Korean hostilities;

3. Requests the President of the General Assembly to transmit the present resolution immediately to the governments and authorities concerned, requesting them to indicate their acceptance of the investigation proposed in the present resolution;

4. Requests the President of the General Assembly to report to the General Assembly at the earliest practicable date on the results of his efforts;

5. Directs the Commission, when set up, to enlist the aid of such scientists of international reputation, especially epidemiologists, and such other experts as it may select;

6. Directs the Commission, after acceptance of the investigation proposed in the present resolution by all the governments and authorities concerned, to report to the Members of the General Assembly through the Secretary-General as soon as possible and no later than 1 September 1953;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to furnish the Commission with the necessary staff and facilities.

428th Plenary meeting.
23 April 1953.

Resolution 711 (VII).

The Korean Question

(Adopted in plenary session on the report of the first committee).

A

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 60 OF THE KOREAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

(Adopted by a vote of 43 in favour, 5 against, 10 abstentions).

The General Assembly:

1. Notes with approval the Armistice Agreement concluded in Korea on 27 July 1953, the fact that the fighting has ceased, and that a major step has thus been taken towards the full restoration of international peace and security in the area;
2. Reaffirms that the objectives of the United Nations remain the achievement by peaceful means of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area;
3. Notes the recommendation contained in the Armistice Agreement that "In order to ensure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military Commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc.";
4. Welcomes the holding of such a conference;
5. Recommends that:
 - (a) The side contributing armed forces under the Unified Command in Korea shall have as participants in the conference those among the Member States contributing armed forces pursuant to the call of the United Nations which desire to be represented, together with the Republic of Korea. The participating governments shall act independently at the conference with full freedom of action and shall be bound only by decisions or agreements to which they adhere;
 - (b) The United States Government, after consultation with the other participating countries referred to in subparagraph (a) above, shall arrange with the other side for

the political conference to be held as soon as possible, but not later than 28 October 1953, at a place and on a date satisfactory to both sides;

(c) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, if this is agreeable to both sides, provide the political conference with such services and facilities as may be feasible;

(d) The Member States participating pursuant to sub-paragraph (a) above shall inform the United Nations when agreement is reached at the conference and keep the United Nations informed at other appropriate times;

6. Reaffirms its intention to carry out its programme for relief and rehabilitation in Korea, and appeals to the governments of all Member States to contribute to this task.

430th Plenary meeting.
28 August 1953.

B

(Adopted by a vote of 55 to 1, with 1 abstention).

The General Assembly,

Having adopted the resolution entitled "Implementation of paragraph 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement",

Recommends that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics participate in the Korean political conference provided the other side desires it.

430th Plenary meeting.
28 August 1953.

C

(Adopted by a vote of 54 to 3, with 1 abstention).

The General Assembly,

Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the proposals on the Korean question submitted to the resumed meetings of the seventh session and recommended by the Assembly, together with the records of the relevant proceedings of the General Assembly, to the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and to the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and to report as appropriate.

430th Plenary meeting.
28 August 1953.

Resolution 712 (VII).

Tribute to the armed forces who have fought in Korea to resist aggression and uphold the cause of freedom and peace

(Adopted in plenary session on the report of the first Committee by a vote of 53 to 5).

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolutions of the Security Council of 25 June, 27 June and 7 July 1950 and the resolutions

of the General Assembly of 7 October 1950, 1 December 1950, 1 February 1951, 18 May 1951 and 3 December 1952,

Having received the report of the Unified Command dated 7 August 1953,

Noting with profound satisfaction that fighting has now ceased in Korea on the basis of an honourable armistice,

1. Salutes the heroic soldiers of the Republic of Korea and of all those countries which sent armed forces to its assistance;
2. Pays tribute to all those who died in resisting aggression and thus in upholding the cause of freedom and peace;
3. Expresses its satisfaction that the first efforts pursuant to the call of the United Nations to repel armed aggression by collective military measures have been successful, and expresses its firm conviction that this proof of the effectiveness of collective security under the United Nations Charter will contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

431st Plenary meeting.
28 August 1953.

Resolution 714 (VII).

Question of impartial investigation of charges of use by United Nations Forces of bacterial warfare

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its 456th plenary meeting on 3 November 1953

[Adopted on the report of the First Committee (A/2535)]

(Note: This resolution was adopted by 47 votes in favour, none against, with 12 abstentions. Canada voted for the resolution)

The General Assembly

1. Refers to the Disarmament Commission the draft resolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contained in document A/C.1/L.67 for such consideration as deemed appropriate under its plan of work and pursuant to the terms of reference of that Commission as set forth in General Assembly resolutions 502 (VI) of 11 January 1952 and 704 (VII) of 8 April 1953;
2. Decides also to transmit to the Disarmament Commission for its information the records of the meetings of the First Committee at which this item was discussed.

Resolution 716 (VIII).

