

been stricken by illness. All members of the House will join with me in wishing for him a speedy and complete recovery. I salute him as a man who has devoted his public career, in that high office of Secretary of State of the United States, to the pursuit of an honourable agreement between the East and the West. I express my own admiration of his qualities of fortitude and courage. I can report to the House, Mr. Speaker, that his recent visit to London, Paris and Bonn, just before he was taken to hospital, helped materially in co-ordinating the Western views, in identifying basic Western interests to be protected, and in making clear the objectives to be pursued in any negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"Having mentioned Mr. Dulles, it is not by way of formality but out of the depth of sincerity that I must say that we applaud the current visit of Mr. Macmillan, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, to the Soviet Union. It might appear that he has had something of a mixed reception, but for us his visit could be a most significant development, providing as it does a timely opportunity for Mr. Macmillan to make it clear to the Soviet leaders that the Western countries are genuinely interested in a search for common ground but that they do not intend to be intimidated by the belligerence which often characterizes statements coming from the U.S.S.R.

"Prime Minister Macmillan has made it clear in the United Kingdom and to his NATO allies that he is not in Russia for the purpose of negotiating, but that he is there rather to exchange views and to work toward a better understanding on both sides of opposing points of view. I am sure all members of the House are confident of his ability to do that and perhaps more. He carried with him today our best wishes for the success of his visit.

"That sense of well-wishing, for me anyway, has been intensified recently--indeed on February 24--by reason of a speech made by Mr. Khrushchev to a political gathering in the Kremlin. I have studied the press reports of the speech and that is all I have at the moment. I have studied them carefully and at least I can say this. I recognize in that speech the standard Soviet position on questions relating to Germany and Berlin. Although this speech may be discouraging--and I do not think I am running the risk of being Pollyanna-ish--I still want to see what will be the formal reply by the U.S.S.R. to the notes that were recently sent to Moscow. I am thinking of the series of notes which I identify by the date of our own note, namely February 17. I think the Western powers should be guided more by whatever the tenor of that formal response may be than by the remarks made by Mr. Khrushchev at a political gathering."

The Minister made the following reference to Canada's relations with communist 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. As this House knows, this Government, as did the Government which we succeeded, has been giving continued consideration to the advisability or otherwise of extending recognition to the Chinese Communist Government. We are aware of the arguments in favour of such a step. It seems to me, however, that in discussing this question we must make a clear distinction between the legal factors which apply whenever Canada extends recognition to any new government, and the national and international considerations.

"Let me deal with the legal aspects of the question first. It is true that recognition is usually extended to a government when that government exercises effective control over the territory of the country concerned, and when that government has a reasonable prospect of stability. Then, there is a second legal factor. The government of that country should indicate its willingness to assume international obligations inherited from its predecessor. So far as China is concerned, there is some doubt about the Peking Government's willingness to assume the obligations and responsibilities of its predecessor. The Peking Government made known, in September, 1949, that it would, in effect, regard as binding only those obligations which it considered to be in its own interest. There is little doubt, however, that the Peking Government commands the obedience of the bulk of the population. It must be admitted, therefore, that most of the legal requirements for recognition have been fulfilled by the Government of the People's Republic. In any event, I say this: 'the Peking Government has fulfilled its obligation to at least the same extent as some governments which we do recognize now, and about whose political systems we have the same kind of reservations.

"I have just mentioned the legal factors, the legal conditions for recognition. This does not mean, however, that any government which has fulfilled these legal requirements is automatically entitled to recognition. This is a decision that should only be taken on the basis of national and international interests. It is to such considerations that I now address myself. It is stated that if Canada recognized China, greater opportunities for trading with the Chinese mainland would be created. There would almost inevitably follow an era of renewed friendly relations with that country. By this argument diplomatic recognition is made the key to trading relations with China. I must say, however, that I know of nothing to suggest that recognition would bring increased trade.

"In so far as some Western countries that have recognized China are concerned, no benefits in the matter of trading have accrued

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