

*External Affairs*

to another phase of this question of recognition of the People's Republic of China. Surely, much as we pride ourselves as Canadians on being freedom loving and tolerant, there is not one of us who thinks that we stand alone in that position. Surely, it is a reasonable approach to examine the position of the many other countries in the world.

We find that from October 2, 1949 to December 3, 1958 thirty-eight countries have recognized the People's Republic of China. I have the list here of those 38 countries. I am not going to take up the time of the house by reading them out, but you can be assured, Mr. Speaker, that the majority of those 38 countries which recognized the People's Republic of China are not communist nor countries of dictatorship; they are countries of democracy. They are freedom loving and peace loving peoples, the same as we here in Canada. Yet as I point out, 38 of them have recognized the Peiping government from October 2, 1949 to December 3, 1958.

I know there are those who would like this matter to be brought a little closer to home, so I would like to do that. We are all proud that this country is a member of the commonwealth, and I know that the Prime Minister takes particular pride in that fact. He did a great deal of travelling around the commonwealth on a recent trip. He never misses an opportunity to speak about the commonwealth and build for himself the name which he likes, which was put up on him by a member of the press, that of "Mr. Commonwealth". There are ten members in the commonwealth, and of those ten members five recognize the Peiping government. Those five are the United Kingdom, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Ghana. Surely, the Prime Minister and his government, and every Conservative and Liberal, will say that the United Kingdom is a peace loving nation, a freedom loving nation, a democratic nation, and that the United Kingdom would do nothing that would lead to a building up of communism or a building toward war or aggression of any kind. Yet we find that the United Kingdom and four other commonwealth countries have recognized the Peiping government. So we ask, why is it that this present government up till now has tied itself to United States foreign policy, and not to that of five of the brother nations of the commonwealth?

Of course, there are others who are keenly interested in peace and are definitely anti-communist outside of our commonwealth itself as an organization, and that group is NATO. And Canada is a part of NATO. There is an organization which has been established by democratic and peace loving countries, and established definitely for the purpose of opposing communist aggression. Yet on going

over the list I find that of the NATO members four recognize the Peiping government. They are the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway. I have already spoken of the United Kingdom; and I do not believe it is necessary to go into detail to emphasize that, as far as democratic fighters and believers in freedom are concerned, there are none better to be found than in the Netherlands, Denmark and in Norway. So we find both in the membership of our own commonwealth and in the membership of NATO those countries included in the 38 I have mentioned who have recognized the Chinese republic.

We know, from listening to government speakers and others over a long period of time that they are opposed to communism. We are not alone in that. All parties in this house would unflinchingly reject the precepts of communism. One of the arguments which we have heard put forward as to why we should not recognize the People's Republic of China is because that country is communistic. Mr. Speaker, that argument is not valid if that is one of the reasons in the thinking and consideration of the government in trying to reach a decision on diplomatic recognition, because there cannot be too great a differentiation in communist countries. I find from the Department of External Affairs, over the personal signature of our late friend who passed away the other day, that Canada recognizes the governments of the following communist bloc countries. I particularly emphasized when I spoke with the late minister of external affairs that I wanted to know the countries which the present Canadian government recognized as communist countries yet gave Canadian diplomatic recognition. The hon. minister said that Canada recognizes the governments of the following communist bloc countries; the U.S.S.R., Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, Roumania and Hungary.

May we pay particular attention to Hungary in view of the fact that we were told by the Prime Minister last year that China had to expiate its crimes before it could be recognized by Canada. In the speeches made in this house in connection with what took place in Hungary, and the condemnation of communism in the U.S.S.R., did Canada say to the Russians or to the Hungarians then in control, "Expiate thy crimes"? No; they recognized Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Speaker, that is the record of recognition of the People's Republic of China by freedom loving countries throughout the world, as well as by dictatorships. There is recognition by half the members of our own commonwealth. There is recognition by certain NATO countries and, as I just pointed