

whether any further action, either economic or military, should be taken against Communist China, will have to be determined in and by the United Nations.

Immediately following the Washington conference, Prime Minister Attlee paid a brief visit to Ottawa, where he conferred with Canadian government leaders. Both Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Attlee expressed great satisfaction with their meetings. In a radio broadcast Mr. Attlee declared that he was "comforted and inspired once more by the acknowledgment that the desires of (Canada) are identical with our own".

Cease-Fire in Korea Proposed

While President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee were meeting in Washington, thirteen Asian and Middle Eastern countries, led by India, were attempting to pave the way for a cease-fire and a negotiated settlement in Korea. As was pointed out in the December issue of *External Affairs*, these nations, at the same time that Mr. Pearson was suggesting a cease-fire agreement, appealed to the Peking government and North Korean authorities to declare that their forces would not cross the 38th parallel. On December 12, these countries, pursuing the same initiative, submitted two resolutions to the Political Committee. The first resolution requested "the President of the General Assembly to constitute a group of three persons, including himself, to determine the basis on which a satisfactory cease-fire in Korea could be arranged and to make recommendations to the General Assembly as soon as possible". The second resolution, which was sponsored by twelve nations, (the Philippines only co-sponsoring the first resolution), recommended the appointment of a committee to meet as soon as possible and "make recommendations for a peaceful settlement of existing issues in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations". The cease-fire resolution was immediately given priority by the Political Committee, and was approved on December 14, by a vote of 52-5, the Soviet bloc opposing and China abstaining. In accordance with this resolution, President Entezam named Sir Benegal Rau and Mr. L. B. Pearson as the two other members of the cease-fire committee.

In introducing the cease-fire resolution, Sir Benegal said General Wu had assured him that the Peking government did not wish a war with the United Nations or the United States. Sir Benegal Rau added that Peking "seemed to be moving toward a kind of Monroe Doctrine for China", considering any foreign intervention in territory adjoining China as an unfriendly act. Mr. Malik, however, made clear that the proposal was not acceptable to the Soviet Union. He stated that the Anglo-American bloc only wanted a cease-fire to gain time to re-attack and had no serious intention of going through with the negotiations. He reiterated that the only solution to the Korean crisis was to be found in the Soviet draft resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the peninsula. This draft resolution, introduced on December 9, did not however, make it clear whether "foreign forces" would include the Chinese Communists, and if so, whether Chinese Communist troops would be withdrawn at the same time as United Nations forces. Mr. Malik in a later statement ambiguously declared that the withdrawal of the Anglo-American forces would dispose of the need for the Chinese "volunteers".

A few days later, following Moscow's lead General Wu held a press conference to announce Peking's answer to the cease-fire proposal. He rejected it flatly as "a trap", and endorsed instead the Soviet suggestion for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. General Wu also demanded that United States troops be withdrawn from Formosa, and that the Peking government be given its seat in the United Nations. Then he added ambiguously, "we are willing to try to advise the Chinese volunteers to bring to an early conclusion the military operations which they have been forced to undertake together with the Korean People's Army in their resistance against the United States armed forces of aggression". General Wu then announced that he intended to fly home on December 19, with the rest of his delegation.