

weapons ourselves, but have contributed to the discussions that have just two days ago resulted in the tabling of a non-proliferation treaty in the Geneva disarmament talks. In the future, as in the past we will pursue every possible avenue to reach agreement on the reduction and eventual abolition of armaments.

In China today, we see anarchy and xenophobia, the source of which seems to be more the product of purely Chinese facts than of pressures or attitudes outside China's borders. Whatever the cause of current conditions, however, the task of learning to live with the Chinese has become more difficult. It is not easy at the present time to establish diplomatic relations with Peking when every Chinese action is a negation of those principles and customs which over the years have allowed continued meaningful contact between governments.

Last year in the United Nations General Assembly, I outlined what the Government considered to be a reasonable basis for seating Communist China but there was insufficient support for this idea to warrant submission of a resolution which could be brought to a vote. Although there is obvious difficulty in resuming any initiative at this moment in the light of the present situation on the mainland and in Hong Kong, there has been no change in our views as to the need for a reasonable and just solution of this problem. The proposals made by Canada at the last Assembly for representation of both Peking and Taiwan in the General Assembly and for the participation of Peking in the Security Council as a permanent member remain valid as the most practicable solution to the problem.