

worsening of our relations with Communist China. Evidence of this is a matter of record. The Communist Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, at the last session of the National People's Congress, held in Peking last April, said unequivocally--and here I am quoting the Chinese Prime Minister:

"Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. We are determined to liberate Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu. All U.S. armed forces in the Taiwan area must be withdrawn. The Chinese people absolutely will not tolerate any plot to carve up Chinese territory and create two Chinas. In accordance with this principle, any country that desires to establish diplomatic relations with our country must sever so-called diplomatic relations with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, and respect our country's legitimate rights in international affairs."

It is clear, that the Peking Government's quarrel is not solely with the Nationalist Government installed on the Island of Formosa. The Peking Government is opposed to any arrangement that will give a separate status to Formosa, whether under the Nationalist Government or any other. In fact, the official new China News Agency spoke a few weeks ago of the--I am quoting--"plot engineered by the United States to put Taiwan under United Nations trusteeship".

Now a word about the Middle East. Canada is not a member of SEATO and is not directly concerned with what is done in the SEATO organization. We are, of course, in close contact with most of the nations which belong to SEATO. Our dealings with them are as nations rather than with SEATO as an organization. The same thing might be said concerning the ANZUS Treaty.

The Middle East continues to be a very sensitive area. Canada has Embassies in the United Arab Republic, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, Iran and I hope before long will have some representation in Iraq. Our relations with all of these countries are good, even though they do not all agree among themselves. We are, of course, at all times doing what we can to help bring about a settlement of these very difficult problems in that area. We are also involved directly because of Canada's participation in the United Nations Emergency Force. We had there in that force 945 men as of December 31. That was the second largest of the seven national units in the Emergency Force.

We believe that this force is rendering a very efficient and worth-while service. Whereas there was some trouble on the Israeli-Syrian border a few days ago, no such trouble has flared up in the area where the United Nations Emergency Force is situated. Of course, it is not equipped for major fighting; it has only small arms and it is only, really, a police force. But we think it is rendering a great contribution, and regard it as a vital stabilizing force in the Middle East besides being a demonstration of the ability of the United Nations in similar conditions to place in the field a paramilitary force of substantial size as a means of separating combatant forces and preventing the renewal of hostilities between sovereign states.