

circulated to member states copies of reports prepared by the Chinese and North Korean Red Cross Societies which contained charges of atrocities allegedly committed by United States forces in Korea. There had been no further developments at the time of writing.

Burmese Complaint Against Chinese Troops

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the seventh session of the General Assembly, asking it to report as appropriate, the Burmese Government in a letter of September 10, 1953 to the Secretary-General had stated that little progress had been made in the evacuation of Chinese Nationalist troops from Burma.¹ But on October 29, military representatives of the United States, Thailand, Burma and Nationalist China meeting in Bangkok announced that China had given assurances that about 2,000 "foreign forces" with their dependents would be evacuated.

Debates at the General Assembly, which opened on October 31 but were suspended while evacuation began, were resumed on November 27. In the course of the discussion, Burma opposed any United Nations sanction for the activities of the Joint Military Committee in Bangkok. Canada co-sponsored a draft resolution finally adopted in modified form by a vote of 56 in favour (including the Soviet bloc) and 1 abstention (Afghanistan), China not participating. It urged that all states refrain from giving assistance to the foreign forces in Burma; requested the Government of Burma to report to the General Assembly as appropriate; and invited "other governments concerned" to report on any action taken to implement the resolution. The United States and Thailand were commended for their efforts.

During the Assembly session, over 2,000 persons had been flown from Thailand to Formosa, and again between February 4 and March 20, over 3,000 persons were evacuated. After the Burmese army had cleared the southern Shan states of Chinese Nationalist guerillas, General Li Mi on May 29 announced from Formosa the dissolution of his "anti-communist" army. About 2,000 Chinese troops probably remain in Burma.

Thai Appeal to the United Nations

In conformity with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter, the Government of Thailand on May 29 drew the attention of the President of the Security Council to the large-scale fighting which had repeatedly taken place in the immediate vicinity of Thai territory (that is in Indochina) and which, in its view, represented a threat to the security of Thailand. It requested that the Security Council provide for observation under the Peace Observation Commission established as a result of the *Uniting for Peace* resolution of 1950.

The Security Council met on June 3 to hear the statement of the Representative of Thailand, and again on June 16 to consider and to vote on a formal resolution tabled by the Thai Government. This resolution asked that the Peace Observation Commission establish a sub-commission authorized to send observers to Thailand;

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1952-53*, p. 20.