

the sponsors of the twelve-power resolution still before the Political Committee, that "once a cease-fire arrangement had been achieved, the negotiations visualized in the second resolution" for a peaceful settlement of existing issues in the Far East "should be proceeded with at once", and that the Chinese Communist Government "should be included in the Negotiating Committee referred to in that resolution".

The Chinese Communist response was, however, negative. Mr. Wu was instructed to leave New York, and the Chinese Communist Government notified Mr. Entezam that it regarded "as illegal, and null and void" all major resolutions, especially those on Asia, which had been adopted in the United Nations without the participation of the Chinese Communist Delegation. Finally, Mr. Chou En-lai, the Foreign Minister of the Chinese Communist Government, refusing to recognize the Group, sent Mr. Entezam as President of the Assembly the text of a public statement he had made on December 22, attacking the "so-called proposal for a cease-fire first and negotiations afterwards", and reiterating the conditions for negotiating a possible settlement which had previously been laid down by Mr. Wu.

As the year ended, the Cease-Fire Group was preparing to submit to the Political Committee of the General Assembly a report on its efforts to bring the fighting in Korea to an end. At the same time, the Communist forces resumed in strength their offensive south of the 38th parallel.

Formosa (Taiwan)

Formosa had been occupied by Japan for forty-six years before the outbreak of war in 1941. It had been ceded to Japan by China in 1895 under the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, as a result of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. At the Cairo Conference in 1943 it was agreed by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that Formosa should be returned to China. This was confirmed at Potsdam in 1945 and subsequently adhered to by the U.S.S.R. Although from a legal point of view the island should probably be regarded as technically Japanese territory until some formal action is taken through a peace treaty with Japan, it has for all practical purposes been treated, since 1945, as under Chinese administrative control. Since the Chinese Communists completed their hold on the mainland in 1949, Formosa has been the seat of the Chinese Nationalist Government. Both the Nationalist and Communist governments are in agreement, however, in regarding Formosa as an integral part of China.

Following the aggression of North Korea on June 25, 1950, the question of Formosa acquired new significance, and on June 27 President Truman announced that "... In these circumstances, the occupation of Formosa by Communist forces would be a direct threat to the security of the Pacific area and to United States forces performing their lawful and necessary functions in that area. Accordingly, I have ordered the Seventh Fleet to prevent any attack