

*External Affairs*

United Nations at Lake Success. I found this one of the most interesting experiences in my life. I want to commend the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) for the great contribution the Canadian delegation has made towards this world organization that is striving so hard to stop aggression and to contribute something to justice and peace in our time throughout the world. I was indeed pleased to see Canada so well represented by a delegation of at least twenty-five young, highly-trained special officials from the Department of External Affairs. In my opinion this is one of the most important branches of government that we have in Canada today. The Canadian delegation also included members of parliament representing all political groups in the house. At times some of these were assigned to committees of the several branches constituting the United Nations, to represent Canada, and they did their work well. It was most interesting to me, when the nine o'clock conference was held each morning, to have the chairman of these several committees give a review of the developments that had taken place the day before and to report progress.

I am sure that I am speaking what is in the mind of everyone who has attended the general assembly at any time when I say that Canada's permanent delegate to the United Nations, the late R. G. (Gerry) Riddell was a most capable and conscientious young man. He was held in high regard by all who knew him and his passing was indeed a great loss not only to his own family but also to Canada. His place will be most difficult to fill. We all wish the young Canadian, Mr. John Holmes, who is taking his place as acting permanent delegate to the United Nations, all possible success.

I think I should at this time pay tribute to the chairman of the Canadian delegation, our own Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson), who is held in such high regard by all, and to commend him for speaking openly and aboveboard of Canada's views on international questions. Because Canada is a member of the United Nations, there is no reason why we should just be a "yes" organization or that we must agree in its entirety with every proposition that is presented by other nations. I am sure his prestige in Canada and elsewhere has been enhanced rather than lessened by his stand that Canada as a member of the United Nations should be consulted with regard to policy in Korea or in other parts of the world.

I think it would be helpful at this time to review just briefly some of the history of

[Mr. MacKenzie.]

China; and I am going to devote the few minutes I have at my disposal to giving some of the background and some of the experience that I had in that country in the Far East. China is one of the oldest civilizations in the world and dates back to some six thousand years ago. It was formerly governed by groups or dynasties. Usually after many years of court life and luxury they became so weak and corrupt that another group would overthrow them and set up a government of their own. This last form of government was held by the Manchu dynasty. They held power for over two hundred years and became so weak and so corrupt that in October, 1911, this dynasty was overthrown, and the Chinese republic still observes that day as a national holiday. It is designated or named the double tenth day, or the tenth day of the tenth month that the republic was formed. But it was not until February 11, 1912, that the first republic was actually established. The first president was Li Yuan-hung. Nevertheless, Dr. Sun Yat-sen played the leading role and a few years later he was chosen as president.

It was most difficult to establish a republic for which neither the people nor the leaders had any previous training nor any program to follow. However, the government worked fairly well until the death of the founder, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. After his death in December, 1925, a three-sided war raged to see who would have control. This was between war lords or so-called war lords: Chang Tso-lin, the anti-communist at that time; Feng Yu-hsiang, the communist, and Chiang Kai-shek, who was then considered a so-called moderate.

Sometime early in 1927 Chiang Kai-shek was in command and was chosen president of their republic; and he held that position until 1949, when his armies and his government were defeated and he fled to Formosa. His government had failed to implement the reforms he had promised each year for the twenty-two years during which he was president, and he had lost the confidence of the people.

It should not be forgotten that China is a vast country, over one-third larger in area than the United States, with nearly five hundred million people, and a total of thirty-seven or thirty-eight provinces, or probably thirty-nine including Manchuria. It has frequently been said that Mao, who is now in charge, was Moscow-trained. The same, of course, could be said of Sun Yat-sen; and it is also a fact that Chiang Kai-shek was trained in both Japan and Moscow.

It is further claimed that one reason why the present regime could not be recognized