

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the request by thirty-six African States for the holding early in the year 1972, in an African country member of the Organization of African Unity, of meetings of the Security Council devoted solely to the measures to be taken with a view to implementing the various resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on decolonization, the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination in Africa,

Taking note of the statement made by the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 24 September 1971,

Recalling its resolutions 2011(XX) of 11 October 1965, 2193(XXI) of 15 December 1966 and 2505(XXIV) of 20 November 1969 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Noting with satisfaction the increased co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, especially in their efforts to solve the grave situation in southern Africa,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

2. Invites the Security Council to consider the request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Council in an African capital;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to intensify co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to continue their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session the question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

#### Other documents

S/10272. Letter of 13 July 1971 from Executive Secretary of Organization of African Unity (OAU) to United Nations (transmitting resolutions adopted by 8th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU).

S/10477. Letter of 23 December 1971 from Guinea.

S/10480. Letter of 29 December 1971 from Secretary-General (transmitting text of resolution 2863(XXVI)).

## Chapter VIII

# Questions relating to Asia and the Far East

## Representation of China in the United Nations

### Consideration by General Assembly

On 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided "to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and 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 occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

The question of the "Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations" was placed on the Assembly's provisional agenda at the request of the following 17 Members: Albania, Algeria, the Congo, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Their request was dated 15 July 1971.

A second item entitled "The representation of China in the United Nations" was also put on the Assembly's provisional agenda at the request, presented on 17 August 1971, of the United States.

On 22 September 1971, in the Assembly's

General Committee, the United States proposed that the two items be combined into a single one under the title "Question of China." This proposal, however, was rejected by 12 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying their request of 15 July 1971, the 17 States observed that for years they had protested against the hostile and discriminatory policy followed by several Governments with regard to the lawful Government of China, the sole genuine representative of the Chinese people. The existence of the People's Republic of China, they declared, was a reality which could not be changed to suit the myth of a so-called "Republic of China," fabricated out of a portion of Chinese territory. The unlawful authorities installed in the island of Taiwan, claiming to represent China, remained there only because of the permanent presence of United States armed forces.

No important international problems, they added, could be solved without the participation of the People's Republic of China. It was in the fundamental interest of the United Nations to restore promptly to the People's Republic of China its seat in the Organization, thus putting an end to