

Supply—External Affairs

and before that again we have had other enemies. We now face a crisis, a calamity and an opportunity. We may emerge, with our respected Secretary of State for External Affairs playing a creative part in the solution of the horrible and fearful problem which faces the world today.

(Translation):

Mr. Pigeon: Mr. Chairman, I should like to talk about a trip I made last year. As a member of a Canadian delegation, I went to Tokyo for the 49th conference of the international interparliamentary union.

After the conference, my wife and I, accompanied by the hon. Senator and Mrs. Dessureault, went to Taipeh for a visit to Formosa. It was the first time that a Canadian member of parliament visited Formosa.

We were given a hearty welcome. During the few days we stayed in Formosa, we were able to visit this beautiful island. We found that a total and complete freedom prevails there, unlike the situation in red China where persecution exists and where many missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant, as well as from other denominations, have given their lives, having been killed, shot or imprisoned.

In Formosa, we met Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. We were greatly impressed by everything we saw but what struck me most during that trip in the Orient were the land reforms which were instituted both in Japan and in Formosa without any persecution or bloodshed. Those land reforms bear a marked contrast with the ones which were carried out in red China where communes were organized by means of persecution.

Mr. Chairman, I am speaking in my own name and my observations are in no way binding upon the government, but I must admit that I was surprised to notice that Canada has no embassy in Formosa while free China has had an embassy here, in Ottawa, for many years.

There is some talk these days about Canada's recognition of red China. Some members have mentioned it. As for myself—this, again, merely reflects my own opinion—I would not be in favour of Canadian recognition of communist China, as we believe in opposite principles. We are associated with friendly countries, we fight for peace and freedom. That is why I feel we would be discouraging other nations, especially those of southeast Asia, if this country were to recognize red China.

I was quite surprised to see those 12 million Formosans make every sacrifice and

[Mr. Matheson.]

labour for peace in order to reconquer their mother country at present under the yoke of a dictatorial government.

I think it would be unfortunate if this country should recognize communist China. We must prefer the Washington leadership to that of Havana. Besides, if we recognized red China, our relations with the United States would become rather shaky.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take a few minutes to state some of my reasons for opposing the recognition of red China and its admission to the United Nations.

1. There is not one provision of the United Nations charter that has not been violated by red China.

2. That country has not yet made peace in Korea with the United Nations forces. It is impossible for the United Nations to accept a government with which, under international law, it is still at war.

3. Red China is supporting in all southeast Asia the case of North Viet Nam. Attacks on Viet Nam were made by that country as well as raids in India beyond its border.

4. Red China is charged before the United Nations with committing genocide in Tibet.

I think it is impossible to accept within an international organization dedicated to the promotion of peace among nations by means of negotiations and not war, a country whose chief states that the only power is the power of the gun.

Because of historical circumstances, the Russian empire with its Soviet colonies is a member of the United Nations and already their foundations are being shaken by propositions which would bind that organization hand and foot.

When Mr. Boland, chairman of the general assembly, broke his hammer calling him to order, Mr. Khrushchev stated himself that it was a symbol of the weathering of the United Nations.

If with the presence of the U.S.S.R. at the United Nations deliberations are already pointless, it is not desirable to admit a country like red China. If red China were admitted to the United Nations, I believe it would mean the end of that organization. I am in favour of an international organization that renders tremendous service to all nations, especially through its subsidiary organizations such as UNESCO, FAO and WHO.

I cannot see how we can admit red China to the United Nations, for it would be a terrific blow to free China, which has always respected the charter of the United Nations and which is constantly threatened by red