

one of these purposes -- as it is the purpose of this Government and this Parliament and our country, and the purpose of the other governments who are now engaged in Korea -- is to end and not to extend the Korean war.

It should also be noted that in his statement President Eisenhower stated clearly that "this order implies no aggressive intent on our part". Nor should we, I think, assume that because of this order any large scale operations in the near future are likely to be undertaken by Chinese Nationalist forces on the mainland. The order does, however, rescind that part of the original order by which the United States 7th Fleet would prevent any such operations.

The original order did give, I suppose, to the Communist forces in China a feeling of immunity from attack from Formosa. This has become increasingly unacceptable to the people of the United States, as the Chinese Communists have continued their aggression in Korea and only recently rejected a resolution, approved by the present United Nations General Assembly which could have ended the war there on acceptable terms. The United States Government has, therefore, found it necessary to take action to alter a situation which was considered to no longer have its original justification.

It is no doubt hoped that this change may keep more Chinese Communist forces in China and hence have an advantageous effect on United Nations operations in Korea. It would of course be another matter as hon. members will be aware, if Chinese Nationalist raiders or invading forces were escorted or protected in their operations by the armed forces of other United Nations governments. We have no reason to believe, however, on the basis of any information available to us that any such development will take place, the consequences of which would be far-reaching.

We are not of course committed by, though naturally we are concerned with, the action taken in Washington in connection with this matter. The Government will follow developments with the closest possible attention and take appropriate action to make our views known if and when the occasion so warrants. Meanwhile I think it would be unwise and premature to jump to dogmatic or critical conclusions concerning the step taken by the United States Government, and announced in a statement by President Eisenhower which contained so much that was wise and heartening to us all.

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...I should say first that the seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, which is proving to be a momentous Assembly indeed, has already given us cause for some encouragement and for some anxiety. The main subject, of course, as I have indicated, is Korea. The Korean resolution, which I discussed more fully in my statement of last December, has since that time, ... been rejected by Communist China and by North Korea and, therefore, unfortunately has not led to an armistice in the unhappy Korean peninsula. Nevertheless I think that this effort, and the resolution which reflects this effort were of very great significance and importance as a demonstration of unity and solidarity -- unity which included all the Asian members of the United Nations. In fact the effort was led by one of the Asian members, India.

Although this resolution has not brought an end to the fighting in Korea, it has become the starting point, the basis for any future action. Finally, I believe that it is important that this resolution showed very clearly where the will to peace