

*External Affairs*

the Peking regime is not desirable, it is in power and will continue to be in power for a long time. Little can be done to change this situation. Unless you want to ignore 600 million people, you must deal with this regime.

In the second place, in certain respects, Chinese communism would be different from Soviet communism. Trade and cultural relations between communist China and the free world would perhaps draw Peiping apart from Moscow and convert Mao Tse-Tung into a new Tito.

The second group of people who oppose recognition of the people's government of China thus counters these two arguments:

These two arguments are misleading and similar to the reasons set forth in 1930 to promote relations between the West and Japan, Italy and Germany.

At the time, those who put forward such motives believed that the governments of Japan, Italy and Germany had perfect control over their people and that trade and cultural relations with those countries would convince the latter of the necessity of a brotherly spirit and of peaceful co-existence. The belief was that if sufficient concessions were made, it would help to disrupt the forces of the Rome-Berlin axis.

But you know, Mr. Speaker, what happened; it was the second world war. Scrap metal that the United States had sold to Japan fell back in the form of bombs which devastated nearly half of Asia. Oil delivered to Italy in 1936, under the pretext that trade restrictions curtailed freedom, served to make fuel for Italian planes which played havoc with Ethiopia and helped Mussolini to dream of an empire. Diplomatic relations and negotiations with Germany resulted into the Munich disaster. For years, the Germans kept building up their strength on the general principle that they could be sold non-strategic materials.

The upshot of this short-sighted policy was the brutal death of millions of human beings and the destruction of thousands of cities. This was a historic lesson that cannot now be forgotten and which should serve to guide future behaviour. We must depend on historical facts rather than on wishful thinking.

It is a mistake to believe that the Peiping regime is in full control of the Chinese continent. According to reports, students have staged many demonstrations against the communist regime and refugees keep pouring into Hong Kong. May I point out also the state-

ment of the Chinese Minister of Justice, Shih Liang, that in the space of no more than 17 months, 364,604 counter-revolutionists have been tried in people's courts. It is therefore obvious that things are not going so well in Red China.

Mr. Speaker, Mao Tse-Tung has conquered the country by fire and by the sword and he is staying in power by inhuman and brute force. He has liquidated more than 18 million Chinese within 9 years and, even under his despotism, barely 2 per cent of the continental Chinese are members of the Chinese communist party.

The second argument to the effect that Mao Tse-Tung could become a second Tito is being formally refuted by the constant support Peking has been giving the USSR, when the Russians denounced some of Tito's attitudes. As a matter of fact, we might also recall that Peking approved Russia's action in its brutal intervention in Hungary.

Chinese communism is indeed the same as Soviet communism. Its roots and designs are the same. We only need read the statements of Chinese communist leaders to see that their ambition is associated with Soviet dreams. In 1940, Mao Tse-Tung stated, and I quote:

I am a Marxist anxious to communize China and the world under the leadership of Moscow.

And recently Chou en-lai declared—and I quote again:

The most sacred international responsibility of communists in every land and of all times is to unite the nations in the socialist camp under the leadership of the Soviet Union.

Has the time come for Canada to recognize the government of the People's Republic of China? I do not think so, Mr. Speaker, and for several reasons.

To recognize communist China would be to tell Formosa that we are abandoning it and renouncing this anti-communist fence.

To recognize communist China at this time would be to jeopardize the national independence of those Asian countries which rightly fear communist expansion. These countries need our support to strengthen their independence, and to improve their now wavering political and economic stability.

To recognize communist China at present would be to destroy the hope of millions of Chinese who are repudiating communism and are anxious to recover their freedom.

To recognize communist China would be to increase its international prestige, to pave the way for communist expansion and to bolster its tottering economy. At the present time Red China admits it is facing economic difficulties. It lacks iron, steel, timber, meat, petrol and coal.