

is concern over the declared oppositon of the Government of Communist China to any kind of negotiated solution of the situation in Vietnam. And there is also concern over the doctrine of armed revolution which has only recently been reaffirmed by the Government of Communist China and from which no government, whatever its status, is apparently immune.

These actions and attitudes on the part of Communist China have led some countries to conclude that it does not meet the qualifications of membership in the United Nations. The opposition of these countries has been reinforced by the attitude of the Government of Communist China itself which has attacked and sought to discredit the United Nations to the point of urging the creation of a rival world organization. Other countries, however, feel that the course of recent developments in the policies of the Peking Government makes it all the more necessary to bring representatives of that Government into some form of relationship with the international community as represented by the United Nations and its organs.

As far as Canada is concerned we have consistently supported the principle of universality in the United Nations. We supported that principle ten years ago when Canada was instrumental in breaking the deadlock which had been responsible for barring a substantial number of countries from United Nations membership. When I addressed the present General Assembly on September 24, I reiterated Canada's support for the principle of universality and expressed the hope that the United Nations could make progress towards the achievement of universal membership as soon as possible. If the United Nations is to be an effective organ of international opinion it must be able, ultimately, to bring all members of the international community within the framework of the obligations and responsibilities laid down in the Charter.