Fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 75

INTEVENTION OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN KOREA

Report of Group on Cease-Fire in Korea

On 16 December 1950 the General Assembly adopted the following resolution which had been sponsored by thirteen Asian Powers:

"The General Assembly,

"Having with grave concern the situation in the Far East,

"Agnos, that immediate steps should be taken to prevent the conflict in Korea spreading to other areas and to put an end to the fighting in Korea itself, and that further steps should then be taken for a peaceful settlement of existing issues in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

"Requests the President of the General Assembly to constitute a group of three persons, including himself, to determine the basis on which a satisfactory cease-fire in Korea can be arranged and to make recommendations to the General Assembly as soon as possible."

2. In pursuance of the resolution, the President forthwith constituted a group consisting of Mr. L.B. Pearson of Canada, Sir Benegal M. Sahu of India and himself, and announced this fact to the General Assembly. The Group met almost immediately afterwards and decided to associate the Secretary-General of the United Nations with its work.

3. A copy of the resolution was sent on 15 December to Ambassador Wu, the representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China who was then in New York.

4. On 15 December, as a first step in carrying out its task the Group consulted the representatives of the United Command as to what they considered
to be a satisfactory basis for a cease-fire. The suggestions which emerged from this consultation and which in the circumstances the Group felt constituted a reasonable basis for discussion, are summarized below:

1. All governments and authorities concerned, including the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the North Korean authorities, shall order and enforce a cessation of all acts of armed forces in Korea. This cease-fire shall apply to all of Korea.

2. There shall be established a demilitarized zone across Korea of approximately twenty miles in depth with the southern limit following generally the line of the 38th parallel.

3. All ground forces shall remain in position or be withdrawn to the rear; forces, including guerrillas, within or in advance of the demilitarized zone must be moved to the rear of the demilitarized area; opposing air forces shall respect the demilitarized zone and the areas beyond the zone; opposing naval forces shall respect the waters contiguous to the land areas occupied by the opposing armed forces to the limit of 3 miles from shore.

4. Supervision of the cease-fire shall be by a United Nations Commission whose members and designated observers shall ensure full compliance with the terms of the cease-fire. They shall have free and unlimited access to the whole of Korea. All governments and authorities shall co-operate with the Cease-Fire Commission and its designated observers in the performance of their duties.

5. All governments and authorities shall cease promptly the introduction into Korea of any reinforcing or replacement units or personnel, including voluntary, and the introduction of additional war equipment and material. Such equipment and material will not include supplies required for the maintenance of health and welfare and such other supplies as may be authorized by the Cease-Fire Commission.

6. Prisoners of war shall be exchanged on a one-for-one basis, pending final settlement of the Korean question.

7. Appropriate provision shall be made in the cease-fire arrangements in regard to steps to ensure (a) the security of the forces; (b) the movement of refugees; and (c) the handling of other specific problems arising out of the cease-fire, including civil government and police power in the demilitarized zone.
(6) The General Assembly should be asked to confirm the cease-fire arrangements, which should continue in effect until superseded by further steps approved by the United Nations.

2. The group then attempted to consult the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and, for this purpose, sent a message by hand to Ambassador Wu and repeated it by cable to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Peking. The text of this message is reproduced below:

"Dear Ambassador Wu,

"As you have already been informed by Resolution 717, a copy of which was sent to you yesterday, a Committee was set up by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the previous day, December 19, consisting of myself and my two colleagues, Sir Shengman Ho of India, and Mr. L. B. Pearson of Canada, charged with the duty of determining whether it is possible to arrange appropriate and satisfactory conditions for a cease-fire in Korea. The purpose of this cease-fire in Korea will be to prevent the conflict from spreading to other areas, to put an end to the fighting in Korea, and to provide an opportunity for considering what further steps should be taken for a peaceful settlement of existing issues, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

"The above Committee has now met representatives of the United Communist of Korea, and has discussed with them, in an exploratory manner, possible conditions upon which a cease-fire might be established. Since the Government of the Communist People's Republic of China has expressed strong views on the future of Korea, and about the present state of warfare in that country, and since Chinese are participating in that warfare, the Committee wishes also to discuss with your Government and its representatives, and with the military authorities in command of the forces operating in North Korea, possible conditions upon which a cease-fire might be established. For this purpose, we desire to see you at your earliest convenience, and we should be grateful to know when a meeting can be arranged.

