

Hungarian Credentials

In general it is not considered that credentials if formally in order should be rejected on political grounds. It is nevertheless difficult to agree that the United Nations should accept the representatives of a government maintained in power as a result of Soviet military intervention which the United Nations has condemned. For this reason the Delegation should support a resolution similar to the ones introduced by the United States in 1956 and 1957 and at the Third Emergency Session, by which the General Assembly took no decision as to the validity of the Hungarian credentials. This procedure permits the Hungarian Government Delegation to sit in the Assembly with full rights of participation but without formal acknowledgement of its right to do so. The Delegation should not vote to reject the credentials of the Hungarian delegation unless there is broad support for such action in the Assembly.

Chinese Representation

The problem of Chinese representation has arisen at every session of the General Assembly since 1950 and this year the United States may find it more difficult to carry its procedural motion to postpone consideration of the question for the duration of the session. The Delegation should vote in favour of a procedural motion postponing consideration of the issue for a fixed period of time such as "for the duration of the Thirteenth Session of the General Assembly". The Delegation should also vote in favour of accepting the credentials of the Representative of the Republic of China if they are challenged.

South Africa

The South African Government which has maintained only token representation at the United Nations since 1956 has announced its intention of resuming full participation in the work of the United Nations and has based its decision on what it considered to be the more conciliatory attitude of a number of United Nations members towards the discussion of its policies at the last session of the General Assembly. The continued participation of South Africa in the work of the United Nations is to be encouraged. The efforts of the United Nations to secure an improvement in the racial policies of the South African Government will not, it is believed, be assisted by immoderate debates or by the continuation of critical attacks which would result in South Africa's withdrawal from the United Nations. With these considerations in mind the Delegation should seek to avoid any vote or action in the Assembly which would go further in support of United Nations action in respect of South African racial policies than the Canadian position at last year's General Assembly. The Delegation should, therefore, abstain on inscription of the items on race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policy of *apartheid* and on the treatment of Indians in South Africa on the basis that such further discussion in the Assembly would seem unlikely to serve a useful purpose. If the items are inscribed, as may be expected, the Delegation should abstain on any resolution appealing to South Africa to revise its policies but might in its discretion support an appeal for negotiations between South Africa and India and Pakistan on the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

The Korean Question

It may be expected that at this session the Soviet bloc will not only denounce the action taken by the United States to modernize military equipment in Korea in contrast to the Chinese withdrawal of forces, but will also propose again that the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) be abolished. This prospective attack makes it particularly important for those states which had forces in Korea to maintain a common front on the Korean question, and the Delegation, bearing