

majority of the nations of the world. These provide for a union of all the Korean people, under a government chosen by those people.

This united Korea will need some international guarantee against aggression. It will also require, and be entitled to, economic assistance from other countries to repair the cruel devastation and destruction of war.

Along these lines, a solution can be found for the problem with which we are faced.

The other day Mr. Molotov said, "Here we can listen to different points of view". We must do more than listen to them. We must try to reconcile them, so that the armistice which now exists in Korea can be converted into an enduring and honourable peace.

My delegation pledges its best endeavours to that high purpose.

Before concluding, Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer briefly to the interesting and significant communication which we have received from the conference of Asian Prime Ministers which has just met in Colombo. This represents an important and constructive effort by a group of free Asian states to assist in, and I hope take some responsibility for, the peaceful settlement of Asian problems in their part of the world.

As the communication deals primarily with the question of Indo-China, I do not wish to make any detailed appraisal of the recommendations it contains. I would, however, like to call attention to the importance attached by these Asian leaders to the role of the United Nations in furthering the peaceful purposes of this conference, particularly in respect of Indo-China.

If these peaceful purposes are not achieved by a just, honourable and negotiated settlement, the consequences will be bad, and probably far-reaching. Failure here may well necessitate further collective consideration by those who, as a result of such failure, will feel increasingly threatened, of further ways and means to meet that threat. This, in its turn, may harden and make more dangerous the great and tragic division in the world which now exists.

The reward for success at Geneva will be great in terms of peaceful progress; but the penalty of failure may be even greater in terms of increasing tensions and the risk of a war which would engulf and destroy us all.

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