

to make is ineffective if they so desired. So it was felt they should take their share of the responsibility and be included in the resolution but in a separate category. Their attendance was necessary if it was to succeed. That was the same basis for the representation of communist China, a state whose agreement to a Korean political settlement is also necessary if that settlement is to succeed.

Mr. STICK: Russia's position at Geneva will be somewhat similar, is that the idea?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: A little different because the immediate origin of this meeting is the foreign ministers' meeting at Berlin. A four-power agreement was reached there that this conference should be held and it will be recalled we were unable to reach that kind of agreement at the United Nations because of the Russian attitude. That attitude was changed in Berlin to the point where she was willing to participate in this kind of meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Low, are you on the same question?

Mr. Low: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Pearson said something about the position of Russia at Geneva. I wondered if Mr. Pearson could give us a little more information about the exact status of the communist China representatives at Geneva?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: The formal status of the delegation of the communist government in China at the conference will be the same as that of the delegation of Canada—not quite the same, as I see it, as delegations from the U.K., the U.S.S.R. and France will represent in a sense the sponsoring and inviting powers. The Chinese communist delegation will have the same status as the Canadian delegation in so far as the participation in that conference is concerned. The reason for that is obvious and it is the same reason I gave when I was talking about Russian participation. If there is to be a Korean peace settlement it cannot be brought about without the participation of this particular government. As I said in the House the other day, whether it can be brought about with their participation, I do not know; but it cannot be brought about without it. There is recognition of that fact in the United Nations resolution which had to do with membership of the conference and also in that part of the resolution which provides as part of the peace settlement for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea. The great bulk of those troops are Chinese communists.

Mr. Low: I did not think we were quite through with Indo China but I would like to ask Mr. Pearson if he can tell the committee: What is the real reason why France has never referred the Indo China affair to the United Nations? We have heard a good many things about it, but I have yet to see from reading the press what the real reason was.

Mr. GARLAND: Might I ask a question on the Geneva Conference before you go on?

Mr. Low: It doesn't matter to me.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I have the question which you asked, Mr. Low.

Mr. GARLAND: Following the Berlin conference of foreign ministers, each one naturally reported his own information and presented the type of report that would be popular in his own country. I refer to Mr. Dulles' statement in which he made it clear that the Chinese would not be at the Geneva conference as one of the big powers. I wonder how much reality there is in that statement, or if "reality" is the right word to use.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: It is a good word.

Mr. GARLAND: We find now that in addition to the Korean matter that will be discussed there will be the important matter of the war in Indo-China and I wonder what other matters will be discussed at that conference which the Government of China will participate in?