Since Prime Minister Attlee arrived in Washington on December 1, six meetings between the President and Mr. Attlee have been held. Among those who participated as advisors to the President were the Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, the Secretary of Defense General George C. Marshall, the Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, the Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, Mr. W. Kerrell Harriman, the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board W. Stuart Symington, and Ambassador-designate Walter H. Huse. Mr. Attlee's advisors included the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver B. Franks, Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder, Sir Roger Halden and Mr. E. H. Smith of the Foreign Office and Sir Edgar Flamsteed, Chief of the Economic Planning Staff.

At the conclusion of their conferences, the President and the Prime Minister issued the following joint statement:

We have reviewed together the outstanding problems facing our two countries in international affairs. The objectives of our two nations in foreign policy are the same: to maintain world peace and respect for the rights and interests of all peoples, to promote strength and confidence among the freedom-loving countries of the world, to eliminate the menace of fear, war and discontent, and to advance the democratic way of life.

We first reviewed the changed aspect of world affairs arising from the massive intervention of Chinese communism in Korea. We have discussed the problems of the Far East and the situation as it now proceeds itself in Europe. We have surveyed the economic problems and the defense progress of our respective countries, and particularly the existing and threatened shortages of raw materials. We have considered the arrangements for the defense of the...
Atlantic community, and our future course in the United Nations.

The unity of objectives of our two countries underlay all the discussions. There is no difference between us as to the nature of the threat which our countries face or the basic policies which must be pursued to overcome it. We recognize that many of the problems which we have discussed can only be decided through the procedures of the United Nations or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The peoples of the United States and the United Kingdom will act together with resolution and unity to meet the challenge to peace which recent events have made clear to all.

The situation in Korea is one of great gravity and far-reaching consequences. By the end of October, the forces of the United Nations had all but completed the mission set for them by the United Nations "to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area." A free and unified Korea - the objective which the United Nations has long sought - was well on the way to being realized. At that point Chinese communist forces entered Korea in large numbers, and on November 27 launched a large-scale attack on the United Nations troops. The United Nations forces have the advantage of superior air power and naval support, but on the ground they are confronted by a heavy numerical superiority.

The United Nations forces were sent into Korea on the authority and at the recommendation of the United Nations. The United Nations has not changed the mission which it has entrusted to them and the forces of our two countries will continue to discharge their responsibilities.

We were in complete agreement that there can be no thought of appeasement or of rewarding aggression, whether in the Far East or elsewhere. Leading peace and the future
of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace depend upon strong support for resistance against aggression.

For our part we are ready, as we have always been, to seek an end to the hostilities by means of negotiation. The same principles of international conduct should be applied to this situation as are applied, in accordance with our obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to any threat to world peace. Every effort must be made to achieve the purpose of the United Nations in terms of peaceful means and to find a solution of the Korean problem on the basis of a free and independent Korea. We are confident that the great majority of the United Nations take the same view. If the Chinese on their side display any evidence of a different attitude, we are hopeful that the cause of peace can be upheld. If they do not, then 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 administered. For our part, we declare in advance our firm resolve to uphold them.

We considered her questions regarding China which we already before the United Nations. On the question of the Chinese seat in the United Nations, the two governments differ. The United States 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. We have expressed our difference of view on this point and are determined to prevent it from interfering with our united effort in support of our common objectives.

On the question of Taiwan, we have noted that both Chinese claims have founded upon the validity of the China Declaration and have expressed reluctance to have the matter considered by the United Nations. We agree that the issues should be settled by peaceful
means and in such a way as to safeguard the interests of the people of Korea and the maintenance of peace and security in the Pacific, and that considerations of this question by the United Nations will contribute to these ends.

The free nations of Asia have given strong support to the United Nations and have worked for world peace. Commitment and aggression in Korea increase the danger to the security and independence of these nations. We reaffirm our intention to continue to help them.

We believe in the power of the United Nations to maintain peace and security in the world. We are confident that the United Nations will continue to be a strong and effective force for peace and security.

The United Nations, through its various organs, has taken effective steps to prevent aggression and to maintain peace and security in the world. The United Nations has also undertaken a number of other important tasks, such as the protection of human rights, the promotion of economic cooperation, and the advancement of international law.

The United Nations is a unique institution, and its success depends on the cooperation and understanding of all member states. We believe that the United Nations is the only organization that can effectively address the challenges facing the world today.

We call upon all member states to support the United Nations and to work together for peace and security in the world.

The United Nations is a powerful instrument for the maintenance of peace and security. We call upon all member states to support the United Nations and to work together for peace and security in the world.
We agreed that as soon as the plan now nearing completion in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for an effective integrated force for the defense of Europe is approved, a Supreme Commander should be appointed. It is our joint desire that this appointment shall be made soon.

In addition to these decisions on increasing our military strength, we have agreed that the maintenance of healthy civilian economies is of vital importance to the success of our defense efforts. We agreed that, while defense production must be given the highest practicable priority in the case of raw materials whose supply is inadequate, the essential civilian requirements of the free countries must be met as far as practicable. In order to obtain the necessary materials and to devote them as rapidly as possible to these priority purposes, we have agreed to work closely together for the purpose of increasing supplies of raw materials. We have recognized the necessity of international action to assure that basic raw materials are distributed equitably in accordance with defense and civilian needs. We discussed certain immediate problems of raw materials shortages and consideration of these specific matters will continue. We are fully conscious of the increasing necessity of preventing materials and lines of strategic importance from falling into the hands of those who might use them against the free world.

In the circumstances which confront us throughout the world our nations have no other choice but to devote themselves with all vigor to the building up of our defense forces. We shall do this purely as a defensive measure. We believe that the communist leaders of the Soviet Union and China could, if they chose, modify their conduct in such a way as to make these defense preparations unnecessary. We shall do everything that we can, through whatever channels are open to us, to impress this view upon them and to seek a peaceful solution of existing issues.