

have been in contravention of the United Nations Charter, because, in effect, it required the admission of a new member of the United Nations without complying with the Charter provisions, one of which is the prior agreement of the Security Council. Thus, while Canada welcomed the United States statement that it was in favour of the seating of the People's Republic of China, it considered that the resolution proposed would, if adopted, make this impossible and might well result in no Chinese representation at all.

Speaking in the debate on the three main resolutions on October 18, the Canadian Ambassador outlined Canada's position. Mr. Beaulne said that Canada would again support the seating of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, that this should be the clear purpose of the United Nations and that Canada would oppose any procedural or substantive proposal which would tend to defeat this clear purpose.

While there were a number of resolutions and procedural motions put to the General Assembly when the issue came to a vote on October 25, three were of major importance. The first was a request for priority (that is, to vote first) for the draft resolution, sponsored by the United States and others, stating that any proposal to deprive the "Republic of China" of representation in the United Nations was an important question. The Assembly elected to vote on the question first.

The next vote was perhaps the most crucial. The General Assembly rejected by a vote of 55 in favour to 59 against (including Canada), with 15 abstentions, the proposal that the question was an "important" one and that under Article 18 (3) of the Charter a two-thirds majority was required. This meant, of course, that the Albanian Resolution could be approved by a simple majority.

Since it was quite clear that this resolution would obtain a simple majority, the representative of the "Republic of

China" made his final statement before the General Assembly and withdrew from the hall. When the Albanian Resolution was put to a vote, it received 76 in favour (including Canada) to 35 against, with abstentions. In fact, therefore, it received more than a two-thirds majority of those voting in the affirmative or negative.

It is possible, however, that, if the resolution declaring the matter to be a "important" question had been adopted, the Albanian Resolution might not have received a two-thirds majority since it is believed that a few countries which might otherwise have abstained decided to vote in favour of the Albanian Resolution when it was quite apparent that it would be approved. It was also obvious that many countries which had not recognized the People's Republic of China voted in favour of Peking occupying China's seat in the United Nations.

The representatives of the People's Republic of China, after 23 years of being in effective control of the Chinese mainland, now speak for China at the United Nations. Already there have been decisions by organizations related to the United Nations such as UNESCO, ILO and ICAO that the Chinese seat there should be occupied by the representatives of the People's Republic of China rather than by representatives from Taiwan. The presence of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and its related organizations can strengthen the world organization's capacity to deal realistically with the issues of international peace and security, thus become an effective centre for monitoring the actions of nations, to ensure the greatest possible degree of international co-operation in solving the world political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

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