

United Nations
**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**
SEVENTH SESSION



FIRST COMMITTEE, 606th

MEETING

Friday, 17 April 1953, at 3 p.m.

Official Records

Headquarters, New York

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Chairman: Mr. João Carlos MUNIZ (Brazil).

Complaint by the Union of Burma regarding aggression against it by the Government of the Republic of China (A/2375, A/C.1/L.42) (continued)

[Item 77]*

1. Mr. MATES (Yugoslavia) thought that the Burmese representative's documented statement (605th meeting) deserved careful study. It provided irrefutable proof that an act of aggression had been committed against the Union of Burma by the Kuomintang forces. The Chinese representative's statement (605th meeting), on the other hand, had merely confirmed the fact that aggressors usually either claimed to be the victims of aggression or disguised their aggression, while professing peaceful intentions, by using so-called irregulars.

2. The situation in Burma was actually a matter of common knowledge. After the *débâcle* of 1949, Kuomintang troops had fled into Burmese territory and begun engaging in armed operations against the Burmese forces. The scale of those operations and the number of troops involved were constantly increasing. They were committing acts of brutality against the local population and had allied themselves with the Karen rebels, extending the scope of their operations and threatening the political independence and territorial integrity of Burma.

3. Those facts had not been denied; but it had been denied that the Formosa Government was responsible for the aggression against Burma. Yet that responsibility was manifest, for there was regular liaison between the Kuomintang troops in Burma and in Formosa—a fact corroborated by the parachuting of supplies and reinforcements. The representative of Formosa did not deny that there were links between those troops and his Government; he had even said that his Government was prepared to call on them to stop fighting. But there were better ways of achieving that result than parachuting troops and supplies. The burden of Mr. Tsiang's statement at the 86th meeting of the General Commit-

tee had been simply that the Burmese representative should withdraw his complaint, failing which the aggression would be continued.

4. The situation was serious. A flagrant act of aggression had been committed against an under-developed country which was struggling manfully for social, economic and political progress; an act of aggression the more serious in that it had been committed in a particularly sensitive area of the globe where an incident was likely to start a chain reaction. If the danger spot in Burma were not removed, the efforts to end the war in Korea might lose much of their value. The United Nations was thus fully committed; and it had the opportunity to show the smaller nations that they could always rely on it when they were the victims of aggression. Any failure would be the more inexcusable in that the question appeared comparatively easy to deal with.

5. The Yugoslav delegation was prepared to share any responsibilities falling on the United Nations in the case under consideration. It therefore unreservedly supported the Burmese draft resolution (A/C.1/L.42).

6. Mr. OLDRICH KAISR (Czechoslovakia) said that by submitting its complaint regarding aggression against it by Kuomintang armed forces, the Union of Burma was calling on the General Assembly to examine the situation, which was a threat to international peace and security. The Kuomintang armed forces were participating in an act of aggression against Burma, and were preparing to extend their aggression to the People's Republic of China. The Burmese Government had tried to settle the matter by negotiation, but its efforts had been vain. That was why it was now appealing to the United Nations, whose manifest duty in the circumstances was to condemn the guilty parties.

7. The Kuomintang bands in Burma were pursuing their aggression with the aid of reinforcements from Formosa. The Burmese representative had said that those bands had set up a reign of terror in the areas they controlled, engaging in looting and murder, and that they acted with the support of the Formosa Gov-

* Indicates the item number on the agenda of the General Assembly.

ernment. Those facts had not been refuted; they were irrefutable. The formation of the Kuomintang bands in Burma and the expansion of their forces constituted one of the many cases of pressure on the States of Southeast Asia and of provocation against the People's Republic of China.

8. The activities of the Kuomintang bands in Burma were undoubtedly a grave threat to peace in the Far East and a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of

Burma. As one of the fundamental purposes of the United Nations was the maintenance of international peace and security and the application of effective measures when peace was threatened, the General Assembly should recommend the measures necessary to remove the danger. The Czechoslovak delegation thought the Burmese draft resolution an pertinent one, and would vote for it.

The meeting rose at 3.55 p.m.