

significations. When I was using it I was using it in its broadest sense, that we just had to avoid closing our eyes and had to see, to recognize that the government that was in control, and with whom we had to deal if we expected to make any kind of arrangement that would be implemented, was the government that was in fact in control of the forces that we were opposing. But the article goes on to say:

"We must and should recognize the present government of China, not because we approve of it, not because we do not detest and condemn some of the crimes it has committed, but simply because of the inescapable fact that it is the only government there--the only government exercising authority. Such recognition need not come at this moment;

With that, I fully agree. I would even go so far as to say, instead of "need", we might well say "should" not come at this time. The editorial continues:

"--perhaps should not come while Red China remains an aggressor, nor until we see what emerges from Geneva. We must respect-- certainly not flout--the opinion of our allies. But for heaven's sake let us not take the impossible position that recognition of China cannot come while China has a communist government--"

Then, the article goes on:

"It is a pity-- "

I think it is a pity..

"--that the question of Canada's "recognition" of China should have come up in the uncertain way of press conference statements. Mr. St. Laurent doubtless was asked the question a dozen ways, and it is understandable that, in the east, he desired to indicate Canada's open mindness on this vexed subject. But upon his return to Canada parliament should be given a clearer explanation, though the shadow of the Geneva conference will compel restraint."

Of course the shadow of the Geneva conference not only compels restraint but I think is going to be something more than shadow. It is going to be something that will, to a certain degree, project light into the future. At the present time I was not expressing government policy, but I was expressing frankly my own feelings about it. I was really happy at having heard that there was going to be a Geneva conference at which the government which in fact controls the forces whose conduct have had such a disturbing effect on world peace would be represented and would be talking over the possibility of removing the uncertain conditions of this cease fire with two impregnable lines of soldiers opposite each other in Korea. Perhaps the conference would be able to do something about the situation which is of grave concern to the whole world, that is the fighting that is going on in Indo-China.

I had the distinct impression that most of the embarrassment felt by French leaders with respect to the European army was a consequence of the drain upon their human and material resources as a result of the fighting going on in Indo-China. I felt that these questions that were being thrown at me arose out of this invitation that had been extended by the four great powers to the representatives of the only government that exists on the mainland