

3. To permit the carrying out of the General Assembly resolution that Korea should be a unified, independent, democratic, sovereign state with a constitution and a government based on free popular elections, all non-Korean armed forces will be withdrawn, by appropriate stages, from Korea, and appropriate arrangements, in accordance with United Nations principles, will be made for the Korean people to express their own free will in respect of their future government.

4. Pending the completion of the steps referred to in the preceding paragraph, appropriate interim arrangements, in accordance with United Nations principles, will be made for the administration of Korea and the maintenance of peace and security there.

5. As soon as agreement has been reached on a cease-fire, the General Assembly shall set up an appropriate body which shall include representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the People's Republic of China with a view to the achievement of a settlement, in conformity with existing international obligations and the provisions of the United Nations Charter, of Far Eastern problems, including, among others, those of Formosa (Taiwan) and of representation of China in the United Nations."

That is our report. In making it, we share the feeling of many others that there is a very real danger of the armed conflict in Korea spreading over the whole of the Far East if it is not quickly brought to an end. If this widening of the conflict takes place, World War III may soon be upon us, with all its horror and grief and infinite destruction. To prevent this, I am sure we all feel that a supreme effort must be made, an effort which may require reconsideration by all concerned of positions previously taken. This effort must involve, first, the stopping of the fighting in Korea and, then, the establishment of a united and democratic Korea and a peaceful settlement of other Far Eastern problems.

It may well be that nothing less than a conference with the governments principally concerned, under the auspices of the United Nations, can now be effective for achieving an agreed solution of Far Eastern problems, a solution based on justice and within the principles of our Charter, an agreement for the prevention of a general war in the Far East, the consequences of which would not—and indeed possibly could not—be confined to that part of the world.

22. Excerpts from Communiqué of January 12, 1951, on the Discussions between the Commonwealth Prime Ministers

We believe that there are certain courses which must be pursued if real peace is to come.

First, the wounds of the last war must be healed; settlements with Germany and Japan should be made with speed.

Second, we must do what we can to understand those who appear to differ from us. The great antidote to war is hope: its greatest promoter is despair. When we say that war is not inevitable, we do not just mean that we shall