

External Affairs

Today in Vancouver the consul of the nationalist government is a highly respected leader among the Chinese Canadians. You find him at all their functions, and their whole support has been given to the cause of freedom rather than toward helping the communist government in China. Just imagine what their position will be if Canada recognizes this communist government. There will be an ambassador here; there will be a communist consul in Vancouver and perhaps in other centres in Canada. What sort of pressure will then be put on the Canadians of Chinese origin? They will be in an impossible position. Not only will they be under terror, but so will their relatives who remain in China. We will have in effect communist beach-heads set up in this country, and that reason, if no other, should be sufficient to prevent the Canadian government from recognizing communist China.

Surely we must remember that communist promises have no value. I hope the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson), when he goes to Geneva, will not be led down the garden path of communist promises that they are going to be good boys in the future. From statements given both by him and by the Prime Minister earlier in the debate one wonders whether the government is not going to be all too anxious to listen to promises of that kind from Red China.

I turn again to Mr. Dulles' speech of yesterday when he dealt with this same situation so clearly. He said:

It would be reckless for us to ignore the events of recent years which have filled our archives with vain promises. We are not in the market for more. It is now the policy of the United States not to exchange United States performance for communist promises.

I hope that will be the policy adopted by the Canadian government. Later in his speech he said:

We shall not, however, be disposed to give communist China what it wants from us, merely to buy its promises of future good behaviour.

I ask the position of the Canadian government on the statement of policy made yesterday by Mr. Dulles. I was amazed earlier this afternoon to hear our Secretary of State for External Affairs say that Mr. Dulles' policy speech yesterday did not affect Canada, and there would be no question of Canada being expected to give any co-operation.

Mr. Pearson: I never said that.

Mr. Green: If that is the idea the Secretary of State for External Affairs has of Mr. Dulles' speech yesterday, all I can say is that he must have read it backwards.

Mr. Pearson: That was not what I said.

[Mr. Green.]

Mr. Green: Well, that was the implication in the answer given by the minister, and he can clear this thing up very easily when he closes this debate and can say exactly where the Canadian government stands on this new statement of policy which has been enunciated by Mr. Dulles; whether or not Canada approves of that policy, and if she does not approve of it all, let the minister say in what respects Canada does not approve, and give Canada's alternative policy.

And, Mr. Speaker, recognition of Red China would not end the menace in the Pacific. Recognition did not end the menace in the Atlantic. There we have had recognition of the Soviet by most of the nations for a generation. Soviet Russia was an ally in the war and is a fellow member of the United Nations, and yet we had to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Our Prime Minister on his tour went so far as to say there should be a broader integration among the nations that are partners of the North Atlantic treaty. By the way, the Prime Minister has not explained just what he meant by that statement. He should explain, or the Secretary of State for External Affairs should explain what is meant by that statement of our Prime Minister in western Germany. I have here a report from Bonn, dated February 11. The heading is:

P.M. suggests much broader integration within NATO.

The article reads:

Prime Minister St. Laurent, in the major address of his west German visit, last night suggested a concept of integration of the western powers much broader than the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the European defence community.

In a dinner speech, while a guest of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, before members of the west German cabinet, the Canadian leader put forward the idea of a political, economic and defence system of countries situated around the "great basin of the Atlantic".

A further paragraph quotes the Prime Minister (Mr. St. Laurent) as saying:

Perhaps the time has come now to consider whether some steps toward closer integration . . . should be taken within the larger framework of the North Atlantic community.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) in his speech said that in the Atlantic we want collective action, and we want consultation. Apparently all these things are necessary in the Atlantic. But in the Pacific what system is there for united action? Such a system was not even mentioned by either the Prime Minister or the Secretary of State for External Affairs. There is no clear-cut policy. This subcommittee