

External Affairs

principles and doctrine of democracy as it possibly could be. I could not conceive of conditions being as bad as they were. To me it was capitalism at its worst, where a few people controlled the whole policy and the rest lived in poverty and privation.

That was said by an hon. member who still sits in this house on the same side as the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the government, said by a man who was in China for some time with UNRRA. The hon. member could also have thrown some light on the entry of Chiang Kai-shek's forces into Formosa. But the record is clear. In many newspapers and other articles which have appeared in the public press during the last six or seven years, there have been references to this Simon Pure government of Chiang Kai-shek.

I, myself, met a correspondent of a London newspaper who was an eyewitness of events to which I will refer. Let me hasten to say that he was not a communist, but was correspondent of a well-known London Liberal daily paper.

On February 28 of this year the *Christian Science Monitor*, which certainly is not a communist paper, but rather a religious one, published an article clearly outlining the history of Formosa. That article went on to say that when the Japanese were defeated in world war II, there was general island-wide rejoicing at the prospect of reunion with China. The moment the first nationalist troops put foot on the island, there was disillusionment. The nationalist soldiers and civilian autocrats under the government of Chen Yi, the general who took the troops there, acted as conquerors and seized the expropriated Japanese businesses from the Formosan people.

The discontent of the Formosans finally erupted in a protest march in February 1947, touched off by the brutality of government agents. The unarmed paraders were struck down by machine gun fire. The nationalist government, which at the time had an army of 2,000 troops in and around the capital, agreed to meet a small committee of leading Formosans to discuss reforms. They requested:

1. Election by Formosans of their own magistrates and mayors, who would be empowered to control the police;
2. Abolition of special armed police under government commissioners;
3. Admission of Formosans to higher posts in the administration;
4. The break-up of government monopolies.

These were moderate demands, indeed.

The government stalled for time, pretending to negotiate with the Formosans enabling them to call for reinforcements from the

mainland. They arrived on March 8. A reign of terror followed. Reliable estimates placed the number of Formosans massacred or missing as high as 10,000, including more than 700 high school and college students.

I might say that these are not my statements. These are statements by the *Christian Science Monitor*. It goes on to say that this is the grim record of Chiang Kai-shek's occupation of Formosa.

Who is the moral leper? That is the grim and terrible record of the so-called democratic government of Chiang Kai-shek, which the United States government supports and which, according to the minister, should a major war develop from that support, might involve Canada in hostilities.

The islands of Quemoy and Matsu are coastal islands blockading the two important mainland ports of Amoy and Foochow. They are no more useful as jumping-off places for an attack on Formosa than the mainland itself. How far is Quemoy from the mainland? It is three miles. How far is Formosa? It is about 125 miles. The Pescadores are in between, 80 miles from the mainland. Between Quemoy and the mainland there is at least one island that is under mainland control. In other words, Quemoy is a part of the mainland of China and to talk about a jumping-off place to be defended because it may be a jumping-off place for an attack on Formosa is a palpable attempt to deceive the rest of the world into believing something that is not correct.

I have no use for a communist government, but I do not want to see this country dragged into a war by the policies that are being pursued by the secretary of state of the United States. I followed those policies and it is about time that this government and this house spoke out against that drift to war through those policies and the threats of certain United States officials.

To use precision projectiles of atomic power against the mainland is one which, if put into effect, would forever destroy any hope of support of the democratic cause in which we should be interested, by the masses of the whole continent of Asia, and I include in this Burma and India, two countries of great importance in the struggle against communist imperialism. Let us not forget this. The first atomic weapons that were dropped were dropped on the coloured nation of Japan, an Asian nation. Drop some more of them on an Asian nation and then try to win the Asian nations to the democratic cause. The thing would be impossible, and yet we cannot win this struggle against communist imperialism without the Asian masses on our side.

In view of this, I urge the Secretary of State for External Affairs to make another