

Chinese charges directly and devoted most of his many statements to the support of the thesis that the main threat to the territorial integrity of China came from the United States. On February 1 the Assembly adopted, by a vote of 25 in favour, 9 against with 24 abstentions (including Canada), a resolution the significant part of which reads as follows:

*Finding* that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics obstructed the efforts of the National Government of China in re-establishing Chinese national authority in the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) after the surrender of Japan and gave military and economic aid to the Chinese Communists against the National Government of China,

*Determines* that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in her relations with China since the surrender of Japan, has failed to carry out the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 14 August, 1945.

Canada's decision to abstain on the vote flowed from the belief that while the charges levelled against the Soviet Union by the National Government of China might well be true, it is nevertheless a fact that the Chinese Government which at the present time is in effective control of the mainland of China (the Central People's Government of China) does not support the charges. Any debate on the subject was therefore bound to take place in an atmosphere of legalism divorced from reality. The charges also refer to a period of history which is particularly confusing; the responsibility for what happened then cannot be determined with any great degree of accuracy. As no change in the condition of the Chinese people could be brought about by adopting the resolution, the Canadian Government thought that to support or to oppose the charges could serve no useful purpose.

## Chinese Representation

When the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China gained control of the Chinese mainland in 1949, it claimed the right to take the Chinese seat in the General Assembly as well as in other United Nations bodies. The National Government of the Republic of China, which had moved to Formosa, would not, however, surrender its right to represent China in the United Nations.

Some members of the United Nations, in their own relations with China, have continued to recognize the National Government, while others, a minority, have given recognition to the Central People's Government. The fact that some governments have, for their own purposes, recognized the Central People's Government has not necessarily prevented them from accepting the majority decision to continue to recognize the National Government representatives in the United Nations, or even from joining the majority in supporting moves to postpone a decision in the United Nations on the claims of the Central People's Government to the seat of China in the United Nations. While the argument continues, representatives of