

word "xenophobia" as indicating hostility to outsiders—you implied diplomatic recognition might be one method of accelerating the day when this mood will change. Have you any other suggestions of steps that you think Canada and the Western world should undertake now to change this situation?

Mr. TAYLOR: I think so long as the United States and China have such different views of possible Asian solutions there is very little that the lesser powers can do; the real debate is, of course, between Peking and Washington. But I think all we can do is to try, on the one hand, to influence the Americans to adopt what I would regard as a more reasonable outlook on the situation in Asia and, on the other, hold out to the Chinese more concrete and practical indications of alternatives to present general Western policies, specifically by recognizing them diplomatically, by taking an even more realistic position in the United Nations than we took at the last session where we did move slightly.

I think things are changing in China, if they see options. I have no illusions that suddenly all is going to become sweetness and light between China and the West. It is going to be a long, hard haul but I think the Chinese are practical men and if they see options, they can go for these options. But right now they look out and all they can really see is tremendous American military might and tremendous hostility, with the partial exception that there have been a few signs of change on the part of the United States administration last spring, but these were not really significant changes. This is where I tend to preach a bit, and I am not here to preach, but I do think we should do all we can, and more than we are doing at present, to hold out options, especially the one of diplomatic recognition, which might not be accepted right away by the Chinese.

Mr. FAULKNER: What options specifically would recognition provide that are not available now?

Mr. TAYLOR: I think it would be more of a psychological one. I think if the Chinese saw a nation like Canada, a close ally of the United States—they have in fact, at times condemned us as an American puppet—extending diplomatic recognition to them, this might help to convince some of them in the process of the internal debate that may have started or is bound to be starting soon on their foreign policy to say: well, there are some signs of change in the Western position; if the Canadians are moving perhaps the Americans are going to move one of these days. Perhaps a direct clash between us is not inevitable.

Mr. BREWIN: Mr. Taylor, we had a suggestion, and I think you really dealt with it, but I would like to get your direct view on it. We had the suggestion that the disturbances and trouble in China at the present time make it unwise to extend diplomatic recognition when internal struggle is in process.

Mr. TAYLOR: I do not accept that argument because I do not feel there has been such a breakdown in authority that there is no legally constituted Chinese government. China is in turmoil but it is not in a state of civil war. There is a Chinese government apparatus which has remained basically unchanged throughout this whole turmoil. The Prime Minister is still Chou En-lai, and most of the vice premiers are still in positions that they have always held. The government is functioning. There is a government to recognize. I think, for the reasons I stated, because of the turmoil, there is all the more reason to state simply that we recognize the Peoples Republic of China. I wish we had been able