

belief "that for effective co-operation for world peace, membership in the United Nations should be universal". Later, the 17 United Nations members which were represented at Bandung received support for their advocacy of "universality" from the remarks of the Scandinavian and Yugoslavian Representatives at the United Nations Commemorative Meetings at San Francisco in June 1955.

In view of the Canadian position, and because of the several indications that conditions might be favourable for making progress in this field, Canada informally sought and received widespread support in the General Assembly for a plan to admit simultaneously all outstanding applicants other than the divided states of Korea and Vietnam. However, Canada was reluctant to take a formal initiative in the General Assembly because, according to the Charter, action on the admission of new members must commence in the Security Council and because, in any event, no plan could succeed without the concurrence of all five Permanent Members of the Council (who hold a veto power). Thus, no resolution was introduced until after the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference at Geneva had terminated in mid-November without reaching agreement on this question.

Finally, in an effort to marshal world opinion and to exhort the Security Council to take constructive action, Canada, together with 27 co-sponsors, introduced a draft resolution which stated: "The General Assembly . . . believing that a broader representation in the membership of the United Nations will enable the organization to play a more effective role in the current international situation . . . Requests the Security Council to consider in the light of the general opinion in favour of the widest possible membership of the United Nations, the pending applications of all those 18 countries about which no problem of unification arises; Requests further that the Security Council make its report on these applications to the General Assembly during the present session".

In introducing the resolution, the Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Paul Martin, observed that the record of the United Nations in dealing with this matter had been one of failure and had reflected on the prestige of the organization. The Canadian Delegation now believed that the deadlock could be broken; the problem was not strictly legal, constitutional or procedural but was rather political and it could only be solved by compromise. Some applicants were controlled by régimes or followed policies which Canada did not like, but the edge was "more likely to be taken off intolerance and misapprehension within the United Nations than in barren isolation". The Canadian Delegation had not always favoured this course but was now convinced that the present resolution was a workable solution; furthermore, it did not contravene the Charter which was "a document which has to be interpreted with understanding and with moderation". The United Nations could have been formed with a membership "exclusive to those who see alike on most things", but Canada had never had any doubt as to the infinitely greater value of an organization embodying all the major traditions and contemporary philosophies of government. The statement ended with an appeal to the Security Council to bear in mind the widespread desire to see the United Nations develop into the representative organization which its founders envisaged.

The General Assembly approved the 28-power resolution on December 8 by a vote of 52 in favour, 2 against, with 5 abstentions. China and Cuba voted against the resolution stating that they considered its "package deal" form to be in contravention of the relevant Charter requirements and that they opposed the admission of the five communist candidates; the Chinese