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peoples of the colonies which retards their development in all respects, but it also represents a threat to general peace and security. As yet not completely defeated, it continues its evil deeds. Blood is being shed by the peoples of Angola, so-called Portuguese Guinea, Oman and other countries. The cruel repression wreaked by the colonizers is rampant in Mozambique, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, South West Africa and other colonies.

44. The Western Powers continue their crude interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of the Congo in order to protect the mercenary interests of their monopolies, which are making fabulous profits from the exploitation of the Congo's natural resources. The United Nations should not overlook such facts. It has the duty to take effective measures against those colonial Powers which fail to comply with the United Nations Declaration on the liquidation of colonialism and do not heed the legitimate demands of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries.

45. Our delegation considers it important for the present session to take a decision on accelerating the complete liquidation of colonialism and to fix definite and very early dates for the granting of independence to those countries which are still under the colonial yoke.

46. The question of restoring the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is one of the important problems of contemporary international life. The absence of legitimate representatives of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations not only contradicts the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter but also does serious harm to its effective functioning. It is indisputable that only one China exists—the People's Republic of China—and that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate representative of the great Chinese people. There can likewise be no doubt that there is not one important international problem which can be solved without the participation of the People's Republic of China the weight and authority of which is recognized by the overwhelming majority of States. We all know that the Government of the People's Republic of China was one of the sponsors of the well-known five principles of peaceful coexistence among States. It was the first to come out in favour of creating a peace zone free from atomic weapons in the Far East and the Pacific basin, and of concluding a non-aggression pact between all countries of Asia and the Pacific littoral.

47. Our delegation considers that the question of restoring the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China should be discussed with a full awareness of its significance for the prestige and normal functioning of the United Nations and for the cause of peace and international co-operation.

48. There can be only one solution, and that is to expel from all organs of the United Nations the Chiang Kai-Shek clique, which represents no one, and restore the Chinese People's Republic to its rightful place.

49. It is high time also that the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea were solved. The presence of foreign troops in South Korea and the transformation of the country into a United States military base are aggravating tension in the Far East and constitute the main obstacle to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. In particular, the occupation of South Korea by foreign

forces prevents the Korean people from reunifying their country peacefully and democratically.

50. The delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, you will remember, submitted at the last session of the General Assembly a draft resolution⁴ inviting all States with forces in South Korea to withdraw them without delay from Korean territory.

51. If the United Nations could bring about a satisfactory solution of the question of withdrawing foreign forces from South Korea, it would greatly assist the Korean people in settling their internal affairs and would make a significant contribution to the noble cause of strengthening peace not only in the Far East but throughout the world.

52. It is seven years since the Geneva agreement on an armistice in Indochina was signed, but the United States of America, having refused to withdraw its forces from South Viet-Nam, has converted that country into a military base of its own. This has created a source of tension in South Viet-Nam which is a menace to the peace and security of the peoples of South-East Asia and the entire world. It is imperative to put an end to this abnormal situation at once. The United States Government must immediately withdraw its forces from South Viet-Nam, desist from interference in the internal affairs of the Viet-Name people and adhere strictly to the principles of the Geneva agreement.

53. We have been informed that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam has addressed a note [19 September 1962] to the President of the seventeenth session of the General Assembly drawing the attention of Members of the United Nations to the highly dangerous situation which now exists in South Viet-Nam.

54. Our delegation calls upon the General Assembly to bring the weight of its great authority to bear and to condemn the aggressive actions of the United States and demand the withdrawal of its forces from South Viet-Nam.

55. There are also a number of other unresolved international problems which are a serious threat to peace and general security.

56. The most acute of all these problems continues to be the conclusion of a German peace treaty and the solution of the West Berlin problem on that basis.

57. Any solution of the German problem including the question of West Berlin must take into account the actual situation in Germany since the Second World War, and the existence of two German states, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

58. Events in the Federal Republic of Germany are a source of legitimate concern to all peoples, and particularly those who have experienced more than once all the horrors of the bloody wars unleashed by German imperialism.

59. The revenge-seeking militaristic elements in West Germany, having restored their military potential with the direct support of the Western Powers, and especially the United States monopolists, have begun openly to demand "equality of armament" and the rapid equipping of the "Bundeswehr" with nuclear missiles, and are making territorial claims.

⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20, document A/C.1/L.302.