

governments. This is not the first time that a mistake has been made by the United States, for Churchill said that America's master delusion was the conviction that China should be regarded as a great power in the United Nations. We in Canada supported the regime of General Chiang Kai-shek, failing to realize that the revolution in China was not started on behalf of Soviet Russia but was directed against the graft and corruptness of that regime, corruptness which allowed millions of Chinese to die for lack of food whilst a few persons became rich. I have expressed the belief that under such conditions millions in China had the right to revolt. They were worse off than even the Israelites of old were when Pharaoh refused to give them straw, and ordered them to look for their own straw and still produce as many bricks per day as before. True, they did not revolt—they were, however, led out to freedom from Pharaoh's control.

Honourable senators, I sometimes wonder where we in this Canada of ours are drifting. The war had an effect on our people which very few seem to have recognized. We were regimented; we had to accept what we were told by the central or federal government, and do what official edicts ordered us to do. Our democracy has not yet recovered from that experience, and I find a regrettable complacency amongst our people. I find it even amongst honourable members of another place who, although elected to represent the people, are willing to accept without protest or question whatever the government sees fit to do.

Reverting now to the present world situation, I wish to dwell for a few moments on Korea, particularly in the light of that country's past history. I wonder how many parliamentarians have taken the trouble to even look at the map to see for themselves the location of Korea, Formosa and Indo-China. To those who have not, I would suggest that to do so is a splendid educational exercise which will prove helpful when reading about current events in these countries.

How many are aware that for the past one hundred years and more Russia has been endeavouring to control the East? Many Canadians seem to think that the characteristics of the Russian people have changed under the Stalin regime. The characteristics of the British people have not changed because a labour government is in office, nor would the characteristics of the Canadian people change if a new kind of government were to come into power in Canada. The chief change in Russia is that the people cast off their old masters, the tsars, and replaced them by persons of lower rank who, as the Good Book says of others in ancient

times have become much more tyrannical and brutal than the old masters ever dreamed of being.

Honourable senators who are curious about the life of people in Russia may find a good deal of interesting information in books written by David J. Dallin. Born in Russia in 1889, educated at Petrograd and Berlin, he was elected to the Moscow Soviet as a deputy in the then opposition. However, oppositions did not last very long after Stalin got to be in charge, and Dallin left the country in 1922. After living for a time on the European continent he came to the United States, where he has written five or six books, one of which, *The Rise of Russia in Asia*, I recommend to honourable members.

Knowledge of Russia's desire to control the East enables us to understand more clearly the moves that she is now making.

Tsar Alexander III built a railway from Moscow to Vladivostock, for the purpose of helping Russia to achieve her goal of controlling the entire East. Vladivostock is 500 miles from Korea. Latest reports are that the railway, which is some 4,700 miles long—the longest line of railway in the world—has been double tracked under the Soviets, and that the reason why goods are being shipped south from Vladivostock rather than around by rail is that the railway is jammed by the transportation of military supplies.

In 1896 an agreement was signed between Japan and Russia on the designating of the 38th parallel—the very parallel that we hear so much about today—as the line of demarcation between north and south Korea. Both Russia and Japan sent troops above and below the 38th parallel, but it was not long before Russia dispatched as well hundreds of officers to train the North Koreans. In 1904 Japan, protesting that Russia had violated the agreement, went to war with Russia, defeated her and took over Korea. Many people today are of opinion that the trouble over the 38th line in Korea is something new, but we see that this is far from being so. And it is very interesting to read that just after the ending of the last war in Europe Churchill and Roosevelt offered Korea to Russia. Why she did not accept it, no one can tell.

From Dallin's book to which I have already referred, *The Rise of Russia in Asia*, I wish to quote a secret message which was sent by the Tsar to General Alexander in 1904, when tension between Japan and Russia was at its height:

"It is desirable," wrote the Tsar to General Alexander in 1904, "that the Japanese, and not we, be the ones to start military operations . . . But if they should cross the 38th parallel on the western coast of Korea, with or without a landing, you are