

accordance with a resolution of December 1, 1950. The President of the Assembly was asked to consult with the governments concerned and report their answers before the close of the seventh session. The resolution also asked the Secretary-General to keep the matter constantly under review.

Representatives of the Soviet bloc maintained that the men in question were political refugees from Greece, to whom the right of asylum would continue to be extended. Replies received in March and April to letters from the President of the Assembly to governments of Eastern Europe either confirmed this position or denied that any members of Greek military forces were being detained. The Greek Government asserted it had evidence that men were being compelled by force to say they did not desire repatriation and asked for an impartial investigation.

Burmese Complaint Against Chinese Troops

Since 1950, some 12,000 Chinese Nationalist soldiers from southwest China, under General Li Mi's command, have maintained themselves in northeast Burma. The Burmese Government protested the presence of these troops to the United Nations, on March 25, 1953, and it was decided to include the complaint on the Assembly's agenda of the resumed seventh session.

On April 17, the Honourable Mr. Justice U Myint Thein presented the Burmese case to the Political Committee. Dr. T. F. Tsiang replied on behalf of the Chinese Nationalist Government. In the debate, only the delegations of the Soviet bloc and Indonesia, India, Afghanistan, Yugoslavia and Syria supported the condemnation of the Republic of China in the terms of the resolution proposed by Burma. An alternative Mexican resolution, as amended, was adopted in committee by 58 votes to none, Burma and China abstaining, and in plenary session on April 23 with 59 votes in favour, China alone abstaining. The resolution condemns the presence of "foreign forces in Burma", and declares that these forces must be disarmed and agree either to internment or evacuation and requests Burma to report on the situation to the eighth session of the Assembly.

As a result of the Assembly's deliberations, on May 25, 1953, representatives of the United States, Thailand, Burma and Nationalist China met in Bangkok to discuss the withdrawal from Burma of the Chinese under General Li Mi. On June 6, 1953, it was provisionally agreed that all Chinese Nationalist troops in Burma were to be disarmed at various "safety" zones in Burma and then repatriated to Formosa by way of Thailand.

Charges of Bacteriological Warfare

Throughout 1952 the Soviet Union and other Soviet bloc states waged a virulent propaganda campaign in which they attempted to discredit the United Nations' action in Korea by charging that the United Nations forces had spread disease germs in Korea and Northeast China. Numerous Communist front organizations were