

they say publicly, the contamination of Western ideas. They are particularly quick to jump upon the Russians any time there is a Russian novel or Russian play that they can interpret as Revisionist or even bourgeois. They will write long articles about this. They do not speak so openly about the military threat but it must be a matter of specific concern to them. There is a considerable amount of published evidence to indicate that there has been a very real debate within the army, and to some extent within the Party, in recent years, aroused by people who said it is foolish and possibly self-destructive to quarrel with the Soviet Union and the United States at the same time and be confronted by two vast military powers.

Mr. WALKER: Do you think China will ever accept the invitation to join the United Nations on the basis of Canada's two-China policy?

Mr. TAYLOR: No, not on the basis of a two-China policy.

Mr. WALKER: They will never do so?

Mr. TAYLOR: I do not feel that they will necessarily always go down the line insisting on the other conditions they have put on in recent years, but I cannot see any prospect, under existing circumstances, of their adopting a two-China policy.

Mr. WALKER: I have just one thing more. How is the trade that Canada has with China—which I think is a pseudo-recognition, almost, of China—looked upon? I am thinking particularly in terms of wheat, but other trade is, I believe, developing. Do they look on it simply as a necessity, or is there a tinge of softening of attitude towards Canada because we are doing some trade with them?

Mr. TAYLOR: They say, as a matter of faith, that politics and economics cannot be separated. In effect, they do separate them all the time whenever it suits them. In our case, they do. In recent months they have severely criticized our government because of various proposals concerning Viet Nam, and because of the activities of the International Control Commission, as you know. At the same time they do see, I think, some political relevance in the trade. The trade in grain is a particularly important, but isolated, part of their trading picture. In general, since they broke with the Soviet Union they have, as a matter of political as well as economic policy, developed their trade with Japan and virtually every western country except the United States and, I believe, Spain and Portugal. This has its political meaning too. It enables them to say, as they do, "we have friends everywhere. We carry on relations of one sort or another with",—I have forgotten how many they say; it used to be something like 125 nations and territories—things like this. It appeals to them politically but in trade basically they are hard-headed and practical.

Mr. WALKER: But this trade is of necessity at the moment. Do they see trade as part of the opening of diplomatic relations, even the smallest beginning of diplomatic overtures?

Mr. TAYLOR: I think they judge each country separately.

Mr. WALKER: I see.

Mr. TAYLOR: With a country like Japan they have linked trade and politics more overtly at different times. With us, to the best of my knowledge, they never have, even privately.