The Korean Question

Note: This resolution was adopted on December 8, 1953, by a vote of 55 in favour (including Canada) to none against, with five abstentions.

The General Assembly,

1. Resolves that the eighth session of the General Assembly stand recessed; and

2. Requests the President of the General Assembly to reconvene the eighth session, with the concurrence of the majority of Member States, if (a) in her opinion developments in respect of the Korean question warrant such reconvening, or, (b) one or more Member States make a request to the President for such reconvening by reason of developments in respect of the Korean question.

Resolution 725 (VIII).

The Korean Question

Report of the United Nations Agent-General for Korean Reconstruction

Note: This resolution was adopted by a vote of 52 in favour (including Canada) to none against, with 5 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 410 (V) of December 1, 1950;

Taking note of the Report of the Agent-General (A/2543) on the work of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the period 15 September 1952 to 30 September 1953;

Noting that the work undertaken by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency is bringing substantial benefits to the distressed people of Korea;

Noting with satisfaction that the programmes of the Agency are implemented in close co-operation with the Government of the Republic of Korea and the United Nations Command and in consultation with the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea;

1. Commends the Agent-General for his work;

2. Approves, subject to consultation between the Agent-General and the Advisory Committee, the programme for 1 July 1953 - 1 July 1954 and 1 July 1954 - 1 July 1955 set forth in paragraphs 122, 123 and 124 of the Agent-General's Report to the 8th General Assembly;

3. Notes with concern that sufficient funds are not available to implement such programmes, urges all governments to give immediate consideration to the prompt payment of pledges already made or to the making of

contributions within their financial possibilities if they have not already taken such action; and recommends that specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations furnish all possible assistance to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency;

4. Requests the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, appointed pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 693 (VII) of 25 October 1952, to undertake, in addition to already assigned tasks, negotiations with governments regarding their pledges to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

Resolution 804 (VIII).

Question of atrocities committed by the North Korean and Chinese Communist Forces against United Nations prisoners of war in Korea.

NOTE: This resolution was adopted by a vote of 42 in favour (including Canada) to 5 against, with 10 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item "Question of atrocities committed by the North Korean and Chinese Communist forces against United Nations prisoners of war in Korea" proposed by the United States of America in documents A/2531 and A/2531/Add. 1 of 30 and 31 October 1953,

Recalling that basic legal requirements for humane treatment of prisoners of war and civilians in connexion with the conduct of hostilities are established by general international law and find authoritative reaffirmation in the Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949 relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and in the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,

Recalling that these Conventions also embody precise and detailed provisions for giving effect to the basic legal requirements referred to above, and that these provisions, to the extent that they have not become binding as treaty law, have been accorded most general support by the international community,

Desiring to secure general and full observance of the requirements of international law and of universal standards of human decency,

1. Expresses its grave concern at reports and information that North Korean and Chinese Communist forces have, in a large number of instances, employed inhuman practices against the heroic soldiers of forces under the United Nations Command in Korea and against the civilian population of Korea;

2. Condemns the commission by any governments or authorities of murder, mutilation, torture, and other atrocious acts against captured military personnel or civilian populations, as a violation of rules of international law and basic standards of conduct and morality and as affronting human rights and the dignity and worth of the human person.

contributions within their financial possibilities if they have not already taken such action; and recommends that specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations furnish all possible assistance to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

4. Requests the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, appointed pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 693 (VII) of 22 October 1952, to undertake, in addition to already assigned tasks, negotiations with governments regarding their pledges to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

Resolution 804 (VIII)

Question of atrocities committed by the North Korean and Chinese Communist Forces against United Nations prisoners of war in Korea.

NOTE: This resolution was adopted by a vote of 42 in favour (including Canada) and 10 against, with 10 abstentions.

The General Assembly

Having considered the item "Question of atrocities committed by the North Korean and Chinese Communist Forces against United Nations prisoners of war in Korea" proposed by the United States of America in documents A/2531 and A/2531/Add. I of 30 and 31 October 1953,

Recalling that basic legal requirements for humane treatment of prisoners of war and civilians in connexion with the conduct of hostilities are established by general international law and find authoritative confirmation in the Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949 relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and in the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,

Recalling that these Conventions also embody precise and detailed provisions for giving effect to the basic legal requirements referred to above, and that these provisions, to the extent that they have not become binding as treaty law, have been accorded most general support by the international community,

Desiring to secure general and full observance of the requirements of international law and of universal standards of human decency,

1. Expresses its grave concern at reports and information that North Korean and Chinese Communist forces have, in a large number of instances, employed inhuman practices against the heroic soldiers of forces under the United Nations Command in Korea and against the civilian population of Korea;

2. Condemns the commission by any governments or authorities of murder, mutilation, torture, and other atrocious acts against captured and any personnel or civilian populations, as a violation of rules of international law and basic standards of conduct and morality and as affronting human rights and the dignity and worth of the human person.