

inform the committee that we are now in a position to submit for the committee's consideration a statement on this matter.

Agreement on a statement of this kind has, of course, been no easy task. Anything we proposed had, naturally, to be in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and with the resolutions previously accepted by our General Assembly on Korea. Also, our statement had to be realistic enough to have a good chance of being accepted by those concerned without the betrayal of any principles or disloyalty to any obligations which had been previously accepted. Our statement also had to recognize the relationship between a cease-fire and a political settlement, and the importance of proceeding from one stage to another with a minimum of delay but with an understanding of the fact that one stage depended on another, and that each should be implemented under the supervision of appropriate international machinery.

Above all, as we saw it, any statement of principle for a settlement of this kind must be such as to remove fears, suspicions and distrust which poison peace and make security impossible. It was in that spirit that the group of three approached this task. The result is before the committee in the form of a supplementary report made by the three members of our group. This statement deals in a broad way with principles only and with a programme based on those principles. There are, of course, many details to be filled in later if these principles and this programme are accepted by the committee and by the government of Peiping. During this process of filling in the details many of the questions which our statement will undoubtedly raise in the minds of members of the committee will be answered. I assume, however, that now we shall be discussing the principles contained in the statement only—not details or procedures.

If the committee approves the broad programme and these principles, I assume that this approval will be expressed in some appropriate and formal way by the committee and the statement transmitted to the government of Peiping for consideration and, I hope, approval there also. Such approval is, of course, essential before the programme and the principles can be made effective. The statement itself is short and, possibly, I might read it to the committee. It is headed, "Supplementary Report of the Group on Cease-Fire in Korea", and reads as follows:

"The objective shall be the achievement, by stages, of the programme outlined below for a cease-fire in Korea, for the establishment of a free and United Korea, and for a peaceful settlement of Far Eastern problems.

1. In order to prevent needless destruction of life and property, and while other steps are being taken to restore peace, a cease-fire should be immediately arranged. Such an arrangement should contain adequate safeguards for ensuring that it will not be used as a screen for mounting a new offensive.

2. If and when a cease-fire occurs in Korea, either as a result of a formal arrangement or, indeed, as a result of a lull in hostilities pending some such arrangement, advantage should be taken of it to pursue consideration of further steps to be taken for the restoration of peace.