

the item be placed at the end of the agenda. This was agreed to and further discussion was consequently postponed.

There still remained the problem of dealing with the Chinese Communist charges. The delegation from Peking arrived toward the end of November, and attended the Security Council on November 28. After hearing a lengthy and bitter attack on the United States by the Chinese Communist Representative, the Security Council on November 30 rejected both the Soviet resolution of September 2 and a later Soviet-sponsored proposal, submitted by the Chinese Communist Delegation, calling for the withdrawal of United States forces from Formosa and Korea. The vote in both cases was 1 in favour (U.S.S.R.) to 9 against, with India not participating.

In the Assembly, the Political Committee had also agreed to invite the Chinese Communist Representative to participate in the discussion of the general Soviet complaint regarding United States aggression against China, which began on November 27. This discussion was interrupted by the more pressing problem of Korea, and on December 19 the Chinese Communist Delegation left New York. The year ended, therefore, with no action in the General Assembly on either of the items on its agenda dealing with Formosa.

In the circumstances, there was no opportunity for any expression in the United Nations of Canadian views on the Formosa problem. It was referred to, however, by Mr. Pearson, in his address to the Windsor Chamber of Commerce on November 15. Stating that the desire to localize the conflict in Korea had dictated the policy of the Canadian Government over Formosa, he continued: "We appreciated the necessity for the action which President Truman took on June 27 in ordering the United States Seventh Fleet to defend Formosa, because it seemed to provide a way of neutralizing that island during the course of the fighting in Korea. We also understood the explanatory comment which President Truman gave in his press conference on August 31 when he declared: 'of course, it will not be necessary to keep the Seventh Fleet in the Formosan Straits if the Korean thing is settled. That is a flank protection on our part for the United Nations forces'. The question of Formosa has now been placed by the United States on the agenda of the General Assembly. We will be prepared to support in the United Nations any appropriate resolution which would authorize the continuance of this neutralization of Formosa so long as the war in Korea makes that necessary".

Chinese Nationalist Charges Against the U.S.S.R.

Chinese charges against the Soviet Union of treaty breaking and violations of the United Nations Charter were originally introduced at the Fourth Session of the General Assembly. After a full debate the question was referred, on December 8, 1949, to the Interim Committee.¹ On February 7, 1950, the Chinese Delegation submitted a draft resolution to the Interim Committee reiterating China's case against the Soviet Union and calling on all member states to withhold recognition of the Chinese Communist regime.

¹See *Canada and the United Nations, 1949*, pp. 70-73.