

Before this question of Chinese representation in the United Nations can be discussed again and settled, and it is now before the United Nations General Assembly, there has to be an end to the fighting in Korea and an abandonment of assistance to those who have been adjudged aggressors by the United Nations.

Point D of the Chinese counter-proposals states that the meeting visualized in point C should take place in Peking. This would not, I should think, be a matter of great importance, if other points could be settled.

The examination of these replies from the Central People's Government by my delegation led us to the view that the Political Committee would now be wise to consider a specific programme for a negotiated settlement which would, on the one hand, lead to the fulfilment of United Nations objectives in Korea, and, on the other, to a peaceful settlement of outstanding Far Eastern issues. Such a programme, which would I think be a conclusive test of the real intentions of the Chinese Government in Peking, could be along the following lines, and I put these forward merely as suggestions, the views which my delegation holds.

I think a conference could be convened at Lake Success or New Delhi, within a week or ten days of the decision to hold it, ten days at the latest. That conference might consist of the seven States which have been mentioned previously: The United States, the United Kingdom, France, the People's Republic of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India and Egypt.

The first order of business and the first purpose of any such conference should, in our opinion, be to refer to a cease-fire committee consisting of representatives of the United States, the People's Republic of China and the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, together with any other representatives which the committee might unanimously agree to associate with it in its work, responsibility for arranging an immediate cease-fire on the basis of the plan submitted in the report of the Cease-Fire Group of January 11, and that part of the work of the conference, if it were ever held, would have to be completed, in our view before any other items on its agenda were even considered.

Then, once arrangements for a cease-fire by this special committee had been completed, the seven-power conference could consider a peaceful solution of Korean problems in accordance with the principles laid down in paragraph 2 and 3 of the statements of principles of January 11. This would cover arrangements for the withdrawal from Korea of all non-Korean armed forces, including, specifically, all Chinese nationals and forces.

Then the conference could proceed to a discussion of Far Eastern problems in accordance with paragraph 5 of the statement of principles of January 11, and as the first item of such discussions, consider the request of the Central People's Government for a definite affirmation, as they call it, of the legitimate status of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. Of course, I assume it would be understood that such a conference could