

endeavoured to meet our position and to say that I fully appreciate the value of the U.S.A. being able to announce its support for this alternative resolution.

It is a matter of great regret to Canada that the proposal which has emerged as a result of our joint deliberations is not one which in our view goes far enough in charting the course which this UNGA should now take in the interest of the UN and that of the larger world community.

The proposal before us provides for the establishment of a committee to explore and study the whole situation pertaining to Chinese representation and to make appropriate recommendations to the next session of the UNGA. This proposal represents very little forward movement over a similar proposal which Canada initiated at the fifth general session of the UNGA in 1950. I should have hoped that with the experience of the intervening years, this twenty-first session of the UNGA might see its way clear to laying down a much more specific mandate by which the proposed committee would be guided in exploring the elements of an equitable solution of this question. In the absence of such a directive, I fear that much valuable time may be lost by any committee which this Assembly will establish.

I should like to say that I have been disturbed by some of the statements which have been made concerning the tasks of the proposed committee. I want to make it clear that what is now required, in my view, is not a matter of study or research. What we look to the committee to do is to act on behalf of this Assembly in mapping out a viable solution and paving the way for forward movement on this issue. This, surely, is the basis on which the committee must pursue its endeavours if it is to make the sort of recommendations which we have the right to expect it to put before us at our next session.

It has been suggested that one question which should be put to the Government of the People's Republic of China is whether it is willing to be seated in the UN. I am quite ready to acknowledge that statements which have come from Peking have been such as to implant real doubts in our minds about the general attitude of the Government of the People's Republic of China towards the workings of the UN. On the other hand, countries friendly to the Government of the People's Republic of China have, in successive years, tabled proposals aimed at the seating of that Government in the UN. We must assume, I think, that this would not have been done without Peking's consent.

It has also been suggested that the Government of the People's Republic of China be asked whether it is willing to adhere to the obligations of the Charter of the UN. Now it is obviously of greatest importance that all member governments respect and observe the obligations of the Charter. The question is properly put in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter to any state which is applying for membership in the UN. But China is a member state of the UN. The issue before us is not one of admitting China to membership. It is, rather, how China as a member state can be represented in our midst in such a way as to reflect the realities of the present political situation.