

*External Affairs*

To recognize communist China would be to invite the 12 million Chinese living in south-east Asia to surrender to Peking, to place under Chinese control those countries where China exerts a great influence, such as the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaya, Thailand and Burma. Moreover, Canadian citizens of Chinese descent, through the medium of communist Chinese diplomatic representatives here, would become the target of pressure and blackmail in connection with their relatives living in Red China.

To recognize communist China would also mean to ignore the sacrifices of thousands of Canadian and American soldiers who died in Korea, precisely to check the communist advance.

Then too, recognition of communist China would favour its too early admission into the United Nations and thus leave the Security Council at the mercy of the Soviet, in league with Chinese communists.

From an international standpoint, Peking as early as 1949, repudiated most of its international obligations. Red China violated armistice agreements in Korea and Indochina. It has pressed several Asian countries to revolt and embrace communism. It has never shown any concern for the establishment of peace and international security.

As a Canadian Christian member of parliament, I do not forget the atrocities of which our religious missionaries in China were the victims. Chinese communists, in those circumstances, displayed a disgusting materialism and ignored all sense of human dignity and of spiritual values.

No, Mr. Speaker, in my humble opinion, the time has not yet come to recognize such a regime. No, Mr. Speaker, in my humble opinion, the moment has not yet come to recognize such a government, and that moment should not come before red China mends her ways, before she gives evidence of good faith and consistently acts on behalf of pacification and reasonable humanism.

I believe that if we want to be realistic and practical, all our efforts should tend to strengthen our allies rather than to revive red China's economy. By strengthening our principles of freedom, and by striving to reinforce the economic and political systems of our friends in Asia, we will be doing something worthwhile and help build a free society against the unquestionable slavery of communism.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer to a statement made on November 1, 1957 by the present Right Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Diefenbaker). I quote from page 654 of *Hansard*:

[Mr. Allard.]

There is nothing inconsistent about endeavouring to trade and at the same time not recognizing the government of that country. The attitude of this government is unchanged in that direction, and until such time as the people's government, the communist government of China, expiates its wrongdoing under international law there certainly will be no justification for the granting of recognition as we see it.

Recognition under international law in the past used to be a juridical act, but today the information we have indicates that recognition would be regarded by various countries in Asia which have withstood communism as an act of more than legal recognition and, indeed, would be interpreted as a recognition of communism as such and would afford to those who today resist communism the removal of a major incentive that has impelled them to take their stand firmly against the onrush of communism throughout portions of Asia.

Mr. Speaker, the policy of the present government was certainly laid down on November 1 by the present right hon. Prime Minister. In addition, on February 26, 1958, the former Secretary of State for External Affairs, the hon. Sidney Smith—at this point, Mr. Speaker, may I be allowed a brief digression to express the deep admiration I had for this eminent Canadian whom I had the occasion to meet on fairly intimate terms at the 13th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York. I attended those meetings as a Canadian parliamentary observer, and almost daily, I had the opportunity of benefiting from the knowledge, advice and geniality of the hon. Sidney Smith. So I can understand that his untimely death was a great shock to the right hon. Prime Minister and to all hon. members. For my part, I was deeply grieved, and I deeply regret the passing of such a great Canadian who had begun to earn a world-wide reputation for himself, as a great diplomat and a counselor of high wisdom.

As I was saying, the Hon. Sidney Smith, as quoted in *Hansard* for February 26 at page 1405, again discussed this question and explained the present government's position with regard to recognizing the People's Republic of China:

In view of the lively interest that is shown by the Canadian people in the future of our relations with the Chinese people, I feel sure that the house will expect me on this occasion to discuss in some detail the government's attitude toward the recognition of the government of the Chinese People's Republic.

And the Hon. Sidney Smith, at page 1407 of *Hansard*, drawing a conclusion to many considerations that were replies to arguments favoring commercial and economic relations with communist China, and which provide a good answer to arguments raised earlier by the hon. member for Vancouver East (Mr. Winch), said: