

pation of the People's Republic of China in the work of the United Nations, in a spirit of universality, would invite the People's Republic of China to arrange to be represented by duly accredited representatives in the General Assembly and the different organs of the United Nations, including the Security Council.

By the second Tunisian proposal, the Assembly, noting that the People's Republic of China did not exercise its sovereignty over the island of Formosa and considering that the Republic of China currently occupied the seat of China in the different organs of the United Nations and represented, in fact, only the island of Formosa, would invite the delegation of the Republic of China, subject to any resolution or to any international agreement affecting the status quo in Formosa, to continue to sit under the name of Formosa in the General Assembly and the other organs of the United Nations, with the exception of the Security Council.

By the third Tunisian draft text, which was to apply if the Assembly took no decision on the item "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations," the Assembly would decide to include the item in the provisional agenda of its 1972 session. It would also request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Assembly President and the Security Council President, to make inquiries of the parties concerned, either directly or through an ad hoc mission, with a view to seeking a solution to the problem of the representation of China in the United Nations and to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly in 1972.

By the Saudi Arabian amendments to the 23-power draft resolution, the Assembly would among other things decide to restore all the rights to which the People's Republic of China was entitled at the United Nations and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the sole legitimate representatives of the whole territory over which the People's Republic of China exercised full authority, and to notify the representatives of the Republic of China that they represented only the people of the country over which their Government ruled both de jure and de facto and that, as such, the Government might retain its seat at the United Nations, taking into account that no people should be denied the right of self-determination. This text was proposed to replace the provision in the 23-power proposal whereby the Assembly would decide to restore to the People's Republic of China all its rights, to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupied at the United

Nations and in all the organizations related to it.

By another Saudi Arabian amendment the Assembly would recommend that the People's Republic of China should also occupy its seat in all the organizations related to the United Nations.

These amendments were not pressed to a vote following rejection by roll-call votes of two Saudi Arabian preambular amendments. By these the Assembly would: (i) observe that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China was essential for the observance of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the role the Charter should play in harmonizing the international policies of Member States, rather than essential both for the protection of the Charter and for the cause which the United Nations must serve under the Charter; and (ii) recognize that the People's Republic of China should "assume its seat as" rather than "is" one of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Introducing the 23-power draft resolution, the representative of Albania said that the United States, with its persistent anti-Chinese policy, had managed—through various procedural devices and by misleading a number of States—to impose its position upon the Assembly and to prevent the will of the majority of its Members from being heeded. Further to delay the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the Organization, the United States was now embarking upon a new manoeuvre in proposing the so-called question of "The representation of China in the United Nations." The thesis of a dual representation for China was absurd, the Albanian representative added. The question before the Assembly was the representation of a State which was already a Member of the United Nations. To settle such a question only a simple majority vote of the Assembly was necessary. The restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations unconditionally required, as an absolutely indispensable step, the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, Albania declared.

The representative of Algeria, speaking to the 23-power text, declared that during the period when Peking was unjustly kept out of the United Nations, the Taipeh régime had continued illegally to hold a mandate in the United Nations institutions in the name of the Chinese people as a whole. During the same period, no one had ever claimed that there were two Chinese States. To recognize that the Government of the People's Republic of China was lawfully entitled to that mandate did not therefore imply the eviction of a Member State but the eviction of the representatives of a dissident minority régime. The question of retaining Taiwan's representatives in the