United Nations must be viewed as the admission of a new Member, Algeria continued. Formosa, which had never had the status of Member of the United Nations, could not have a seat except through the regular procedure of admission. Yet the problem of Taiwan's dissidence was a Chinese internal affair. The United Nations could not, without violating one of the fundamental principles of the Charter, embark upon a discussion of a subject which in fact bore on China's territorial integrity and independence.

The representative of the United States, speaking on behalf of the co-sponsors of the 19-power and 22-power draft resolutions, said it had become increasingly clear that the pattern followed in the United Nations in the past was no longer sufficient. The time had arrived to find a way to welcome the People's Republic of China into the United Nations, but with due regard for realism, justice and the purposes and principles of the Organization. It must be a way which would avoid the unacceptable route of expelling a law-abiding and faithful Member of the United Nations. The United States had set out to develop such a proposal and had consulted with nearly the whole membership. It had gone ahead in the belief that this year ought to be the year of decision and that the decision must be realistic and just. It was in this spirit and with the help of many Governments that the United States had shaped an alternative to the 23-power proposal.

In essence, the United States representative added, the 19-power proposal recommended that the People's Republic of China take over China's place as a permanent member of the Security Council and provided representation both for the People's Republic and for the Republic of China in the General Assembly.

The sponsors believed this proposal was a realistic, pragmatic and equitable solution to the problem. Moreover, while achieving these things the 19-power draft resolution was carefully written in order to avoid any prejudice to related matters: Member States were not asked to alter their recognition policies or bilateral relations. The proposal did not take either a two-Chinas position or a one China-one Taiwan position, or in any other way seek to dismember China. On the contrary, it expressly stated in the preamble that a solution should be sought without prejudice to a future settlement. Voting in favour of expulsion would be voting against universality and thus undermining the very foundation of the United Nations.

For that reason, the United States and other Members had proposed a second draft resolution requiring that any proposal having the effect of depriving the Republic of China of representation must obtain a two-thirds majority to be adopted. The representative of the United States moved that the General Assembly vote first on the text calling for the two-thirds majority requirement.

The spokesman of the Republic of China said that his country had earned its place in the United Nations by virtue of its contribution to peace and freedom during the Second World War. During the war years, the Republic of China lost a major portion of its territory and was cut off in its land and sea communications with other parts of Asia, yet no one questioned the right of that Government to speak and sit on behalf of the Chinese people at international conferences. The present Government represented in the United Nations was the very same that participated in the founding of the United Nations. There had been no break in the continuity of its leadership, institutions or policy. Its legal status had not in any way changed, even though the communists had been in occupation of the Chinese mainland since 1949. The Chinese communist régime, which had never had the moral consent of the Chinese people, could in no way be regarded as the representative of the great Chinese nation.

The whole purpose of the 23-power draft resolution, he added, was to help Peiping obtain the expulsion of the Republic of China from the United Nations. This was a matter of the utmost seriousness with far-reaching implications for all Members of the Organization. One of the express conditions laid in the Charter for the expulsion of a Member State was the persistent violation of its provisions. Unlike the Government of the Republic of China, which had seriously assumed its obligations under the Charter, the Chinese communist régime had negated all the basic Charter principles. It was difficult to understand how a régime bent on reshaping the world by force of arms could contribute to the cause of international peace. Peiping's interest in the United Nations stemmed primarily from a desire to broaden the scope of its aggressive activity and to transform the Organization into an instrument of its own policy. It could wreck the United Nations, as it had torn asunder the much-vaunted monolithic unity of international communism. It would be a tragic and irreparable mistake if the Assembly bowed to the demands of those who would replace the membership of the Republic of China by the communist régime in Peiping.

A number of Members, among them Australia, Dahomey, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand and Nicaragua, felt that the question before the Assembly was how the representation of the People's Republic of China could be achieved without doing violence to the Charter and without ignoring the realities of the prevailing international situation.

They maintained that the 23-power proposal