

vote against that country. It was willing to agree to the admission of Italy on condition that Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania and Finland were also admitted. This proposal was rejected by the Security Council.

In the General Assembly Yemen and Pakistan were admitted to membership. Following the Soviet veto of Eire, Portugal, Trans-Jordan, Italy, Finland and Austria, the Security Council was asked to reconsider these applications and the permanent members were requested to consult with a view to reaching agreement on applications. Another resolution asked the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion as to whether a member nation was entitled to make its support of one applicant subject to the condition that others be admitted, or to require conditions other than those included in the Charter.

Canadian Position

Canada voted for the admission of Pakistan and Yemen. During the discussions on the admission of new members, the Canadian delegation maintained that the conditions for membership in the United Nations should be those contained in the Charter (that a state should be peace-loving, also able and willing to assume the responsibilities imposed by the Charter) and not extraneous criteria such as were imposed by the Soviet Union. Canada initially opposed the suggestion that certain of the applications be sent back to the Security Council for reconsideration, on the grounds that this would be futile unless the permanent members of the Security Council would give an assurance not to exercise their veto power in relation to the admission of new members. In the committee debate, the U.S., U.K., China and France offered to waive their right of veto in this respect and the U.S.S.R. expressed willingness to consult on the matter but later expressed unwillingness to give up its veto. As the Committee decided to pass resolutions on this subject, Canada voted in favour of a re-examination by the Security Council of applications from Eire, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Austria and Trans-Jordan. Canada also supported the proposal to refer to the International Court of Justice the problem of what conditions could be imposed on the admission of new members.

TEACHING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER

The Assembly unanimously passed a resolution which recommended that members encourage the teaching of the U.N. Charter, its purposes and principles, structure, background and activities in their schools. The proposal was introduced by the Norwegian delegate who felt that too much attention was given to political differences in the United Nations and that its positive work was largely being ignored.

Canadian Position

In the committee discussion, Canada abstained from voting when the resolution was adopted. In explaining the Canadian abstention, it was stated that "in Canada under our system of federation there is a federal government and nine provincial legislative assemblies. By our constitution the government of each province has complete jurisdiction and control over educational matters." Canada eventually supported the resolution in plenary session since attention had been drawn to the constitutional difficulties in committee and it was desired to support the principles contained in the resolution and to implement its recommendations as far as the Canadian constitutional system would permit.