

Lien Chan

Prime Minister, Republic of China



President Barth, distinguished guests, Rotarians, ladies and gentlemen. It is a great privilege for me to welcome you to the Republic of China for your 1994 annual convention. Over the years, Taipei has hosted many international conventions. I can truthfully say, however, that it gives me exceptional pleasure to welcome one with the tradition and reputation for service that Rotary International enjoys throughout the world.

Since your founding in 1905, you have been committed to the "Ideal of Service." In fact, although it has gone through several revisions, the basic "Ideal of Service" has from the very beginning been your noble goal. Through your four Avenues of Service — club, vocational, community and international — you have spread the name of your organization and its ideal worldwide.

Your motto, "Service Above Self," expresses the ultimate ideals that human beings should uphold during their sojourn on this earth. It is a role model advocated by all the great belief systems of the world.

As a compliment to your organization, I have chosen your president's theme for this year — "Believe In What You Do — Do What You Believe In" — as the subject of my talk this evening. I would like to take your theme and apply it to the efforts of our nation to expand international contact. Our principal goal is to be a full member of the international family of nations. This cause is supported by an overwhelming majority of our citizens — we believe in it, and we will do what we believe in.

To put in perspective our drive for international recognition, I need to spend a few

minutes telling you about the history of the Republic of China since the end of the second World War.

Right after the war, the Republic of China joined other Allied nations in San Francisco in 1945 to establish the United Nations. And in 1949, a struggle between communist and democratic forces in China came to a head, and the ROC government moved its headquarters to Taiwan. Since 1949, the mainland has been controlled by the communist regime while Taiwan and its adjoining islands have been governed by the ROC government.

Both sides of the Taiwan Strait still believe in the ideal of "one China" and are convinced that China will one day be unified. China's history, however, is replete with periods of both union and disunion. Nevertheless, our ideal of "one China" should not obscure the fact that today there actually exist two political entities on what has historically been Chinese territory.

In 1971, we lost our membership in the United Nations. At that time, friends of the ROC advised us that dual representation might be a reasonable solution, but psychologically we could not accept a compromise that we felt would be a denial of our integrity. Unfortunately, size and population won over and the Republic of China was forced to withdraw from the United Nations it had helped to establish in 1945.

Since 1971, the Republic of China has essentially been isolated in the international diplomatic community. Indeed, exclusion from the world's councils was certainly a setback. But, in spite of the slight, we have labored on and become the 13th largest trading nation in the world, the sixth largest trading partner of the United States, and the holder of one of the largest foreign exchange reserves in the world.

We have also been undergoing a bloodless political revolution to establish full democracy for our people. But still, we realize that, having become a prosperous nation, we have obligation toward other countries and peoples. We would like to help more but are prevented from fully sharing our economic strength and ideals of freedom by our exclusion from the international community. In today's world where technology has drastically reduced distances between nations, continued isolation is absolutely inadvisable.

The drive to gain international recognition started with the realization that the Republic of China must be pragmatic. Insofar as foreign relations are concerned, it begins with an honest appraisal of where we stand and of how to make the most of our situation.

The fact is that 29 nations maintain full diplomatic relations with our country. While observing the obligations and enjoying the benefits of these formal relations, we also have many substantive, if not political, relationships with a much larger group of nations. These less formal relationships are of several types: economic, cultural, scientific and philanthropic. Despite the lack of formal diplomatic ties, a great many countries gradually acknowledge the necessity of contacts with us. At present, we have 124 representative offices throughout the world.

We have also accepted this *de facto* situation and many of you may be familiar with our increasing efforts to gain entrance into international forums. We often have had to use other than our formal name to effect entry because that is part of being pragmatic.

We have in the last two years become a full member of the Asia-Pacific Economic

Cooperation Forum. Our application for accession into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is now under review and we hope to be admitted by the end of this year. Last September, seven friendly nations from Central America tried to get the United Nations to appoint a committee to study our case. Although the effort did not succeed, we will not be deterred; we are used to fighting for what we believe in.

We also believe that most nations would welcome our efforts to play a role in the international community, and we will continue to enlist the support of more freedom-loving countries for our efforts to become a full-fledged participant in important international organizations such as the United Nations.

