

made, the Soviet Union, has been allowed to exercise his double veto to block the establishment of such a sub-committee. Since that time the Council has been meeting on other matters and there have been no substantial developments with regard to its consideration of the Czechoslovak question.

(e) The Indonesian Situation

42. In a letter of July 30, 1947, the Government of India drew the attention of the Security Council, under Article 35 (1), to the situation in Indonesia, stating that in its opinion this situation endangered the maintenance of international peace and security. The Indian Government accordingly asked the Council to take the necessary measures provided for in the Charter. In a letter of the same date, the Australian Government, which was at that time a member of the Security Council, also brought the existence of hostilities in Java and Sumatra to the attention of the Council, stating that these hostilities were a breach of the peace under Article 39. The Council placed the Indonesian situation on its agenda on July 31, 1947, and has held many meetings on it during the past year. On August 1, 1947, the Council passed its "cease-fire" resolution, calling on the two parties to cease hostilities forthwith. On August 25, 1947, the Council established its Committee of Good Offices "to assist in the pacific settlement of the Indonesian dispute". This Committee of Good Offices was later formed to include three members - Australia (selected by the Republic of Indonesia), Belgium (selected by the Netherlands) and the United States (selected by the other two members). On November 1, 1947, the Council adopted another resolution calling on the two parties to consult with each other in order to give effect to the cease-fire resolution; and asking the Committee of Good Offices to assist the two parties in reaching an agreement.

43. On January 17, 1948, a Truce Agreement was signed between the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia aboard the U.S.S. Renville. At the same time as they accepted the Truce Agreement the two parties accepted twelve principles on which were to be based discussions for the future political settlement of Indonesia. Six additional principles of a similar nature were also accepted by the two parties two days later. On February 28 the Security Council adopted a Canadian resolution noting with approval the efforts made by the Committee of Good Offices in assisting the two parties to reach a truce in Indonesia, and requesting both parties and the Committee of Good Offices to keep the Council directly informed about the progress of the political settlement. The Council also passed a resolution asking the Committee of Good Offices to report particularly on the developments which had recently taken place in West Java and Madura. The Committee of Good Offices has now made several reports on these matters and these reports have recently been considered in the Council.

44. The attitude of the Canadian Government on the dispute in Indonesia is to support any practicable policy of justice, moderation and conciliation, which looks to the settlement of the dispute in a way that would be most acceptable both to the Indonesians and the Dutch and, therefore, of a lasting character. For this reason, during the discussion of this subject in the Security Council, Canada has strongly supported the efforts so far made by the Committee of Good Offices in the negotiations to date; and its representatives also believe that the Truce Agreement signed aboard the Renville on January 17, 1948, together with the eighteen political principles, should provide the basis for an acceptable political settlement. For the same reason the Canadian representatives, have felt that the Security Council's intervention in