"We realized that your Government which sent you here with other objects in mind, may prefer other arrangements by which a cease-fire can be discussed with them. We wish your Government to know that, in the interests of stopping the fighting in Korea and of facilitating a just
settlement of the issue there in accordance with the principles of the
United Nations Charter, we are prepared to discuss cease-fire
arrangements with your Government or its representatives either here or
elsewhere, as would be mutually convenient. We urge only that
arrangements for these discussions should be made with the least possible
delay. With this in mind, we are sending the text of this communication
directly to your Government by telegram.

Yours sincerely,

Hashim Djilas

6. On 13 December, Mr. Pearson, on behalf of the Group, submitted a brief
preliminary account of its activities to the First Committee, hoping that a
fuller report would be made in the near future.

7. On 16 December, the President, acting on behalf of the Group, had
asked himself of the good offices of the Swedish Delegation to transmit through
the Swedish Embassy in Peking a request to the Central People's Government that
Ambassador Wu be instructed to stay on in New York and discuss with the Group the
possibility of arranging a cease-fire. The reply to the request, communicated
to the President on 21 December, through the same channel, was as follows:

"The Central People's Government acknowledges receipt of a message
dated 20th December, 1950 from Mr. Pearson, President of the General Assembly
transmitted via the Swedish Government and asks the Swedish Government to
transmit the following reply to Mr. Pearson, President of the General Assembly.

"The Central People's Government's proposal to the meeting of the 23rd
classified meeting of the United Nations body is to accord the Central People's
Government the right to participate in the discussions concerning the
so-called truce proposals, for the following reasons.

The Central People's Government was not represented in the meetings of
the Central People's Government in New York, and therefore is not aware of
the decisions taken in those meetings. The Central People's Government
has not been able to participate in the discussions concerning the
so-called truce proposals, and therefore cannot be asked to make any
such proposals. The Central People's Government therefore proposes
that the Central People's Government be allowed to participate in the
discussions concerning the so-called truce proposals, in order to ensure
that the Central People's Government is aware of the decisions taken in
those meetings, and that the Central People's Government is able to make
any such proposals.

The Central People's Government therefore proposes that the Central
People's Government be allowed to participate in the discussions concerning the
so-called truce proposals, in order to ensure that the Central People's
Government is aware of the decisions taken in those meetings, and that the
Central People's Government is able to make any such proposals.
"
against Vietnam raised by the People's Republic of China General Wu was instructed by the Central People's Government to continue to stay at Lake Success for participation in the discussion of "the complaint of the U.S. aggression against China" submitted by the USSR representative; although he has waited for a long time and until the United Nations General Assembly was declared adjourned, he was still not given the opportunity to speak. Under such circumstances, the Central People's Government feels that there is no more necessity for General Wu and his staff to remain at Lake Success and has therefore instructed him to start their homeward journey on December 19.

As to the question of how the United Nations may get in touch with the Korean Democratic People's Republic the Central People's Government is of the opinion that United Nations should address direct inquiry to the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

On 19 December, acting on a recommendation from the sponsors of the twelve-Power resolution introduced in the First Committee on 12 December, the Group sent another message to the Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government. This was intended to remove any possible misunderstandings which may have arisen out of the separation of the twelve-Power resolution from the thirteen-Power resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December. The text of the message is given below:

"CHOU EN LAI,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
(PEKING, CHINA),

