

*External Affairs*

beginning of the revolution. It is because Mao appealed to them and represented them that he overturned the regime. Now Chiang is in Formosa. The name "Formosa" means beautiful—and it is a beautiful island. Next to it is Hainan. But what are the populations of those two islands compared to the hundreds of millions of people who live in China?—nothing at all.

In international law, just as in ordinary business, what counts is the accomplished fact. In this instance the accomplished fact is that Mao now is the acknowledged authority in China and he has signed a thirty-year pact with Russia. I hope that we shall come to real business in order that we may have peace in the world. What is the use of denouncing any country from one's seat in the House of Commons? What does it change? Where have we been since the end of hostilities? What is the news we read in the papers? It is always the same thing, with the same denunciations; and the more it changes, the more it is the same thing. Why is everybody a challenger instead of trying to come to some understanding with the other powers of the world? I do not think there are any communists here in the house. I will not say of any one of my colleagues that he is a communist. But if we are to have peace, should we work for war all the time? Should we challenge the other nations of the world, as was done the other day by the leader of the opposition (Mr. Drew) and as some other members have done? If we do, we shall have here the same atmosphere that prevails among the diplomats at Lake Success, at Paris and other meetings, with the same result. I hope that, in the future, when diplomats and representatives of nations meet together, they will try to understand each other, and come to some agreement in order that war may be postponed as long as possible.

Who can speak with authority about what happens behind the iron curtain? Who knows about it? If the minister knew, I am sure that he would tell us. He does not know any more about it than we do. It is a close secret. When someone asks the minister to tell him secrets of that kind, it is pure humbug; I regret to have to say that. The discussion of such important matters of life or death for millions of Canadians should be considered more seriously, and not in a dogmatic or academic manner. It is time to put politics aside when we discuss questions of life or death for the whole Canadian people. Are we to stand aside? What can we do if we stand aside? We have the United States, which is our ally. We have the United Kingdom, which we cannot trust more than necessary after what has happened in connection

[Mr. Pouliot.]

with Hong Kong. Everybody knows about it. I do not come with long quotations. I appeal to everyone, and I ask every member to recall what he has read in the press at one time and another. Everybody knows that if China has been recognized by England, it is precisely because England was afraid of losing Hong Kong. We know that.

What happened during the last war? Not long ago we read in the press that Alger Hiss had been found guilty and sent to jail because he was considered to be a traitor. He was defended by Mr. Acheson. But nevertheless Alger Hiss was the adviser of Roosevelt at Yalta and it was because of the representations of Alger Hiss that Mr. Roosevelt made so many concessions to Russia. And why was the United States government wrongly informed about the strength of Japan during the last days of hostilities? Everybody knows that; it is no news. But one feels obliged to assume a solemn tone and to look dogmatic when we discuss that matter. Mr. Roosevelt unquestionably was a great man but he had some wrong advisers. He was like the leader of the opposition in that respect. I will make a special appeal to the leader of the opposition. I will ask him to put politics aside every time such momentous problems come before the house. He can do that, and do it well. I have had great respect for him since he said that Canada is a sovereign nation. He said that last year, and I congratulated him. It was a great change from the Tory policies of the past.

I should like to mention one other thing, namely, what was said by Mr. Churchill about the representation of the United States and of Canada to France. At page 508 of Mr. Churchill's book on the second world war, entitled "Their Finest Hour" I read as follows:

At the same time it was necessary to keep in touch not only with France, but even with Vichy.

It is not a question of opinion; it is fact.

I therefore always tried to make the best of them. I was very glad when at the end of the year the United States sent an ambassador to Vichy of so much influence and character as Admiral Leahy, who was himself so close to the president. I repeatedly encouraged Mr. Mackenzie King to keep his representative, the skilful and accomplished Mr. Dupuy, at Vichy. Here at least was a window upon a courtyard to which we had no other access.

We had as representative at Vichy Mr. Dupuy who is now an ambassador of Canada somewhere else.

**Mr. Fleming:** To the Netherlands.

**Mr. Pouliot:** Yes, to the Netherlands. He was doing the errands of Churchill at Vichy. Canada recognized Vichy, and Vichy was recognized by the United States; it was implicitly recognized by the United Kingdom