

The United States representative said that the credentials of the representative of China, as well as those of all other representatives at the Council's table, had fully satisfied the provisions of the pertinent rule of procedure of the Security Council. With regard to the broad question of Chinese representation in the United Nations, he added, the Security Council was manifestly not the organ in which such a question, which concerned every single Member of the United Nations, could be properly dealt with. He recalled that the General Assembly, by a resolution it adopted on 14 December 1950,⁵ had noted that the Assembly was the organ in which consideration could best be given to the views of all Member States in matters affecting the functioning of the Organization as a whole, and had recommended that when any such question arose it should be considered by the General Assembly.

After the General Assembly's decision of 25 October 1971, at a Security Council meeting held on 23 November 1971 the President of the Council and the other representatives made statements welcoming the representatives of the People's Republic of China, who were attending a meeting of the Security Council for the first time. The representative of China made a statement in reply.

Developments in specialized agencies consequent upon General Assembly decision

On 26 October 1971, the Secretary-General transmitted to the executive heads of all the organizations of the United Nations system the text of the General Assembly's resolution (2758(XXVI)) of 25 October 1971 by which it had decided to restore to the People's Republic of China all its rights and to recognize its representatives 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.

The Secretary-General requested the executive heads to keep him informed of any relevant action taken within their respective organizations.

The Secretary-General also drew the attention of the organizations in the United Nations system to the General Assembly's resolution (396(V)) of 14 December 1950 on recognition by the United Nations of the representation of a Member State, by which the Assembly had recommended that it should consider issues involving representation and that the attitude adopted by the General Assembly or its Interim Committee concerning any such question should be taken into account in other organs of the United Nations and in the specialized agencies.⁶

International Labour Organisation

The question of "Representation of China in the International Labour Organisation: communication and request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations" was added to the agenda of the November 1971 session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in accordance with the terms of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which provides that ILO should arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to the Governing Body, the Conference or such other organs of ILO as might be appropriate of all formal recommendations which the General Assembly might make to it.

On 16 November 1971, the Governing Body, by 35 votes to 10, with 2 abstentions, rejected the operative paragraph of a draft resolution moved by the United States Government requesting the Director-General to refer the General Assembly resolution (2758(XXVI)) of 25 October 1971 to the next session of the General Conference of ILO. By 35 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions, the Governing Body decided, upon a proposal by the Workers' Group, to take a decision immediately. The Governing Body then adopted, by 36 votes to 3, with 8 abstentions, a decision as proposed by the Workers' Group to recognize the Government of the People's Republic of China as the representative Government of China.

Food and Agriculture Organization

At its November 1971 session, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was informed of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution of 25 October 1971 concerning the representation of China.

The FAO Director-General indicated, in this context, that in view of the fact that the Government of the Republic of China had withdrawn from the agency in 1951, the question presented itself in FAO in a different way from that in other agencies in which China was currently a member. Recalling similar approaches to other Governments recommended by the Council in the past, the Director-General sought the Council's guidance as to the question whether an approach should be made to ascertain whether the Government of the People's Republic of China would wish to seek membership in FAO.

The Council, on 2 November 1971, decided to authorize the Director-General to invite the People's Republic of China to seek formal membership in the organization and, if it so requested, to attend the sixteenth (November 1971) session of

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 435, text of resolution 396(V).

⁶ *Ibid.*