

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

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monate this a security of our many deliporations as a contract while

restitues of a diverse world are to find effective expression in the UNLELT also bersgero dome Speech by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. the Honourable Paul Martin, to the United Nations bas we bester of beloweb syst General Assembly, November 23, 1966.

much cime in the lest few months in an effort to open the way for a forward move

on the question of Chinese representation at the UN a tant real I switching The issue of Chinese representation in the UN is again before us. It has been before us in one form or another for 16 years. In spite of all our best efforts, the UN has not yet been able to discover a way out of the impasse in which it finds itself today. It among successful to the most agold we lo

do not think that the passage of time has in any way detracted from its and One reason why better progress has not been made is that the options we have had before us do not reflect the real nature of the problem. The real nature of the problem is that the China of today is not the China of 1945, sons regard a resolution of this issue by denving its importance 1945 to

offseeled mained One of the options which has been before us would have us ignore changes that have taken place altogether. It would have us act as if the People's Republic of China did not exist. It would have us continue to exclude from our deliberations and from the whole framework of internal cooperation a government which has the capacity to influence the shape of world affairs for good or for ill. Tob agreew out wall good gare notificate will no and

have not they sense more just see in the UMCA denying to the Covernment of the Republic most ambigated. The other option also asks us to close our eyes to a part of the reality of the Chinese situation. It would have us do so by extinguishing de dou for all practical purposes the international personality of a government which controls the destiny of some 12 million people, a greater population than that of three-fifths of the member states of this organization. That is why these options have not carried us forward. They do not take account of fundamental changes which have occurred in China since the UN was established. They do not point to a rational solution of the problem. They do not point to a solution which is in accord with that common interest which should be the basis of a tabling of this proposals The countries with which we concitating of this

I do not think we shall ever be able to resolve this question on a reasonable basis so long as we proceed from the narrow conception of a contest of votes. If we are to proceed in the spirit of the Charter, any solution should be sought in terms not of contest but of consensus. g of viralsolding

whose views of what must now be done appeared to us to be in general harmony

Only by agreement among ourselves on a way out of the dilemma followed by negotiated acceptance of a reasonable solution by the parties concerned can we hope to reach any just and satisfactory outcome. I do not suggest that this can