In the consideration which you are giving to our earlier message, we are anxious that there should be no misunderstanding as to the relationship between the United Nations Resolution establishing a cease fire, group and resolution proposed by twelve Asian Government, recommending appointment of a committee to meet as soon as possible and make recommendations for peaceful settlement of existing issues in Far East. It is our clear understanding and also that of the twelve Asian sponsors, that once a cease fire arrangement has been achieved, the negotiations visualized in the second resolution should be proceeded with at once. Indeed, the preamble to cease fire resolution states specifically
that steps should be taken for a peaceful settlement when fighting in Korea is ended. It is also our view, as well as that of the twelve
Asian governments supporting the second resolution, that Government of
the People's Republic of China should be included in the Negotiating
Committee referred to in that resolution. We feel that this Committee
should become an effective channel for seeking peaceful solution of
existing issues in Far East between the United States, the United
Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China. For that purpose, in our opinion,
it should be set up with minimum of delay, but to make that possible
a "cease-fire" arrangement must be put into effect. This point of view
has been communicated to your Delegation which left New York today, and
we express the hope that you will give full weight to it.

Committee of the General Assembly
Hussain Talat, President of the General Assembly
Sir Damesfeil Eana
Lester B. Pearson

9. On 23 December, the President of the General Assembly, in his capacity as
such, received from the Foreign Minister of the People's Government the
text of a statement issued by the latter in Peking on 22 December explaining
the attitude of the People's Government on the Resolution constituting
the Cease-Fire Group and on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.
This document is reproduced as an Annex. It appears to be in the nature of an
answer to the Group's message of 25 December.

10. In these circumstances and in spite of its best efforts, the Group
regrets that it has been unable to pursue discussion of a satisfactory
cease-fire arrangement. It therefore feels that no recommendation in regard to
a cease-fire can usefully be made by it at this time.
Mr. Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of Great Britain, has declared in his address to the President of the Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, a statement which has the approval of the United Nations and has been widely acclaimed as an important contribution to the peace settlement of the Korean question.

The attitude of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is to be found in the statement issued by the News Agency on December 23rd. This statement is hereby transmitted by cable for your information.

Chou En-lai

Peking, December 23, 1950.

The General Assembly of the United Nations, illegally adopted a resolution submitted by thirteen nations concerning the so-called 'cease-fire in Korea'. This resolution provides for the establishment of a 'three-man committee', consisting of the President of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, the United States, the Indian Delegate, and the Canadian Delegate. It is up to the President to determine whether it is possible to arrange appropriate and satisfactory conditions for a cease-fire in Korea, and then to make recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly.

The People's Republic of China, as a member of the United Nations, declares that it is necessary for the Chinese delegation to the United Nations to participate in the discussions concerning the 'cease-fire in Korea'. The Chinese delegation is firmly opposed to the resolution adopted by the General Assembly and is determined to support the United Nations in its efforts to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Korean question.
committee for cease-fire in Korea" by the United Nations General Assembly. Prior

to this, the Central People's Government of the Peoples Republic of China had

repeatedly declared that the Central People's Government of the Peoples Republic

of China would regard all resolutions on major

problems, especially those concerning the major problems of Asia, which might be

adopted by the United Nations without the participation and concurrence of the duly

appointed Delegates of the People's Republic of China. Therefore, the Government

of the People's Republic of China and its Delegates are not prepared to make any

contact with the above-mentioned Illegal "three-man committee".

"2" The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has always

held and still holds that the hostilities in Korea should be speedily brought to

an end. In order to end the hostilities in Korea, genuine peace must be restored

in Korea, and the Korean people must have genuine freedom to settle their own

problems. The reason why the hostilities in Korea have not yet been put to an end

is precisely because of the fact that the United States Government has despatched

troops to invade Korea and is continuing and extending its policies of aggression

and war. As far back as the beginning of the hostilities in Korea, we have stood

for the peaceful settlement and localization of the Korean problem. For this

reason, the Government of the People's Republic of China and that of the USSR have

repeatedly proposed that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea, and that the

