



## STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

INFORMATION DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

No. 51/21 ASPECTS OF CANADIAN EXTERNAL POLICY

Statements made in the House of Commons on May 14, 1951, by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L.B. Pearson, in the course of the debate on Canadian external affairs.

Formosa and the Recognition of Communist China.

The policy of the Government of Canada in regard to these matters has been made clear more than once in this House, outside this House and at the United Nations. ....I would repeat...because I think it describes in a nutshell our policies in regard to these matters--the last paragraph of the statement of principles adopted by fifty-two members of the United Nations, including the United States of America. It deals with the Far East problem in general, Formosa and recognition in particular. We are bound by this paragraph because we accepted this statement of principles. The last paragraph reads as follows:

As soon as agreement has been reached on a cease-fire, the General Assembly--

That is the General Assembly of the United Nations

--shall set up an appropriate body which shall include representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the People's Republic of China, with a view to the achievement of a settlement, in conformity with existing international obligations and the provisions of the United Nations Charter, of Far Eastern problems, including among others those of Formosa (Taiwan) and of representation of China in the United Nations.

Iran

...This would be one occasion, I think, when it would be inappropriate and inadvisable for one in my position to talk about this particular subject at this particular moment. It is one of the most difficult and dangerous problems, affecting not only Iran but many other countries as well. I think it would be unwise on my part to say anything about it at this time, except to express the hope that these problems can be settled in a way which would be consistent with the national aspirations of the Iranian people and the legitimate interests of other people who have ministered to the well being of Iran, in administering the oil industry of that country which they have been instrumental in developing.