I would like to take the liberty of putting our country's drive to become a full member of the international community to Rotary's 4-Way Test.

Herbert J. Taylor, who became president of Rotary International in 1954, proposed the test as a way for Rotarians to weave the objectives of Rotary International into their personal lives in 1932. The 4-Way Test was adopted by Rotary International in 1943. As all of you know, four simple but profound questions are to be asked when considering an undertaking. If the answer to each question is positive, then the endeavor is worthy of being included in a Rotarian's daily life.

The first test is, "Is it the truth?" In other words, does the Republic of China on Taiwan meet the requirement of statehood embodied in the United Nations Charter?

The Republic of China on Taiwan fulfills all of the requirements of statehood. It has territory, people, government, and the capacity to enter into relations with other states. It has all the accoutrements of statehood but yet is denied formal recognition as a state by many nations.

Acknowledging the truth of the ROC's existence and according it participation in the world's premier coalition of nations would be acknowledging a fact, a truth. Perpetuating the image of the ROC as a part of the communist system on the mainland is a political fiction and as far from the truth as you can get.

The second question is, "Is it fair to all concerned?" Not to allow the ROC to participate in the community of nations is exceedingly unfair — a grave injustice to the ROC and its 21 million people. The ROC has no intention of using its participation to harm any member, even the mainland Chinese regime. We recognize its existence and have no ulterior plan to challenge its membership in the United Nations or in the world community in any way. We are only asking for fair treatment. Until our appeal is seriously considered, the reputation for fairness of the United Nations is in serious jeopardy. To be a true and fair body representing the nations of the world, the United Nations is obligated to accommodate a peace-loving state that is willing to meet the obligations stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations.

The third question is, "Will it build goodwill and better friendships?" Goodwill and better friendships are impossible to achieve through a policy of exclusion. You do not make a friend of or display goodwill toward a person by refusing to allow the person to participate in your organization. "Ill will," not goodwill, is displayed by refusing to consider membership of a qualified nation to enter the United Nations. The Republic of China has always displayed goodwill and friendship in its dealings with members of the international community.

Finally, will acceptance of the Republic of China by the United Nations "be beneficial to all concerned"? Throughout my address, I have tried to answer this ques-

tion, but let me once again emphasize the benefits of the ROC's participation in the United Nations. The ROC, of course, would benefit tremendously by being able to take part in the decision-making processes that affect it on a daily basis. Having a forum in which to voice our concerns would restore the faith of our people in their personal and national worth and remove the stigma that prevents us from participating as equal citizens in the world. Diplomatic isolation has imposed hardships and humiliation on the ROC that no nation or people should be forced to endure.

Not only the ROC, however, would benefit. The international community would also derive distinct advantages from including us in the world body. We have undergone two quiet revolutions — an economic miracle and a bloodless political transformation — experiences which should be shared with the developing nations of the world on an open and intimate basis. Only through our participation in the United Nations — the political recognition of our existence — can such exchanges be made possible.

Our country also has a desire to share its wealth of financial, political, economic and philanthropic achievements with others. When calamity strikes other nations, we are anxious to do our share. We have made many unilateral contributions but have been kept from doing more because of our exclusion from the United Nations. Our presence in that organization would open up storehouses that have essentially been closed for too long. Our participation in the United Nations will only benefit the world community.

In summary, while becoming familiar with your organization, I was impressed by how much the application of your ideals and ideas of service seemed to apply to our national needs. It became apparent to me that a world that has championed your approaches and goals could not but recognize the legitimacy of our claim to participation in the United Nations and in the international community of nations.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Republic of China will need considerable support from the world community to turn the tide in favor of our participation in the world community. We in the Republic of China believe in what we are doing and will continue to do what we believe in. Having the support of Rotarians throughout the world would greatly advance our cause.

I am sure your conference here will be an outstanding success. I hope that you will find the time to get out and meet some of our people. I think you will find them very cordial and friendly.

