

territory of the People's Republic of China. The Canadian Government takes note of this position of the Chinese Government". This formula, or one similar to it, has been used since 1970 by many of the countries which have followed Canada in establishing relations with Peking.

At the United Nations

In 1966, instead of voting against the annual resolution proposed by Albania in the United Nations, which would have given the China seat to Peking and unseated Taipei, Canada shifted to an abstention. Following the establishment of diplomatic relations, Canada voted, in November 1970, for the seating of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. At the United Nations in 1971, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, explaining the Canadian vote in favour of seating the People's Republic of China, declared: "The Canadian position is clear - the government that has the responsibility for the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people must now take its proper place here, the Government of the People's Republic of China".

The Exchange of Ambassadors

In April 1971, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced the appointment of Mr. Ralph Collins as first Ambassador of Canada to the People's Republic of China. Mr. Collins, at that time an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, had been born in Kunming in China, and had served with External Affairs in Chungking from 1943 to 1945. Mr. Sharp also announced that the Canadian Government had given agreement to the appointment of Mr. Huang Hua as first Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Canada. Mr. Huang, a distinguished career diplomat, had served as Director of the Department of West European Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the P.R.C., and as Ambassador to the Republic of China and to the United Arab Republic.