

I believe that our relations with Asian nations and our attitudes towards the great problems of the day in that area are guided or determined by these principles and objectives:

(1) We have no reason arising out of geography, previous commitment or military security at present to consider participating in regional security arrangements or regional military action in Asia.

(2) We recognize, however, that war and revolution in Asia, the partitioning of nations and basic changes in the balance of power since 1939 have created fundamental threats to world peace in Asia. We have, therefore, been willing to assign a high priority to our participation in United Nations operations in Korea and in India-Pakistan and to compliance with the request of the Geneva powers so far as service in the International Control Commissions is concerned.

(3) We consider that the isolation of Communist China from a large part of normal international relations is dangerous. We are prepared to accept the reality of the victory in mainland China in 1949. In the trade field we have significant contacts of a fairly normal nature. We consider, however, that the effective political independence of Taiwan is a political reality too.

(4) So far as the situation in Vietnam is concerned, Canada is more likely to contribute to peaceful settlement by its membership on the International Control Commission and by diplomatic assistance in the stages of preliminary negotiation or final settlement at a conference than by any other means.

(5) In that situation, we believe that ideological conversion by force, either through domestic subversion or foreign infiltration, will lead inexorably to great-power intervention, to the extension of military pacts and to the escalation of risk of a world conflict.

(6) Economic development cannot by itself end conflict or guarantee peace, but we find it hard to envisage any steady progress towards political stability and peace which is not accompanied by the increasing satisfaction of material needs by the peoples concerned. Our expanding assistance programmes have been undertaken in recognition of this relationship as well as in recognition of other considerations.

(7) Although we belong to the NATO, or Western, group of nations for historic and security purposes, and although our own political beliefs are clear, we do not consider that these facts should inhibit us from seeking friendly, and often close, relations with nations in other areas. Our membership in a multi-racial Commonwealth, our interest in countries retaining particular connections with French culture, our economic contacts with developing countries and our contacts with Asian countries in the United Nations are all intended to help develop a world community in which there will be no harsh lines of division between regional, racial or economic blocs