

External Affairs

war when the work of the air force, the army, the navy and the industrial machine was made known to the Canadian people. We knew as we went along something of the things we were able to achieve collectively. Even though we are only making a modest contribution to these specialized agencies, I think it is a pity to make it so difficult for a member of parliament or anyone else in Canada to find out where Canadians are, what they are doing and what they are planning to do.

I conclude my remarks by quoting the concluding paragraph in this publication of the United Nations from which I read before. It reads:

Never has a generation had such a challenge. Never has a generation had such an opportunity. It can be done. It will be done when we the people of the nations will it so and put into full action the basic purposes and principles upon which the United Nations is founded. We the peoples . . . determined, can have the kind of world we want.

Mr. J. H. Blackmore (Lethbridge): Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested that Canada recognize the present red regime in China. To see such a proposal in its true perspective it is necessary to know, to realize and to appreciate several generally not too well recognized facts which pertain to the situation confronting us. First, the coming to power of the red regime in China was the result of red conquest, not successful red revolution. There may be discussion concerning that matter, but I am prepared to take on all comers on that proposition any time they desire to come to the committee where we can get at each other. May I suggest that the main cause of disagreement in the country and in the house between the Social Credit group, for example, and the C.C.F., between the Conservatives and the C.C.F., centres right around that point.

The C.C.F. and the C.C.F.-Liberals seem to take for granted that what has happened in China was a successful revolution, and that the government which now controls China is a Chinese party which rebelled, honestly and straightforwardly, against the existing government, and unaided and of its own will and volition, supported by the majority of the Chinese people, succeeded in defeating the existing government.

Now, if that were the case the story would be one way. But suppose it were found that at every stage for twenty-five long years the Russian government was sinisterly behind the Chinese communist organization, and wherever the Chinese nationalists defeated the Chinese organizations, the Russian government came in to support them and give every advantage. Now, that would make a tremendous difference, would it not? If what happened in that case were found to be

in the process of happening all over the world, it would be a very serious situation for everybody concerned.

Mr. Studer: It would be worse than that.

Mr. Blackmore: That is right. This is the first important fact to bear in mind. The second is that the red conquest of the mainland of China was but one more step in Stalin's twenty-five-year-long campaign against the stubborn and heroic resistance of the Chinese nationalist government of China, behind which nationalist government the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people were at all times solidly standing, right up to the very end, the close of world war II. Now, that makes another serious difference.

The third important fact is that this twenty-five-year-long red campaign was characterized by a bewildering combination of cunning, duplicity and treachery such as has accompanied all the moves of an utterly unmoral, unscrupulous, unrelenting and insatiable monster. A good many who laugh may laugh on the other side of their faces if that monster gets into Canada, as it is rapidly getting in. This insatiable monster is the Turko-Mongolian-red conspiracy which the free world faces today.

The fourth fact is that this twenty-five-year-long red campaign, and the final conquest of China is but one more move by this Turko-Mongolian conspiracy in a deliberate, century-long campaign, secretly and craftily designed many generations ago, to bring the whole world into abject and perpetual servitude to an absolute world government, the personnel of which will be clandestinely selected Turko-Mongolian reds or their dupes. Now, there will be those who will doubt that such a gloomy picture could have a solid basis in fact. May I draw the attention of such people to this exceedingly serious matter, in my mind: As we trace and study all the conditions in the United States concerning red spies in the administration, we find that these red spies are chased from one section to another of the administration until they are finally weeded out, and then where do they go? They go to the United Nations.

Mr. Philpott: Nonsense.

Mr. Blackmore: Once more—

An hon. Member: Name them.

Mr. Blackmore: I could easily name them.

Mr. Ellis: Give us one name?

Mr. Blackmore: I have them right here and when the time comes and we get into committee, I will take on all the C.C.F. group, one at a time, on this proposition, and establish the proposition beyond any shadow of a