

political life of Latin America. They are opposed on the right to harsh materialistic capitalism, which too has been a factor in their social structure.

Some 60 countries, from the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, were represented at this inauguration. Canadians were seated alongside the delegation from the United States, and this provided me with many opportunities to talk with the very distinguished leader of the United States group, Mr. Adlai Stevenson. I may say that our talk was especially interesting on November 4, the day after the election in the United States. I cannot help but think that if the same circumstances had prevailed at other times Mr. Stevenson might well have been "Mr. President."

Lord Shackleton was the head of the delegation from the United Kingdom. He is the Minister of State for Air in the Wilson Government. Many honourable senators have known him—Senator Asetine, particularly—at meetings of NATO parliamentarians, where he played a prominent part at all times. He is a famous son of a famous Antarctic explorer, and there was a special interest among Chileans in him because of the collaboration given his father by Chile in years gone by. I may say that Lord Shackleton showed more than ordinary interest in the current parliamentary process in Canada, particularly that in the House of Commons, but I would like to assure honourable senators that in our discussions I was as objective and non-partisan as I possibly could be.

**Hon. Mr. McCutcheon:** You are not placing that on very high ground.

**Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West):** It was on very high ground, senator.

Chile's liberator and her national hero is Bernardo O'Higgins, whose career, including an early retirement after his work was completed, continues to inspire them. On his monument is inscribed one of his sayings: *Vivir con honor o morir con gloria*, which means: Live with honour or die gloriously. I was rather proud to stand with Mr. Kelly, the Australian representative, at the O'Higgins monument when a wreath was placed there on behalf of all foreign missions. Mr. Kelly and I agreed it was another great day for the Irish.

France too sent a special delegation under the leadership of M. Jacquinet, one of her Ministers of State, who has quite recently been in Canada.

I need say little of the ceremony of the inauguration in the National Assembly. President Frei and the members of his cabinet were all sworn in by the President of the Chilean Senate. The occasion was both im-

pressive and informal. The retiring President Alessandri and his cabinet were roundly applauded by the crowded galleries when they entered the chamber. Alessandri was a respected president. I think Chileans believe that nothing became his occupation of the office like the dignity of his leaving it. Alessandri was president for six years. He was an independent. The new regime was welcomed with an enthusiasm which approached a din. The contagion of these high spirits carried out onto the crowded streets and into office buildings.

Everyone at the inauguration then proceeded on foot to the 400-year-old cathedral where the most distinguished and progressive Cardinal de Silva Enriquez presided at a Te Deum ceremony in the high Christian tradition.

The City of Santiago that day had the air of a Roman holiday. I rode with the Canadian Ambassador, Mr. Bernard Summers, who comes from Newfoundland. As we moved along, and as the people realized we were from Canada because the flag was on the front of the car, through many successive blocks, they crowded the car, which was travelling at about three miles an hour, calling "Canada, Canada" and cheering. They wanted not only to shake hands, but they lifted the little children so that they too could shake hands. Honourable senators, to say that this was a moving experience is to put it in a very low key.

I watched the reception given the new president at a military review one beautiful afternoon. I saw him on television as he received his party supporters from all parts of Chile on the night of the inaugural. It was most impressive. I was privileged to have a private talk with him in his office before I left Santiago. While he has never been to Canada, he knows many Canadians and he, like so many other Chileans, is most friendly to the people of this country. He expressed the hope that, as years go by, Canada would take a greater part in Latin American affairs. He said that, with our practical experience in industry, in economics and in world affairs, he thought we could have a profound influence for good in matters affecting all the Americas. Mr. Frei is a young, intelligent, well-informed man devoted to his country and to its people. He impresses one with his sincerity as well as with his friendliness. He holds out great promise for the future of Chile and probably too for leadership in Latin American affairs.

I talked to many Chileans—retired ministers, new ministers, professional people, businessmen—but I should like to refer especially to one. He is Señor Horacio Walker Larrain, a distinguished lawyer, a former foreign minister, a former member of the National Congress, and one of the founders of the