Korean people be left alone to settle the Korean problem themselves. However,

the United States Government not only rejected such a proposal, but also rejected

negotiations for the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. When the invading

troops of the United States arrogantly crossed the 38th parallel, at the

beginning of the month of October, the United States Government, recklessly

ignoring warnings from all quarters and following the provocative crossing of the

border by General MacArthur in June, thoroughly destroyed, and hence obliterated

forever this deplorable line of political geography. In the later part of

November, when the Representative of the People's Republic of China was invited to

take part in the discussion by the Security Council on the charge against

United States aggression in Taiwan, we again submitted the proposal that the

United States and other foreign troops be all withdrawn from Korea, and that the

People of South and North Korea be left alone to settle their domestic affairs.

But the United Nations Security Council, under the domination of the United States,

rejected this reasonable peace proposal from the Government of the People's

Republic of China. From this it is evident that since the United States Government

has from the very beginning refused to withdraw its troops, it has absolutely no

integrity in ending the hostilities in Korea, still less in letting the Korean

people have genuine peace and freedom.
"If this be the case, why does the American delegate, Mr. Austin, now favor an immediate cease-fire in Korea, and why does President Truman also express willingness to conduct negotiations to settle the hostilities in Korea? It is not difficult to understand that, when the American invading troops were heading at Inchon, crossing the 38th parallel or pressing toward the Yalu-Nori, they did not favor an immediate cease-fire and were not willing to conduct negotiations. It is today when the American invading troops have sustained defeat, that they favor an immediate cease-fire and the conducting of negotiations after the cease-fire. Very obviously, they opposed peace yesterday, so that the United States might continue its aggression; and they favor a cease-fire today, so that the United States may gain a breathing space and prepare to attack again, or at least hold their present aggressive position in preparation for further advance. What they care about is not the interests of the Korean people and the other Asian peoples, nor those of the American people. They are only interested in how the American imperialists can maintain their invading troops and aggressive activities in Korea, how they can continue to invade and occupy China's Taiwan and how they can intensify the preparation for war in the capitalist world. Therefore, the Representative of MacArthur's Headquarters told bluntly that they would accept a cease-fire only on a military basis and without any political conditions. This means that, all the status of aggression will remain the same after the cease-fire, so that they can fight again when they are prepared. Further, they could take this opportunity to declare the existence of a state of emergency and to prepare for mobilization in the United States, in Western Europe and Japan, thus driving the peoples of the United States, Western Europe and Japan down into the abyss of war. Is this not what MacArthur, Truman, Johnson, Marshall and MacArthur are doing now? With reference to the so-called proposal for cease-fire first and negotiations afterwards, irrespective of the fact that the proposal by the twelve nations had neither been adopted by the Security Council nor by the United Nations General Assembly and irrespective of what countries are to be included in the negotiating conference and even if all these had been agreed upon, the agenda and contents of the negotiation could still be discussed endlessly after the cease-fire. If the conference is neither a conference of the Legal Security Council nor of the legal Peking conferences, or is not affiliated to these, the U.S. Government in the last resort can still manipulate its voting machine.
Thus to discuss the cease-fire and start negotiations not on the basis of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the settling of Korean domestic affairs by the Korean people themselves is to act hypocritically and would therefore suit the designs of the U.S. Government, and hence cannot satisfy the sincere desires of the peace-loving peoples of the world. The three-man committee - a cease-fire on the spot - peace negotiations - launching of a huge offensive - this Marshall formula is not in the least unfamiliar to the Chinese people, because in 1945, General Marshall assisted Chiang Kai-Shek in this way, repeatedly for a whole year, and in the end had to admit failure and leave. Will the people of China, who had learned this lesson in 1945 and later gained victory, fall into such a trap today? No, the old trick of General Marshall will not work again in the United Nations.

