

on Formosa. As a corollary of this action, I am calling upon the Chinese Government in Formosa to cease all sea and air operations. . . . The determination of the future status of Formosa must await the restoration of security in the Pacific, a peace settlement with Japan or consideration by the United Nations”.

The Chinese Communist Government reacted immediately. In a statement on June 28 the Chinese Communist Foreign Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, charged the United States with “armed aggression against the territory of China and a complete violation of the United Nations Charter”. In a subsequent cable to the Secretary-General he called on the Security Council “to condemn the United States Government for its criminal act in the armed intervention of the territory of China and to take immediate measures to bring about the complete withdrawal of all the United States armed invading forces from Taiwan and from other territories belonging to China”. This complaint was put on the agenda of the Security Council on August 29 and was embodied in a formal resolution, sponsored by the U.S.S.R., on September 2. The Security Council decided on September 29 to extend an invitation to the Chinese Communist Government to be represented during the discussion of these charges, and further consideration of the subject was deferred until after November 15.

Meanwhile, additional Chinese Communist charges of the United States bombing of Manchurian territory in the course of the Korean operation had resulted in the introduction of resolutions in the Security Council by both the United States and the Soviet Union. None of these was adopted, however, and the Soviet Delegation decided to bring the Chinese Communist accusations, including those relating to Formosa, before the General Assembly under an item entitled “Complaint . . . regarding aggression against China by the United States of America”.

All these charges and complaints regarding Formosa were based on the Chinese Communist interpretation of the status of the island, a question which had now been complicated by the competing claims of the two Chinese governments. While consistently refusing to recognize any validity in the Chinese Communist accusations, the United States Representative had noted in a letter to the Secretary-General as early as August 25 that “the United States would welcome United Nations consideration of the case of Formosa. . . . We believe that United Nations consideration would contribute to a peaceful rather than forcible solution of that problem”. In an effort to resolve the larger issue of the long-term status of the island and, if possible, to find a peaceful solution under United Nations auspices, the United States proposed on September 20 that the General Assembly include on its agenda the “question of Formosa”. In submitting this item, which was accepted and referred to the Political Committee on October 7, the United States emphasized once more that the measures it had taken were “without prejudice to the long-term political status of Formosa”. Discussion in the Political Committee was scheduled to begin about the middle of November. However, in view of developments in Korea and of the increasing tension in the Far East, the United States Representative suggested on November 15 that consideration be deferred and that