

those who are contesting with Moscow and Peking the ideological leadership of Asia. We must do our part to make it possible for free democracy, and not Soviet or Chinese Communism, to be the champion of nationalism, racial equality and economic improvement in Asia.

In addition to Korea and the countries of the Indian sub-continent, there are of course other areas and nations in the East with which Canada's relations have quickened sharply in the past ten years - Japan, with whom we expect to have even more important commercial relations than before the war and with whom, together with you Americans, we now sit (in Vancouver, incidentally) on the North Pacific Fisheries Commission; Indonesia, where we have recently established a Canadian Embassy; the Associated States of Indo-China still struggling against ruthless Communist aggression. But my time - and I fear your patience - is running out. Nevertheless, I cannot conclude without some reference to the Canadian Government's attitude toward the complex, tragic problem of China.

The relations of the free nations with the new China have been the cause of great anxiety - and of mis-understandings and disagreement between the allies. These the Communists have not been slow to exploit. To us in Canada, China is an example of the disaster which can befall if Communism is permitted to take over and exploit for its own ends the forces of nationalism and economic revolution which are moving throughout the whole of Asia. We believe, however, that the Chinese people will remain true to their history and refuse to accept the subordination of their national interests to those of another power. The synthesis of Chinese nationalism and Soviet imperialism is surely not a natural phenomenon. In time - it may be a long time - the artificial bond contracted between Peking and Moscow will sunder on the rock of Chinese national interests. But we also believe that ill-considered attempts to hasten this process from outside may be dangerous in themselves and may tend to bring about the very opposite results.

The Canadian Government have not recognized the Communist Government in Peking. Nor would we contemplate recognition so long as that government maintain their present aggressive policies. There is little present evidence of any change in their attitude or hostile intentions. Nevertheless, the Canadian authorities have taken the position that, if the Peking Government do not renew the war in Korea and, in addition, give some tangible proof of abandoning their aggressive demeanour in Asia, we should probably wish to take a new look at the situation. There will be a good opportunity of testing the real intentions of the Chinese Communists at the Geneva Conference in April.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that I have been able to convey some impression of the way we in Canada regard the affairs - or some of the affairs - of the outside world. Especially do I hope that I have been able to give you an idea of how, in the past ten years, we have become aware of Asia and how we regard relations with that vast continent.

In these matters the Canadian viewpoint does not always correspond to that of the United States. Nor is identity of view to be expected in all matters at all times. The United States wishes no country to be its satellite. But we should take care not to exaggerate our differences, for in most great external questions we see eye to eye and, what is