

carry on its work normally in accordance with its rules of procedure; that the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter would not be raised with regard to the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC); and that the financial difficulties of the Organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by member states, with the highly-developed countries making substantial contributions.

The twentieth session convened on September 21, 1965. It elected Amintore Fanfani, the Foreign Minister of Italy, as its President, dealt with a record agenda of 108 items and adopted more than 120 resolutions before it ended on December 21, 1965. A short report on the results of its debates on most of these items will be found in the following pages.

## Plenary

### *Chinese Representation*

The Assembly had before it two resolutions on the question of Chinese representation:<sup>1</sup> the first recalled the decision of the sixteenth session that any proposal to change the representation of China was an important question and, therefore, subject to a two-thirds vote for approval; and the second, sponsored by Albania, Cambodia and other member states, called for the seating of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of the "representatives of Chiang Kai-shek" from the United Nations. The first resolution was approved by a vote of 56 in favour (including Canada), 49 against, with 11 abstentions; but the second was rejected by a vote of 47 in favour to 47 against (including Canada), with 20 abstentions. Although the Canadian Delegation did not take part in the debate, the Secretary of State for External Affairs issued a statement<sup>2</sup> in Ottawa the day the vote was taken explaining the Canadian Government's position. He pointed out that Canada would have welcomed the opportunity to see Communist China take a seat in the world Organization had Peking made this possible. If that had not yet happened, it was because Peking itself had set a price on participation which was unacceptable. Canada had consistently supported the principle of universality in the United Nations and believed that it was in the interests of the international community to have Communist China exposed to the currents and cross-currents of international opinion. Canada also considered that there were problems in the realm of international peace and security, such as the

<sup>1</sup>See also Page 5.

<sup>2</sup>See *Statements and Speeches* 65/28 of November 17, 1965.