Have a very happy stay and thank you all! ■



乾杯在台北
GAN-BEI IN TAIPEI
The Chinese Hospitality Way

Glossary

This article was edited by Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian) on 1 July 2014

(1) Lien Chan (連戰)

Lien Chan (連戰) (born on 27 August 1936) is a Taiwanese politician. He was the Chairman of the Taiwan Provincial Government from 1990 to 1993, Premier of the Republic of China from 1993 to 1997, Vice President of the Republic of China from 1996 to 2000, and was the Chairman of the Kuomintang (KMT) (*Nationalist Party*) from 2000 to 2005, apart from various ministerial posts he had also held. Lien ran for the President of the Republic of China on behalf of the Kuomintang twice in 2000 and 2004, but both lost to Chen Shui-bian of the Democratic Progressive Party. Upon his retirement as KMT Chairman in August 2005, he was given the title Honorary Chairman of KMT. He is highly credited after holding a groundbreaking visit to the Communist China in his capacity as the Chairman of the Kuomintang to meet with the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Jintao on 29 April 2005, the first meeting between the two party leaders after the end of Chinese Civil War in 1949, which subsequently helped thaw the long-stalled cross-strait relations.

Lien Chan was born at Jenkins and Robertson Hospital in Xi'an, Shaanxi province, China, as the only child of Taiwanese father Lien Chen-tung (連震東) and Chinese mother Chao Lan-k'un (趙蘭坤). His paternal grandfather, Lien Heng (連橫), was the editor of 《The General History of Taiwan》《臺灣通史》, a book that is often cited for the quote, “Taiwan’s sorrow is that it has no history.” Lien earned a Bachelor’s degree in political science from the National Taiwan University in 1957 and a Master of Arts in international laws and diplomacy in 1961. He received a Doctor of Philosophy degree in political science in 1965 from the University of Chicago and married former “Miss Republic of China” Fang Yu (方瑀) the same year. Lien is also currently a Trustee Emeritus on the Board of Trustees to the University of Chicago.

Lien held assistant professorships of political science at the University of Wisconsin–Madison from 1966 to 1967 and the University of Connecticut from 1967 to 1968. He returned to Taiwan in 1968 to become visiting professor of political science at the National Taiwan University, serving as chairman of the Political Science Department and Dean of the Graduate Institute of Political Science the following year.

連戰，字永平，中華民國(臺灣)政治人物，中國國民黨籍，臺南廳(臺南市中西區)人，出生及成長於陝西省西安市。祖父為臺灣歷史學家連橫，父親為連震東。

連戰曾任國立臺灣大學政治系主任、交通部部長、外交部部長、駐薩爾瓦多大使、臺灣省政府主席、行政院院長、副總統與中國國民黨主席等職，是第二位臺籍人士出任國民黨主席。曾經在 2000 年和 2004 年兩次代表國民黨參選總統，都敗給民主進步黨的陳水扁。從政之前為國際政治專長的學者出身，曾於美國威斯康星大學政治系、美國康乃狄克大學政治學系任教。連戰曾多次訪問中國大陸，被中國大陸視為海峽兩岸重要的溝通橋樑人物。著有《走過傷痛 走向希望》、《改變，才有希望》、《連戰回憶錄》等書。連戰祖父連橫是一位文史學家，至北京參閱臺灣相關史料典籍而返鄉編纂《臺灣通史》。其父連震東後加入國民黨，曾擔任內政部部长。

1936 年 8 月 27 日，連戰生於陝西省長安縣（今西安市）基督教廣仁醫院（今西安市第四人民醫院）。

1941 年，連戰 5 歲開始上學，就讀西安作秀小學（今西安市後宰門小學）一年級，翌年轉學到西安北新街小學二年級。1944 年因父親連震東轉調重慶，隨父親遷往重慶，就讀重慶南山小學四年級。1945 年 11 月，臺灣省行政長官陳儀委任連震東擔任台北州接收管理委員會首任主任委員，連震東先到臺灣。1946 年，10 歲的連戰才隨母親趙蘭坤搭船到臺

灣。連戰到臺灣之後，進入臺北市日新國民小學六年級，初中就讀於臺北市成功中學初中部，高中就讀於國立臺灣師範大學附屬高級中學。

1953 年，連戰就讀國立臺灣大學政治系。於 1957 年取得學士學位，並於政工幹校服預備軍官役。之後就讀美國芝加哥大學，1961 年取得國際公法與外交學碩士。1965 年，連戰取得芝加哥大學政治學博士學位。

