

Mr. McINTOSH: Mr. Walker touched on the grain trade with China, using for his argument the statements of Mr. Martin and Mr. Pearson. How do they reconcile then that we will trade with mainland China even against the wishes, possibly, of the United States? Do they take that into consideration?

Mr. TAYLOR: I think they do. They do not take it into consideration officially when they condemn us as a United States puppet. They only condemn us on specific actions we take. They do not launch general press campaigns or propaganda campaigns against us. It is only when we go into a specific area that involves their interests such as the question of the United Nations representation or the matter of Viet Nam. Then they feel compelled to attack us and to relate our proposals to Washington's and to say we are acting for Washington, but there is no general tendency in the Chinese press, which rather tends to ignore us, to portray us as a faithful ally and puppet of the United States.

Mr. McINTOSH: Did you ever have any conversation with officials in relation to China's entry into the United Nations on their terms?

Mr. TAYLOR: I never had any conversation in which a Chinese official deviated one syllable from the public position of the Chinese Government.

Mr. ANDRAS: Sir, you do not advocate any delay in recognition of Red China because of the internal situation in China. Is there any possibility of some danger of doing it at this time by, for example, either one faction or the other taking it as an encouragement to the turmoil that is going on and, therefore, getting ourselves into a bit of a box vis-a-vis whatever comes out of it. I mean, is the timing right in that sense? I know, in the long term, it probably makes a great deal of sense, but is the timing just a little delicate now?

Mr. TAYLOR: That could be argued and, in fact, of course it is argued. I do not see any difficulty that way simply because the Chinese Government does exist in the form it has existed since 1949, with virtually the same personnel. There has been no meaningful disruption in Chinese diplomatic procedure except for the physical calling back of many of their diplomats abroad, but it is not a civil war situation and the existence of the government is still intact. This is a struggle basically within the Party. I do not think it is going to reach civil war proportions by any means. I think the government will remain intact and that there is a physical unchanged Chinese Government to recognize. The Chinese make these distinctions and they are valid ones. This is separate from what is going on within the terms of the Chinese Communist Party, within terms of internal politics.

Mr. ANDRAS: You do not think that either one faction or the other—and in spite of what you say there are these factions—would interpret this as, "Oh good, you are having a bit of an internal struggle here; we are recognizing you now", and implicit in that is a hope that there is going to be a change?

Mr. TAYLOR: It is a good point. The way this is presented, the form of language to be used, is something that would have to be very carefully considered if we decided to go ahead—as long as we make it clear that we are recognizing the Government of China which, as I stress, is a physical entity. We know who they are. I think this is the point. As far as we can tell, it is not going to break now into a civil war type of situation in which there is some other group of people with large areas of territory under their control who are putting