

to defend in 1950. It was therefore not until November 27 and after the communists had suspended negotiations from August 23 to October 24, that agreement was reached on the military demarcation line in the following terms:

1. The principle is accepted that the actual line of contact between both sides (as determined under either paragraph two or three, as appropriate) will be made the military demarcation line and that at the time specified in the signed Armistice Agreement both sides will withdraw two kilometers from the line so as to establish the demilitarized zone for the duration of the military armistice.
2. If the Military Armistice Agreement is signed within 30 days after the two delegations approve in the plenary session this agreement and the specific location of the military demarcation line and demilitarized zone, determined by the sub-delegations on the basis of the above stated principle and in accordance with the present line of contact as indicated in the attached map and explanatory notes, the military demarcation line and demilitarized zone shall not be changed, regardless of whatever changes may occur in the actual line of contact between both sides.
3. In view of the fact that hostilities will continue until the signing of the Armistice Agreement, if the Military Armistice Agreement is not signed within 30 days after the two delegations approve in the plenary session this agreement and the specific location of the military demarcation line and the demilitarized zone as determined in paragraph two above, the sub-delegations shall revise, immediately prior to the signing of the Military Armistice Agreement, the above military demarcation line and the demilitarized zone in accordance with the changes which have occurred in the actual line of contact between both sides so that the revised military demarcation line will coincide exactly with the line of contact between both sides immediately prior to the signing of the Military Armistice Agreement and will constitute the military demarcation line for the duration of the military armistice.

The two delegations proceeded immediately to a discussion of Item 3 of their agenda, concerning arrangements for carrying out the terms of the armistice. A difference of view at once developed over the question of supervision, as the communist negotiators were unwilling to accept any thorough supervision of activities behind the demilitarized zone, while the United Nations negotiators were anxious that supervision should be as thorough as possible. The communists were unwilling to allow a supervisory commission made up of representatives of neutral states to roam at will behind the lines on both sides looking for clandestine military activity, or to permit the commission to fly over territory behind the lines to check on activities which could be seen from the air. The communists later, after accepting the principle of a commission of neutrals, nominated the Soviet Union as one of the three states to be named by the communist side. The nomination of so biased a state for a neutral commission obviously could not be accepted by the negotiators for the United Nations Command.