

Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

The reply from Burma stated that exports from Burma to China during 1950 were only 1.1 per cent of the total value of Burma's exports and did not include items specified in the resolution.

The reply from India stated that the resolution did not apply to India because its trade with China was restricted and excluded articles listed in the resolution.

The reply from Pakistan stated that Pakistan did not export or re-export any of the articles mentioned in the resolution.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR declined to transmit the text of the General Assembly resolution to their Governments on the ground that the adoption of the resolution violated the Charter and that the resolution had been adopted under pressure from the United States and "the aggressor bloc in the United Nations".

Replies were received from non-member States to the following effect:

Albania: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania stated that it could not bring the Assembly resolution to the notice of its Government on the ground that it was illegal and in contradiction with the Charter.

Austria: The resolution had been brought to the attention of the Government.

Cambodia: Cambodia had no commercial relations with the countries concerned as far as the commodities mentioned in the resolution were concerned.

Finland: The resolution had been immediately brought to the Government's attention.

The Federal Republic of Germany: Any exportation from the Federal Republic to China and North Korea required a special licence which was not granted on any goods which might be used directly or indirectly in the conduct of war or for the manufacture of implements of war or strategic materials.

Hungary: The Hungarian Legation returned the communication regarding the resolution, which it did not desire to forward to its Government.

Italy: Italy had complied with the resolution.

Jordan: The Government had taken note of the resolution.

Laos: The Government of Laos adhered to the resolution.

Romania: The Government of Romania could not take note of the resolution which, it stated, was illegal.

Spain: As a demonstration of international solidarity the Government had passed a decree imposing an embargo as recommended.

Vietnam: The Government supported the resolution and decided to take necessary measures including, particularly, prevention of export of rubber to the areas

concerned directly or indirectly. It would also prohibit the export of rice to those areas.

3. Communications Received by the Security Council Relating to the Korean Question

The representative of the USSR, by a letter dated 9 March 1951 (S/2034), transmitted a report from the Commission of the Central Committee of the United Democratic National Front of Korea charging the United States troops with the perpetration of atrocities at Seoul and Inchon.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea sent the following communications: two cablegrams dated 11 February 1951 (S/2012) and 15 April (S/2092), charging the United Nations forces in Korea with the perpetration of atrocities; a cablegram dated 8 May (S/2142/Rev.2), charging United Nations Forces in Korea with the use of bacteriological weapons; a statement dated 18 May (S/2167/-Rev.1), denying the authenticity of the documentation contained in the special report of the Unified Command, transmitted by the representative of the United States on 2 May (S/2112), to the effect that the attack on the Republic of Korea on 25 June 1950 had been planned in advance by North Korea; a cablegram dated 29 June 1951 (S/2221), charging the Unified Command with the forcible deportation, to the South, of the civilian population of the districts of North Korea occupied by United Nations forces.

The representative of the USSR, in his capacity as President of the Council, submitted two letters, dated 11 June 1951 (S/2203) and 21 June (S/2212), from the Women's International Democratic Federation, transmitting a "Report of the women's international commission for the investigation of atrocities committed by United States strength of its unit operating in Korea.

In a letter dated 15 July (S/2232), the representative of the United States denied the charges contained in this report. He observed that the International Committee of the Red Cross was the proper organization for carrying out investigations regarding such charges.

In a cablegram dated 14 July 1951 (S/2231), the representative of Greece advised the Council that his Government had decided to double the strength of its unit operating in Korea.

In a cablegram dated 11 August 1951 (S/2296), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the