

adopted on the subject by the Senate and the House of Representatives called only for a re-assessment of United States policy if Communist China were seated in the United Nations.

Shortly after returning from his visit to Washington, Sir Winston Churchill indicated in the House of Commons that the policy of the United Kingdom had been unchanged since 1951 and repeated Mr. Herbert Morrison's former statement that "his Majesty's Government believed that the Central Peoples' Government should represent China in the United Nations, but that in view of that Government's persistence in behaviour inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter, it appeared to his Majesty's Government that consideration of the question should be postponed".

At meetings of the United Nations, the Canadian Government has supported motions for postponement if a specific time-limit has been fixed, and abstained when the substantive question has been put to the vote. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, writing in December 1953, summed up the Canadian position as follows:

To understand the meaning of Asian communism, to place it as we should against the background of foreign exploitation and feudal oppression, is one thing. But it does not mean that at this time we should welcome into the international community as a state willing to abide by the principles of the United Nations Charter a regime which has committed aggression in Korea and has yet to show that it is willing to contribute to a peaceful and democratic solution of the Korean or other Asian problems.

Mr. Pearson also indicated in the House of Commons on March 26 that he would not acquiesce in any pressure at the Geneva Conference towards acceptance of the Chinese Communist Government in the United Nations at the present time.

Admission of New Members

No new members have been admitted to the United Nations since Indonesia became the sixtieth member in September 1950. The barriers to new membership lie in the Security Council where the Soviet Union has used its veto power to prevent the admission of countries supported by the non-communist states and the latter have refused to agree to the admission of all of the applicants favoured by the U.S.S.R.¹

During the past year there has been no change in the list of 21 applicants for membership. Of the 21, the seven sponsored by the U.S.S.R. (Albania, Mongolia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, North Korea and Viet Minh) were not able to obtain the affirmative votes of seven members of the Council. The 14 sponsored by other states (Austria, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam) have all at one time or another been vetoed by the Soviet Union.

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1952-53*, pp. 23-26.