

it claimed authority. Mr Fraser went on to ask who had supervised the elections in order to ensure that no pressure was brought to bear on the population. If satisfactory evidence were produced proving that the Government was truly representative and if that Government formally accepted the authority of the United Nations and ceased to flout its decisions, then the New Zealand delegation would certainly not oppose the participation in the discussions of Northern Korean representatives.

Mr Malik (*Soviet Union*) immediately made an attempt to satisfy the New Zealand representative's request for concrete evidence which would enable him to support the admission of the Northern Korean delegation. He claimed that in the elections which had taken place in Northern Korea on 25 August, 99.7 per cent. of the electors took part in the vote and that in spite of the obstruction of the United States 77.52 per cent. of the electors in Southern Korea took part in indirect elections of representatives to the Supreme Popular Assembly. The Northern Korean Government could therefore claim to be truly representative of all the Korean people. Southern Korea, on the other hand, was a police State under the control of the United States, and the Commission's documents established the fact that the elections had not been held in a democratic atmosphere, that the results had been falsified, and that the present Government of Korea was not a legal Government.

Mr Manuisky (*Ukraine*) also attempted to prove that the government of Southern Korea did not represent the free will of the population, and he used freely the testimony which the Commission had collected to demonstrate the anti-democratic character of the regime in Southern Korea.

A statement was then made by Mr Chang, leader of the *Southern Korean* delegation. After referring to the "monstrous division" of Korea by a purely artificial and arbitrary dividing-line, Mr Chang said that the essential facts of the present situation were that the Government of the Republic of Korea had been established as a result of the election of 10 May, 1948, was based on constitutional safeguards of civil liberty and public participation in government, and had the essential bases for economic stability and the maintenance of public peace. In view, however, of the fact that in the north there had been established a "communist dictatorship" under Soviet sponsorship and supported by Russian-trained military forces, he urged that the General Assembly should give its support to the desire of his Government that the United States should retain a small tactical force in Korea to give the necessary moral backing to Korean troops during their training period. Finally, he appealed for the approval by the General Assembly of the South