



—United Nations

UNITED NATIONS CEASE-FIRE GROUP ON KOREA

The United Nations Cease-Fire Group is made up of, left to right, Mr. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; His Excellency Nasrollah Entezam, President of the Fifth Session of the General Assembly; and Sir Benegal N. Rau, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations.

affirmed their determination to build up the defences of the West and to strengthen the Atlantic community. At the same time, however, the communiqué expressed the will to hold on in Korea, reaffirming that United Nations forces were in the field to halt aggression, and that they were there on the recommendation of the United Nations. There could be "no thought of appeasement or of rewarding aggression", they emphasized, but they were ready, they pointed out, "to seek an end to the hostilities by means of negotiation". The communiqué did not specify whether negotiations should be limited to Korea or cover Far Eastern problems as well.

With reference to Formosa, President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee said "we agreed that the issues should be settled by peaceful means and in such a way as to safeguard the interests of the people of Formosa and the maintenance of peace and security in the Pacific and that consideration of this question by the United Nations will contribute to these ends". Differences were noted, however. The communiqué stated: "on the question of the Chinese seat in the United Nations, the two governments differ. The United Kingdom has recognized the Central People's Government, and considers that its representatives should occupy China's seat in the United Nations. The United States has opposed and continues to oppose the seating of the Chinese Communist representatives in the United Nations".

The communiqué also treated the question of the atomic bomb. It declared that "the President stated that it was his hope that world conditions would never call for the use of the atomic bomb. The President told the Prime Minister that it was also his desire to keep the Prime Minister at all times informed of developments which might bring about a change in the situation".

Most important, the communiqué indicated what general course would be followed should negotiations with the Peking government fail. In such event, the communiqué stated "it will be for the peoples of the world acting through the United Nations, to decide how the principles of the charter can best be maintained". Thus,