

maintain peace, not to wage war. The United Nations has had successes in preventing war by conciliation, mediation and reconciliation. And on every such occasion infinite patience was required. There were many times when it seemed as if every endeavour to stop the fighting had been exhausted, and members were tempted to give up the struggle for a peaceful settlement and allow the parties to resort to force.

Even in this, by far the most difficult situation which has ever faced the United Nations, with powerful forces behind the initial aggressor, and even more powerful -- possibly controlling -- forces behind these, my Government still believes in continuing efforts to find a peaceful and honourable solution of the conflict in Korea and of all our differences with the People's Republic of China. The response of the Peking Government to the attempts that we have made so far has certainly been enough to try the patience of us all. Nevertheless, we are ready to hold the door open for further negotiations if the People's Republic of China gives us any reason to believe that these negotiations can be successful, and they cannot do this by issuing ultimata which the United Nations cannot and will not accept.

The United States draft resolution -- and this is one part of it which appeals to us most -- makes provision for a cessation of hostilities and the achievement of our objectives by peaceful means. In its last paragraph it not only proclaims these peaceful intentions, but also provides for measures to implement them when there is a suitable opportunity to do so. We could have wished, on our part, that this paragraph had been even broader in scope. If the People's Republic of China has not closed the door on its part, there is no valid reason why, whatever happens to this draft resolution, discussions cannot continue. If the People's Republic of China considers that its response to our proposal has been misunderstood, we can still consider any observations it wishes to make. Furthermore, it is our view that the statement of principles for a cease-fire and a settlement, which was passed by this Committee, still stands.

In the meantime, however, we feel that we must support the United States draft resolution before us because it states one vital truth that is self-evident. The armed forces of the People's Government of China continue their invasion of Korea. By opposing or abstaining on this draft resolution, no matter how unwise we might think its introduction at this particular moment, we would be denying that fact of armed aggression of Korea by Chinese aggressors, and we will not do this. We cannot achieve the only kind of peaceful settlement which is acceptable, by denying that an aggression was committed in Korea in June 1950 and that the forces of the Chinese Government in Peking are now participating in that aggression which we have already condemned. The Central People's Government must understand that a settlement is not possible if they refuse to end such participation. It is to make this point clear to the North Koreans, to the Chinese who have aided them, and to all those who may contemplate aggression in the future, that a finding against the Central People's Government is made in this draft resolution.