

the National Government continue to sit in the General Assembly and in other United Nations bodies. In the Specialized Agencies, the general principle is now followed that each Agency should settle for itself the question of Chinese representation.

During the sixth session of the Assembly, a proposal of the Soviet Union to include on the agenda of the Assembly an additional item entitled "The Representation of China in the United Nations" was rejected by a large majority. The Assembly adopted a resolution proposed by Thailand rejecting the Soviet request to include this item and also postponing consideration, for the duration of the sixth session, of any further proposals either to exclude representatives of the National Government or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government. The vote on Thailand's resolution clearly demonstrated the views of a large majority of the members of the United Nations that no new decision regarding Chinese representation should be made at a time when armed forces of the Central People's Government were supporting aggression in Korea. This view was also reflected by the adoption of many similar motions to postpone consideration of the question of Chinese representation in subsidiary bodies of the United Nations and in the various Specialized Agencies.

The position of Canada, which has not recognized the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, continues to be as outlined by the Secretary of State for External Affairs in the House of Commons on February 2, 1951:

I need hardly add that when late last year the Chinese Government in Peking joined in the aggression in Korea, it was inconceivable that countries which had hitherto withheld recognition would at that time decide to change their policies. I feel, however, that the Far Eastern problems could be more readily solved if diplomatic relations existed with the Government of China which has the whole of the mainland of China under its control. But the Peking Government can hardly expect recognition now from those member states of the United Nations against whom they are fighting in Korea. The remedy for the situation now lies with the communists themselves. They should not think that they can bludgeon or blackmail their way into recognition or into the United Nations.

Admission of New Members

The most recent applicant to be admitted to the United Nations was Indonesia which, on September 28, 1950, became the sixtieth member. No new members have been admitted since that time because the Soviet Union has used its veto power in the Security Council to prevent the admission of any countries supported by the non-communist states, until these states, in return, agree to the admission of the applicants favoured by the U.S.S.R. So far a majority of the United Nations has not agreed to this "package deal". At present, applications for membership from the following governments are outstanding: