

1 June 1945 by the delegations of four sponsoring Governments on voting procedure in the Security Council, and in view of the precedents of the Council, is the claim of the representative of China to veto paragraph (b) of the operative part of the proposal of Ecuador of 29 September 1950 justified?"

The President said that, since his ruling had been challenged, he would put it to the vote. The representative of China replied that it was well known that a matter of this kind was not subject to a presidential ruling. The President then put the challenge to his ruling to the vote. No votes were cast in favour of the challenge and none against, and there were no abstentions. The President said that, since there was no vote in favour of overruling his decision, it stood. The representative of China stated that he had not chosen to participate in a vote which was in itself illegal. He wished to have it recorded that the President's action was arbitrary and that the decisions he had arrived at were illegal and therefore invalid.

By a cablegram dated 2 October, the Secretary-General informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China that, on 29 September, the Security Council had decided to invite a representative of that Government to attend meetings of the Security Council held after 15 November during discussion of the complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa).

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, in a cablegram dated 23 October, accepted the invitation decided upon by the Council on 29 September. On 27 November the Council decided to consider together the two items "Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan (Formosa)" and "Complaint of aggression on the Republic of Korea".⁷⁴ On the same day, a representative of the People's Republic of China took his seat at the Council table.

(2) Statements by Representatives

At the 526th meeting on 28 November, a USSR proposal that the floor be given first to the representative of the People's Republic of China was rejected by 7 votes to 1 (USSR), with 2 abstentions (India, Yugoslavia). After the representative of the United States had made a statement,⁷⁵ the representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China stressed that he was present at the Council table in the name of the 475,000,000 people of China to charge the Government of the United States with the unlawful and criminal act of armed aggression

against the territory of China, Taiwan, including the Penghu Islands. The charge of aggression against Taiwan should have been lodged by a representative on the Security Council of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, as a permanent member of the Council. In this connexion, he protested against the United Nations not having seated such a representative. So long as the Organization persisted in denying admittance to a permanent member representing 475,000,000 people, it could not make lawful decisions on any major issues or solve any major problems, particularly those which concerned Asia. Accordingly, he demanded the expulsion of the delegates of the Kuomintang reactionary clique from the United Nations and the admission of the lawful delegates of the People's Republic of China.

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, in a statement issued on 28 June 1950, had pointed out that the statement by President Truman on 27 June, together with the actions of the United States armed forces, constituted armed aggression against Chinese territory and a gross violation of the Charter.

Taiwan was an integral part of China, as was clearly reflected in the Cairo Declaration and in the Potsdam Declaration signed jointly by China, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and subsequently adhered to by the USSR. On 2 September 1945, Japan had signed the Instrument of Surrender, the first article of which explicitly provided that Japan accepted the provisions set forth in the Potsdam Declaration. When the Chinese Government had accepted the surrender of the Japanese armed forces in Taiwan and exercised sovereignty over the island, Taiwan had become, not only *de jure* but also *de facto*, an inalienable part of Chinese territory. For this reason, during the five post-war years until 27 June 1950, no one had ever questioned the fact that Taiwan was an inseparable part of Chinese territory, *de jure* and *de facto*. President Truman himself had, on 5 January 1950, admitted that Taiwan was Chinese territory. Yet, the United States Government had had the audacity to declare its decision to use armed force to prevent the liberation of Taiwan by the People's Republic of China, and to dispatch its armed forces in a large-scale open invasion of Taiwan.

Later, President Truman had sent General MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces in the Far East, to Taiwan to confer

⁷⁴ See p. 241.

⁷⁵ For the statement, see pp. 241-42.