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Chinese Representation

From October 16 to 21, the Assembly debated in plenary a resolution co-sponsored by Albania and Cambodia that would, in effect, have ousted the representatives of the Republic of China (Taiwan) from the United Nations and invited the Government of the People's Republic of China (Peking) to send representatives to occupy China's place in the organization and all its organs. The resolution was rejected by the Assembly on October 21 by a roll-call vote of 41 in favour to 57 against (Canada), with 12 abstentions.

The question of the representation of China in the United Nations was first raised in 1949 in communications from the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. It came before the Security Council in January 1950, and later that year was raised in the General Assembly. Each year from 1951 to 1960, the Assembly decided not to include the question among its agenda. Since then, it has discussed the matter as an agenda item.

On December 15, 1961, the Assembly adopted a resolution stating that, "in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter, a proposal to change the representation of China is an important question" and therefore requires a two-thirds majority. At that time, the Assembly rejected, by 36 votes in favour, 48 against (Canada), with 20 abstentions, a Soviet proposal to change the representation of China. On October 30, 1962, the Assembly rejected a similar proposal by 42 votes in favour, 56 against (Canada), with 12 abstentions.

Plenary

Other items considered by the Assembly without reference to a committee and receiving its unanimous approval included:

An appeal to assist Yugoslavia in its five-year plan to rebuild the earthquake-devastated city of Skopje (adopted October 14);

the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the period of July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963, and that of the Security Council for the period of July 16, 1962, to July 15, 1963, (adopted on October 30);

aid to the victims of the recent hurricane in the Caribbean (adopted on November 1);

the Secretary-General's report on the manner in which the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) discharged the tasks entrusted to it in West New Guinea (West Irian) by the Netherlands and Indonesia in their agreement of August 15, 1962, on this question (adopted on November 6).

Elsewhere, the Assembly, acting this time on the recommandation of the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee, on October 18 authorized the Secretary-General to spend up to \$18.2 million for the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC), for the period January 1 to June 30, 1964, and approved a