

Canadian Ambassador to Japan is also accredited to the Republic of Korea and the High Commissioner to Malaysia is accredited to Burma. In addition to bilateral relations with these countries, the Far Eastern Division is concerned with the work of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, of which Canada has been a member since their establishment in 1954. The Division has primary responsibility for the whole range of questions affecting these three countries arising out of the Geneva settlements of 1954 and 1962, as well as the current negotiations toward a settlement of the war in Vietnam.

Japan

Japan is the Far Eastern country with which Canada maintains the most extensive and varied bilateral relations, reflecting its position, alone among Asian countries, as a major financial and industrial power. The year 1968 marked the centennial of the Meiji Restoration, which launched Japan on its course of modernization and development. Although there was some falling-off in the number of Japanese official and private visitors to Canada, which had been unusually large as a result of Japanese interest in Expo 67, the number of Canadian visitors to Japan continued to increase with the rapid growth in trade between the two countries. On July 1, Canada's national day celebration took place in Osaka, where the Ambassador, Mr. H.O. Moran, in collaboration with the President of the Japan Corporation for the 1970 World Exposition, took part in a ground-breaking ceremony in the Senri Hills at the site of the Canadian pavilion. Canada was the first country to commence work on its national pavilion at Expo 70; in addition, there will be pavilions representing the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

China

The Prime Minister's statement on Canadian foreign policy, released on May 29, 1968, indicated that the aim of the Canadian Government would be to recognize the People's Republic of China Government as soon as possible and to enable that Government to occupy the seat of China in the United Nations, taking into account that there is a separate government on Taiwan. On this basis, the Department undertook a comprehensive study of Canada's policy towards China, which was completed and was under consideration at the Cabinet level towards the end of 1968.

In view of this concentration on bilateral relations with China, the Government did not take any new initiative when the question of Chinese representation in the UN again came before the General Assembly from November 15 to 21. As in 1967, we abstained on the so-called "Albanian" resolution (A/L 549), which calls both for the seating of the People's Republic of China representatives in all UN organs and for the expulsion of those representing the Republic of China. We voted for the procedural resolution (A/L 548), which asserted that Chinese representation is an important question. On a third resolution (A/L 550), which proposed the establishment of a study committee to consider the problem, Canada abstained. In 1967 we had voted in favour of a similar resolution.