

External Affairs

and given a seat in the United Nations is that the present government came to power by revolution and not by the people's choice; again, this is the very same method by which the former regime came into power.

On arriving at Lake Success the first morning we attended a meeting of the security council. As hon. members well know, this is composed of five permanent delegates and six non-permanent delegates, who are appointed by the general assembly each year for a period of two years; and I was surprised to see that the occupant of the permanent seat for China was a man that I knew well in China, namely Dr. T. F. Tsiang, who was the director of CNRRA operations in China. This organization was directed and appointed by the nationalist government to handle the supplies that were contributed and sent to China. They had charge over the allocation and the distribution of the \$550 million worth of supplies that were shipped to China for the relief and rehabilitation of the ravaged and war-stricken areas in China, conditions caused by the recent war with Japan.

The terms of this agreement were explicit. They were that these supplies must be distributed without discrimination as regards race, creed or political differences; or in other words the United Nations organization as such was not taking part—and did not wish to do so in any way—in the civil war that was then taking place in China.

I am not going to elaborate on some of the difficulties that we ran into in the distribution of these supplies, any more than to say that there was a good deal of hostility with regard to the distribution of the supplies and even with regard to some of the supplies that were not distributed. Let me just give two instances. One was the United Nations endeavour to rehabilitate the fishing industry in China. They had purchased on the Pacific coast some 23 million or 25 million feet of the best lumber that could be procured, such as Douglas fir and oak. I did not believe that timber like that existed anywhere in the world. I wrote a special report on this matter, and I have the original copy. This lumber was bought and shipped to China in order to rehabilitate the fishing industry of China; in addition, many modern diesel-powered boats were to be sent. This lumber was to be sawed, to provide fishing junks for the people that could not possibly operate those larger boats. It was estimated that at least five thousand fishing junks could be produced. This timber landed there in good time and was piled up; and when I left in December 1947 there was not one stick used at all and there was not one junk built. Why, I do not know.

Another thing that caused a good deal of hostility was the fact that some of the supplies that were purchased by the UNRRA organization were war surplus supplies. In one particular shipment there was included about 50 tons of vinegar, Worcestershire sauce and lemon flavouring. That stayed in the warehouse for at least a year; and through our own organization, through the inspection and investigation branch that I was associated with, we urged that these supplies must move out to the war stricken and war ravaged areas. We were amazed when we knew that the same organization had shipped these 50 tons of vinegar to a relief organization in Shantung province in a communist area as a measure of food to restore the people to some sort of living standard at least.

You will say that that was a large organization, and probably mistakes could be made. Well, that is quite true, but what I am trying to say is that this man who was sitting there in that permanent seat was the man who was the director of this CNRRA organization when I was over there. So when the Peiping government officials appeared before the security council the spokesman, General Wu, delivered what was generally regarded as, and indeed was, a very belligerent and hostile speech, one that followed very closely along the same pattern of the Soviet union delegates. It was quite evident that his feeling towards Dr. Tsiang was very bitter, as he made accusations against him. That the Peiping delegation did not feel kindly towards this man was understandable, for he represented a party that was driven from the mainland of China by the Chinese people themselves; and now he was representing and speaking for the Chinese republic of 475 million to 500 million people on the mainland, while Dr. Tsiang himself was living in Formosa.

Another problem that was most contentious and has been given a good deal of publicity in the press is the future of Formosa. I think I should read into the record the Cairo declaration of 1943. This is the Cairo declaration of December 1, 1943:

The three great allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion. It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first world war in 1914, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed. The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

That was signed at that time by the United States of America, whose president was the