Moreover, the present issues are definitely not confined to the Korean problem. While the United States Government was engineering the hostilities in Korea, it despatched the Seventh Fleet to invade China's Taiwan and then bombed North-East China, fired on Chinese merchant vessels and prosecuted its aggression in East Asia. Against all this, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has repeatedly lodged charges with the United Nations, but under American domination, the majority in the United Nations has not only upheld American aggression against Korea and supported American invasion and occupation of Taiwan, the bombing of North-East China, but also rejected the three proposals submitted by our representative on the charge against the United States for armed aggression against Taiwan, and shelved the charge of United States aggression against China made by the Delegate of the Soviet Union. Our representative was kept waiting for a long time and until the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly was informally adjourned, he was not given a chance to speak.

This attitude which was taken by the majority of the United Nations under the domination of the Anglo-American bloc, obviously violates the United Nations Charter and its purposes. They are furthering rather than checking American aggression. They are undermining rather than defending world peace.
That particularly arouses the world's indignation is that, in spite of
the fact that during the past several months the United Nations held immemorable
sessions on China or on important questions concerning China, the Delegates
of the People's Republic of China, who are the only Representatives of the four
hundred and seventy-five million people of China, are still being kept out of the
district of the United Nations, whereas the Representatives of a handful of the
Chiang Kai Shek reactionary remnants are still being allowed to usurp the
seats of the Chinese Delegation in the United Nations. To such an extent the
Chinese people have been slighted and insulted.

Therefore, the Chinese people, who, impelled by righteous indignation,
have risen to volunteer in resisting the United States and helping Korea, and
thus protecting their homes and defending their country are absolutely
reasonable and justified in so doing. The Chinese people's volunteers, who have
been forced to take up arms side by side with the Korean People's Army to resist
the American aggressors, under the Unified Command of the Government of the
Korean Democratic People's Republic, are fighting for their own existence,
fighting to aid Korea and fighting for the peace of East Asia as well as the
peace of the whole world.

It must be pointed out that the proposal for a peaceful settlement of the
Korean problem submitted by the majority of the Delegates of the thirteen Asian
and Arabian nations was originally based on their desire for peace, and this is
understandable. But they have failed to see through the whole intrigue of the
United States government in supporting the proposal for a cease-fire first
and negotiations afterwards, and therefore they have not seriously considered
the basic proposals of the Chinese Government concerning the peaceful settlement
of the Korean problem.

The original thirteen-nation resolution was not wholly palatable to the
United States Government, so it was separated into two resolutions. The first
resolution, or the resolution providing for the so-called "three man committee
for cease-fire in Korea", which is satisfactory to the United States, was, under
pressure, given priority for discussion and was consequently adopted by the
United Nations General Assembly. But the second resolution, or the resolution
providing for a so-called "negotiating conference" "negotiating commission",
with which the United States was either not satisfied, or not quite satisfied,
was therefore shared for the time being.

The difference between these two resolutions was remarkably demonstrated by the attitude of the Philippine Delegate. The Philippine Delegate, who always followed in the footsteps of the United States, only agreed to the first resolution but withdrew from the second resolution. This type of close cooperation displayed by the Philippines in the face of dominating a cease-fire and by the United States in the face of supporting it has thus been exposed.

From this fact itself, the lesson can be drawn that if the Asian and Arabian nations wish to gain genuine peace, they must free themselves from United States pressure and must abandon the "thrice reconvened" committee for cease-fire in Korea," and give up the idea of cease-fire first and negotiations afterwards.

"The" Central Peoples Government of the Peoples Republic of China unhesitatingly declares that the Chinese people sincerely hope that the hostilities in Korea can be settled peacefully. We firmly insist that, as a basis for negotiating for a general settlement of the Korean problem, all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea, and Korea's domestic affairs must be settled by the Korean people themselves. The American aggression forces must be withdrawn from Taiwan. And the representatives of the People's Republic of China must obtain a legitimate status in the United Nations. These points are not only the justified demands of the Chinese people and the Korean people; they are also the urgent desire of all progressive public opinion throughout the world. To put aside these points would make it impossible to settle peacefully the Korean problem and the important problems of Asia.