

right to decide their own future, we cannot for a moment agree that there is any justice or reason in the claim made by the Government at Peking that they can impose, as a condition of their own representation, denial of the representation of the people of Formosa. I would remind delegations that the population of Formosa is greater than that of about two-thirds of the members of this Organization.

SOLE CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

"Mr. President, the only conditions which apply to membership in the United Nations, and consequently to representation in it, are the conditions set out in the Charter.

"There are important provisions of the United Nations Charter which my delegation believes deserve special attention when considering the question of the representation of China. Members are required to be peace-loving and to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations. We have no desire to exacerbate differences, Mr. President, but we feel bound to emphasize that the record must give cause for grave doubts about the acceptance of that principle in Peking.

"Canada believes that, as far as possible, representation in the United Nations should be comprehensive, embracing all nations without distinction as to the form of government or social system adopted. This does not imply recognition of any particular government or approval of its policies, however; nor does it exclude the governments concerned from criticism which we consider valid.

"Those who seek representation in this organization, and who also seek to impose their own conditions for doing so, cannot complain, therefore, if the shortcomings in their own record are held up to scrutiny.

"Two draft resolutions are before us for consideration. The first calls upon delegations to express an opinion on the importance of a change in Chinese representation within the meaning of Article 18 of the United Nations Charter.

"Mr. President, can there be any doubt about the importance of this question? It concerns the competing claims to representation in the United Nations General Assembly of hundreds of millions of people. It concerns ultimately the disposition of a permanent Security Council seat and, by extension, of seats in the Economic and Social Council and in all subsidiary organs of the United Nations which by custom are held by permanent members of the Security Council.

"Such a decision cannot be taken lightly. It must be accorded its due importance. It is patently of immediate importance both to the people who are ruled from Peking and to the inhabitants of Formosa. In the final analysis, it will have a profound influence on the effective functioning of the United Nations itself.

"Any question which has remained unresolved for the past 12 years and which has attracted so much international attention must not be settled by recourse to any narrow voting majority. A just and peaceful solution must be found which is generally satisfactory to members of this organization.

"For these reasons, the Canadian delegation will cast its vote in favour of the resolution before

us, declaring any proposal to change the representation of China to be an important question.

SOVIET RESOLUTION

"It follows that it would be altogether unjust to decide the question on the basis proposed in the draft resolution put before us by the delegation of the U.S.S.R. This resolution attempts to prejudice the issue by speaking of the restoration of rights which most members of this organization have never yet agreed existed.

"Such a resolution would not only be inequitable but also quite contrary to the interests of this organization. The Canadian delegation will therefore vote against the Soviet draft resolution.

"My delegation does not believe that a decision recognizing the importance of the question constitutes, as has been suggested in some quarters, a new form of moratorium. We would not regard the simple adoption of one resolution and the defeat of the other as a satisfactory outcome of this debate.

"My delegation has entered this debate ready to consider carefully any proposals designed to settle equitably the question of Chinese representation. Unfortunately, neither of the draft resolutions before us offers scope for such a settlement.

"What is needed most, Mr. President, is some further time for full examination, by whatever means may be found generally acceptable, of all the elements of this complicated question, so that by the next session we can look forward to a solution that will serve the general judgment and carry the cause of justice and peace."

CANADA - BRITAIN NUCLEAR MEET

Representatives of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited held their annual technical conference at Chalk River, November 20 to 22.

These conferences form part of the arrangements for the close co-operation between British and Canadian scientists and engineers in nuclear-energy development which began in 1942. This had recently been expanding in basic and applied research, reactor technology and other fields; it was, therefore, considered desirable to record the arrangements under which such co-operation was effected. Letters were accordingly exchanged between Mr. J.L. Gray, President, AECL, and Sir Roger Makins, Chairman, UKAEA, covering these arrangements.

During the three-day meeting, the power-reactor programmes of the two countries were reviewed and discussions were held on the co-operative programme, particularly in the fields of reactor physics and fuel development. Members of the UKAEA staff visited the Nuclear Power Demonstration Station near Rolphton, Ontario.