

taneously in 1973; but the applications of North and South Korea and North and South Vietnam, which have been pending since 1948-51, have not been approved. The question of Chinese representation, which had sharply divided the United Nations for many years, was resolved only in 1971.

### Chinese representation in the United Nations

The People's Republic of China gained effective control of the mainland of China in 1949; but the dispossessed Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek retained control of the island of Taiwan and to this day maintains that its "Republic of China" is the sole legal government of all China.

The question whether China should be represented in the United Nations by the People's Republic of China or by the so-called "Republic of China" first arose in 1950, when draft resolutions were introduced seeking support for the immediate seating of the representatives of the People's Republic of China. At that time, the Canadian delegation submitted a resolution that was approved by a large majority and amounted, in effect, to the postponement of a decision on Chinese representation.

For the next ten years, although no resolution to seat the representatives of the People's Republic of China was voted on in the General Assembly, the question came up in various ways. Each time it did, the Assembly approved a resolution postponing consideration of the matter. Commencing in 1961, and continuing throughout the 1960s, the General Assembly annually rejected a proposal to change Chinese representation, having previously agreed that any such proposal was an "important question", which, in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter, could be decided only by a two-thirds majority. During this time Canada made an abortive effort to find a solution in 1966, and