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would know something about the Far East and would have some idea what he is talking about. At any rate, he said:

The bamboo curtain is not too impregnable and those of us who have contacts inside China today do not have too much difficulty in knowing what is happening there, even if one cannot do much to help the people at the moment.

He went on to say:

The reasons why it is obvious that big things are planned for the very near future in China are ten in number and are based on the most recent information from China itself.

Then he lists the ten reasons, but I am not going to weary the house by repeating them. I was more interested in two or three very short extracts concerning conditions inside China. He said:

North America is still dreaming that time is on the side of the United States and Canada. It is definitely on the side of those who can use it and every indication exists that Moscow is using every second in really building up one of the world's most formidable military forces ever in existence in Asia.

He went on to say:

To talk of a defection of Mao Tse-tung from Moscow is another dangerous dream and delusion. Mao has to go with Moscow because he has betrayed his people and therefore can no longer go with the Chinese. Besides, he is a sick man and of comparatively little importance except as a figure-head. The real power is the viceroy of Moscow in Manchuria, Kao Kang.

Then I should like to read the final paragraph, and I want hon. members to listen to it particularly. Dr. Pan said:

Incidentally, the figure given by the United States state department that the communists have killed 15 million Chinese since taking over is an understatement. Why not take Chou En-lai's own figures? He stated last year that no less than 30 million "imperialists, landlords, counter-revolutionaries, spies and the like" have been liquidated. He should know.

I quote these words of Dr. Pan to indicate to the house the kind of liquidation that goes on within communist countries. When we think in terms of what the hon, member for Rosetown-Biggar (Mr. Coldwell) said this afternoon, that we have to live with them, I ask hon. members whether the alternative of liquidating those who are perpetrating this thing upon mankind or to be liquidated would be such a terrible future to contemplate compared with the future that these Chinese people have to contemplate. I repeat that we must keep alive the spirit of freedom everywhere, and by everything we do and say to hold out hope that one day men in these subjugated nations can again be free. We may have to bide our time in some respects, but the issue is as clear as day and the outcome, in my judgment, as sure as life itself.

There are flames that can lick the iron curtain and the bamboo curtain and any other curtain that may be put up by evil men. All men of good will readily admit that they are against grafters, gangsters and communists. They will admit that, but I say that it is not enough just to be against evil. I am with those who say that the only thing for us to do is to be for the answer to evil. If we are going to be for it we cannot just sit by and say: Oh well, we will have to live with it. Not by any means.

To me the answer is not one great big blazing action, such as might be brought on by atomic war, but many little actions, perhaps millions of them, fought on many different fronts usually by little fellows; the little, unsung, individual people like you and me who are given to faith and who think like giants. These are the people who are going to fight these actions. These are the people who are going to save this old world. If there is anything that we should remember at this time when we are talking about China it is what one old Chinese philosopher said, that if there is righteousness in the heart there will be beauty in the character; if there is beauty in the character there will be happiness in the home; if there is happiness in the home there will be strength in the nation; and if there is strength in the nation there will be peace in the world.

The Chinese philosophers can teach us a good many things. From them we certainly can learn that if we want peace in this old world we have to start right here in each one of us and each individual has to take his share of responsibility and do his best. The important best that he can do is to keep alive the spirit and the will to freedom and independence, not to talk as if we have no hope left.

Speaking of Chinese philosophers brings me to China and the question of the recognition of China. I felt sorry for the Prime Minister this afternoon. I think he was thrust into a very difficult position by the newspaper people who all too often thrust men into almost impossible positions by their thoughtlessness. I am not saying that they were entirely thoughtless in this case but they are not careful enough to get at the truth.

Mr. Fulton: I think it was the Prime Minister who was thoughtless in this case.

Mr. Low: I am not even trying to come to the defence of the Prime Minister on this occasion, but I am saying what I believe. As a consequence of quite long experience I believe that if newspaper people would make a little more effort to be accurate and truthful they could save these waves of hysteria and