

these Cantonese keep static states such as Tibet and Manchuria under their control by military force?

Mr. TAYLOR: They are not primarily Cantonese. The Cantonese have given every Chinese dynasty a great deal of trouble; they are notorious rebels. Mao's closest colleagues have generally come from central China. He, himself, is from Hunan. A lot of the others, including Liu-Shao-chi and other senior leaders are from Hunan. A great number are from Szechewan and then to some extent from the north west, which did become in the late 1930s the centre of Chinese communist activities. There are very few Cantonese that I know of in the senior leadership. They have, I think, since 1949 very conscientiously followed a policy of appointing people from different provinces as provincial administrators, both in the government, in the party and in the army, obviously in order to rule out the tendencies towards warlordism which existed under earlier dynasties. There is some evidence also that this has not been entirely successful; that a man sent in from another province over a period of time tends to adopt some of the outlooks of his adopted province and starts arguing for his own local interests.

Mr. LIND: Is it true that he is holding Tibet by military force?

Mr. TAYLOR: I do not know what is really happening in Tibet. I do not think anybody has a very clear idea. I was not allowed to go there obviously, although I applied. I think that both versions we hear are certainly distorted. The Chinese version of a happy contented people who were liberated from their feudal oppressors is certainly a gross oversimplification. The view that is expressed in India, not always by the Indians but by the Dalai-lama and some of his spokesmen, of a Tibet rising in a great popular revulsion against the Chinese invader, anxiously awaiting the return of the Lama system, I think, is equally distorted. I think somewhere in between is the truth.

Mr. LIND: Changing to another area, if you were looking at this from the point of view of an Australian, would you support their stand in sending troops into South Vietnam to contain this communist threat or the threat of China to 350 million people bordering on China.

Mr. TAYLOR: Sir, I do not know how I would feel as an Australian; certain things would be bred in my bones which would be responsible for my acting in certain ways. I can only answer as a Canadian, trying to suggest what might be in Australia's long range interest and what the real threat is in Asia. The real threat in Asia, to me, is not Chinese physical aggression or expansion, which is what seems to be the Asian fear; it is an unstable situation in which revolutionary movements, are inevitably springing up and will continue to spring up in these countries, and the danger is that they will be captured by communists, basically through the failure of the Western countries to recognize that revolution in this part of the world is inevitable, and that either we stay out, or we get on the right side, for once.

Mr. CHURCHILL: I would like to ask, Mr. Chairman, about the relationship between China and Russia. I presume, at the time that you were in China, that the relationship was not as difficult as it has become now. What is the situation at the present moment? Is China's antagonism toward Russia approaching the intensity of China's reaction toward the United States.