

The Canadian Government, for its part, has consistently both by its statements and by its actions done whatever it could to encourage mutually advantageous contacts between Canada and continental China and, for that matter, between it and the rest of the international community. This position should not of course be considered by anyone to involve any endorsement of the policies or ideology of the Peking régime.

FULL PARTICIPATION DESIRABLE

I do not believe that this Assembly has the right to pronounce judgment on conflicting territorial claims of these two Governments. I think that the decisions or actions of this Assembly on the Chinese representation issue should be without prejudice to the eventual settlement of that dispute or to the view strongly held by both Governments that China is a single sovereign entity. But if we have no rights in that regard we do have a moral obligation under our Charter to see that pending a final settlement of this dispute we make the sort of arrangements in this Assembly which will allow maximum participation of the people of China in the work of the UN without depriving those who already belong of the voice to which they have as much a right as anyone else in this Assembly.

How do we do this in practice? The essence of the position which we have been advocating is that the representatives of both Governments should be seated in this Assembly. This could be done as an interim solution pending settlement of the jurisdictional dispute between the two Governments. We believe that such an interim solution should be reflected in all organs of the UN and the Specialized Agencies.

I would also go one step further than this and suggest that, if the study committee is to make a realistic appraisal of the problem, it should include in its recommendations some reference to the Security Council. I realize full well that the Assembly cannot impose its views on the Security Council. I do not think, however, that any credible proposal for a solution of this issue can afford to ignore the problem of the disposition of the Chinese seat in the Security Council.

GUIDE-LINES

It was with these practical requirements in mind that the Canadian Delegation in the course of the con-

sultations we have held suggested the following guide-lines as the basis for a reasonable interim solution: First - the participation of the Republic of China in the UN General Assembly as a member representing the territory over which it exercises effective jurisdiction; Second - the participation of the People's Republic of China in the UNGA as a member representing the territory over which it exercises effective jurisdiction; Third - the participation of the People's Republic of China in the Security Council as a permanent member.

I want to make it clear at this point that the solution we envisage is in no way intended to imply the existence of two Chinas. Both the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of China firmly adhere to the conception of one China and it is not for the UN to propound conceptions which are at variance with the hopes and aspirations of the people of a member state. This is an internal matter which is for the Chinese people to resolve and from which the UN, in accordance with clear dispositions of the Charter, is bound to stand aside....

By way of conclusion, let me say this. Canada believes that we must stop marking time on this issue. We must try to end the stalemate which has attended our discussions for a full 16 years. We think the proposal to set up a committee falls short of what is required at this time in the way of specific directives. Nevertheless, the committee does afford us an opportunity of moving forward if we are prepared to seize that opportunity and provided the committee is so constituted as to enable forward movement to be made.

We think that what is at issue here is the capacity of the UN to live up to the purposes of the Charter to represent the world as it is and to bring the great weight of its influence to bear on the issues of peace and security. Although in the nature of things we can only move forward on the basis of resolutions, I think I have made it clear that in our view this issue is not amenable to solution on that basis alone. It will require the exercise of diplomacy, goodwill and accommodation on all sides both within our organization and without. If that is the spirit in which the solution of this issue is approached then I am not unhopeful that we may be able to unblock the road to progress towards making the UN a more effective, a more representative and a more credible forum of international deliberation and action.

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