1965 年 9 月 5 日，連戰與贏得「中華民國小姐」選美的方瑤在美國芝加哥大學龐德教堂結婚。婚後育有二子二女，長子連勝文，次子連勝武，長女連惠心，次女連詠心。

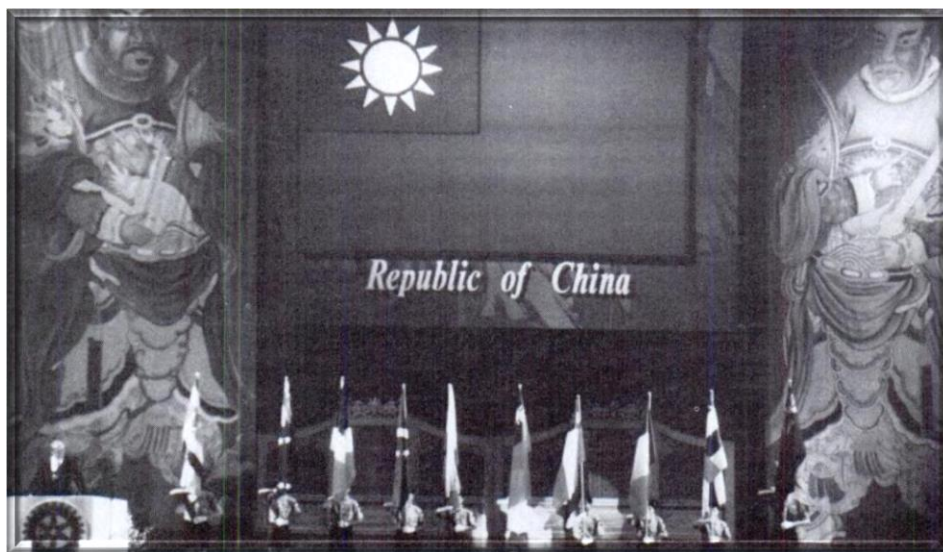
1965 年到 1968 年，連戰在威斯康辛大學和康乃狄克大學任教。1968 年，國立臺灣大學校長錢思亮邀請連戰回國任臺大政治系客座教授，一年後聘為臺大政治系教授兼系主任、臺大政治研究所所長，直至 1974 年。

(2) The 85th Annual Convention of Rotary International, 1994

When Rotary International goes to Asia for one of its annual convention, large attendance is almost a certainty. The 1994 Convention held on 12-15 June in Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China, proved the point once again. When 31,161 Rotarians and guests registered, this year's convention was the third largest in Rotary history then, topped only by the gatherings of 1978 in Tokyo, Japan (39,834), and 1989 in Seoul, Korea (38,878). Seventy-eight Rotary countries and 17 geographical areas were represented. Taiwan's 11,000-plus Rotarians, strongly supported by Taipei business and government leaders, hosted the crowd with energetic efficiency and friendly enthusiasm. Nearly 90% of the island's club members were registered for the Convention, justifiably proud to show off the ultramodern facilities---the Taipei World Trade Center (台北世界貿易中心), the Taipei International Convention Center (台北國際會議中心), and Linkou Stadium (國立體育大學綜合體育館)---which served as venues for the Convention events.

Drawing thunderous applause from the capacity crowd at Linkou Stadium outside Taipei, two top officials of the Republic of China addressed the Convention's opening plenary session on Sunday. President Lee Teng-Hui (中華民國總統李登輝) spoke during the afternoon seating, and Prime Minister Lien Chan (中華民國行政院院長連戰) gave his speech that evening.

The Rotary International President was Robert R. Barth, of Aarau, Switzerland; the Convention Chairman was Bhichai Rattakul (陳裕財), of Bangkok, Thailand; the Host Organization Chairman was George Huang (黃敬譽), of Taipei South, Taiwan.



The flag of the host country, the Republic of China, received special attention in the traditional flag ceremony at the Opening Session.

The colorful array of the participating Rotary countries' flags was presented by the Boy Scouts of China.