

any positive results, and thus, as pointed out by the Commission, the third regular session of the General Assembly was confronted with the following situation : on the one hand in the north was a People's Republic set up arbitrarily by steps which were not under international supervision, whilst, on the other hand, the Government of the Republic of Korea had been established in the south as a result of elections observed by the Commission, and both these regimes claimed sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

The Commission advised that the General Assembly should " remain seized of the problem, seek the full co-operation of all member States, and take such other steps as it may deem fit to bring about the attainment of the national independence and unity of Korea."

#### *Discussions in the First Committee*

The Committee first considered the question of the participation in the discussions of representatives of the Korean people as provided for in Part A of the Resolution of 14 November, 1947. It rejected a *Czechoslovak* proposal that the delegation of the " Korean People's Democratic Republic " be allowed to participate by 34 votes (N.Z.) to 6 against (Soviet Union and her supporters) with 8 abstentions. Later, by 39 votes (N.Z.) to 6 against with 1 abstention, the Committee adopted a *Chinese* draft resolution inviting the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Korea to participate without vote in the deliberations of the Committee. The debate which took place during the discussion of this question in effect initiated the general discussion. The *Ukraine* and other Eastern European countries claimed that there was ample evidence, including the testimony of unbiased eye-witnesses, to prove that the Government of Southern Korea had not been freely elected by the inhabitants of the Southern Zone. They quoted from statements made by members of the Commission in the early stages of their visit in an attempt to prove that terror was rampant in South Korea, and that the population lived in continuous fear, with the result that it was impossible to secure free elections. On the other hand, they stated that nearly 99 per cent. of the population of Northern Korea had participated in the elections in that zone and that there could be no doubt, therefore, but that the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea could truly claim to represent the Korean people.

Mr Fraser (*New Zealand*) intervened at this stage to point out that the speakers who favoured the admission of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic had failed to adduce any concrete evidence to show that it really represented the Korean people. The New Zealand delegation wanted proof that this Government had been elected under fair conditions and was truly representative of the people over whom