

*Supply—External Affairs*

conquer. These teachings also make it clear that any agreements made by communists, or the apparent withdrawal from any position they have taken up, are regarded as tactics necessary for ultimately furthering the general communist offensive.

Once the west faces the fact that it is engaged in war, it surely becomes obvious that its first offensive move should be to refuse to continue to give the communists a false status by recognizing them as the genuine representatives of the Russian and other peoples. The immediate breaking of all diplomatic relations with the communist governments would be a major psychological victory for the west, particularly if it used every avenue to tell the peoples of communist-dominated countries why this step had been taken.

The Soviet union and the people's republic of China maintain extensive economic relations in all spheres of the economy. The U.S.S.R. supplies China with equipment for iron and steel, mining, engineering, chemical and other industries, as well as farm machinery and other equipment and materials. China, in her turn, ships to the U.S.S.R. great amounts of various manufactured goods and agricultural products. There has been a marked increase in the Soviet union's share of Chinese foreign trade. It has grown from 23·3 per cent in 1950 to 41·6 per cent last year.

An agreement on scientific and technical co-operation between the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese people's republic was signed in 1954, in accordance with which the two countries have undertaken to exchange technical documents and pertinent information, to send experts to render technical assistance, and to study the scientific and technical achievements of the two countries. This agreement was a new, important contribution to the cause of strengthening economic and cultural relations between the U.S.S.R. and China.

(Translation):

Here then are two fellow travellers professing the same political ideology, furthering the same ideal, united and associated in peace as well as in war and determined not to lose face before the rest of the world.

Let us be cautious and, before we recognize red China, let us ask ourselves if many Asiatic countries are prepared to believe that the western world is serious in its struggle against communism and would not barter its great, inspiring and noble principles of justice, freedom and the given word when powerful material interests are at stake.

It must be realized that the U.S.S.R. has never considered international conferences

[Mr. Gagnon.]

and negotiations,—whether it is an international conference of the Red Cross or the negotiations such as those which took place at Berlin and Geneva,—as a means to settle international problems but rather as hustings for propaganda or as a psychological weapon. Up to now, through a technique of repetition and a rhetoric of sabotage, the U.S.S.R. has exhausted its opponents in the diplomatic game, not because they were the weakest but because they were the more civilized and the more sincere, and after all, were genuinely in quest of peace. With communism, it is fatal to believe that there might be community of ideal or identity of means. They do not even speak the same language.

By its technique of repetition, the U.S.S.R. has succeeded in worrying us with the question of the recognition of red China.

To be a realist is to understand that, in giving recognition to red China, we accept the verdict of violence in Asia. To be a realist is to understand that the recognition of red China would give the U.S.S.R. its greatest diplomatic victory since Yalta, that it could even be the Yalta of the East. Finally, to be a realist, is to realize that the recognition of the U.S.S.R., some time ago, has done nothing for the peace of the world and that tomorrow, the recognition of red China will not likely bring anything more.

If, in the interest of our commerce, we must gain the sympathy, the esteem and the friendship of the Chinese usurpers, our Secretary of State for External Affairs could suggest to Great Britain to offer Hong Kong to Mao Tse-tung. To foster relations with communists, to speak of a communist regime with the same indifference as one speaks of any other political system, shows a truly astounding lack of realism.

We must show the same love for the American and for the Chinese, for the British citizen as for the Soviet . . .

Writes Dr. Endicott, high priest of the Canadian reds. As for me, I say with Meany, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.:

Don't go soft on communism.

To look for the good points of the communist regime has unfortunately become the obsession of some of our leftist intellectuals and some of our public officials. Associations have even been created to promote friendship between Canada and Russia. On the other hand, the attitude of the government towards the defenders of the individual, of law and of christianity is incomprehensible and equivocal.

We loathe the past and present methods of the Franco regime.