

any proposal to change the representation of China was an important question and, therefore, subject to a two-thirds majority vote for approval; the second, sponsored by Albania, Cambodia and other member states, called for the seating of representatives of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of the "representatives of Chiang Kai-shek" from the United Nations; and the third, which was put to the Assembly by Italy, Chile and other countries, proposed that a study and enquiry be made into the question of Chinese representation, with a report being made to the twenty-second General Assembly.

The first resolution was approved by a vote of 66 in favour (Canada) and 48 against, with seven abstentions. In the light of this result, the Assembly President announced that the second resolution would require a two-thirds majority to pass. It was thereupon defeated by a vote of 46 in favour and 57 against, with 17 abstentions (Canada). The Syrian representative then proposed that the third resolution, calling for the establishment of a study group, also be subject to the two-thirds majority ruling. After the Assembly had approved this proposal, the study-group resolution was defeated by a vote of 34 in favour (Canada) and 62 against, with 25 abstentions.

In a statement to the General Assembly on November 23, 1966,¹ the Secretary of State for External Affairs outlined the position of the Canadian Government on this issue. Mr. Martin described the basic political realities as follows:

- (a) There are two governments in China exercising control over two areas of territory, each claiming to be the government entitled to the Chinese seat in the United Nations.
- (b) One of these governments is the Government of the Republic of China, recognized diplomatically by Canada and a long-standing member of the United Nations.
- (c) The other government is the People's Republic of China, controlling a far greater area and population but not represented at the United Nations.
- (d) The United Nations has no right to judge the conflicting territorial claims of these two governments.

He proposed that the interim solution to the Chinese representation issue which might best reflect these political realities could be as follows:

- (a) The participation of the Republic of China in the United Nations General Assembly as the member representing the territory over which it exercises effective jurisdiction.

¹ See *Statements and Speeches* No. 66/47, November 23, 1966.