

aren't necessarily based upon fact. Today, yesterday, last year, ten years ago, there were numerous trade activities going on between the Republic of China and the Peoples Republic of China, but not directly. They coexist in their part of the world. When I said not directly, they go through other traders in Hong Kong, and Singapore, and through Japan, and all of the various circuitous routes that are available in trade. But it will, ultimately, work out, and I don't think that we, in this country, ought to continue to encourage to have in place impediments to the development of a part of the world that is rapidly, rapidly growing, not only in population, certainly which we hear about, but in technology and standard of living, in trading with one another, where there are lapses sometimes back into an old line dictatorship, insofar as the mainland goes, but it does work out. I think that it is...the world will not change, I guess, if we don't adopt this resolution this morning, but I do think that it is a positive step in a continuing series of steps...

SPEAKER WITHEM: One minute.

SENATOR COORDSEN: ...to encourage, to encourage normalization of relationships between all of the nations in the Asian rim. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER WITHEM: Thank you, Senator Coordsen. Senator Bernard-Stevens.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Thank you, Mr. President, members of the body. As long as we are going to get in the discussion of foreign policy debate, Senator Wehrbein, would you yield to a couple of questions I have.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: Yes.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: The Republic of China on Taiwan used to be a part of the United Nations, of which this resolution would be to try to say that they would be again recognized in United Nations, is that correct?

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: Right.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: And the reason they are not, they don't have the same seating in the United Nations today as they had in the past, and again to review that a little bit, Taiwan