

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 should 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.

It was with these practical requirements in mind that the Canadian Delegation, in the course of the consultations 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 member representing the territory over which it exercises effective jurisdiction; second, the participation of the People's Republic of China in the UNGA as 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.

Some 11 years ago, my Delegation was instrumental in helping to break the deadlock which then debarred a substantial number of states from being admitted to membership in the UN. The action we took at that time was prompted by our concern for the principle of universality which was so eloquently commended to us in the memorable address given in this Assembly last year by