

This is the only bit of personal pitch I am putting in and it is only a couple of sentences, so I hope you will allow me.

I do not accept the argument that the present turmoil inside China justifies a stand-pat policy by Canada and, specifically, a further delay in moving towards diplomatic recognition of Peking. I feel just the opposite. I feel that the turmoil and the uncertainty, and above all the possibility of change inside China today make it all the more imperative that we do all we can to break out of what I regard as a very sterile and dangerous impasse.

Thank you.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: First of all I would like to find out roughly how long the Committee is prepared to sit. Mr. Taylor, is there any limitation on your time this morning?

Mr. TAYLOR: No, sir.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Could I get an expression of opinion of how long this Committee would like to sit this morning? A number of people have indicated they would like to speak and I want to give everybody the same opportunity to ask Mr. Taylor questions. That is why I would like to get an idea now of how long you are prepared to sit.

An hon. MEMBER: Could we say tentatively twelve o'clock?

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: All right, we will say twelve o'clock. I will call Mr. Brewin.

Mr. BREWIN: Mr. Chairman, I wrote down a number of questions but almost all of them were answered by Mr. Taylor as he went along.

An hon. MEMBER: You had better pass then.

Mr. BREWIN: No, I will not pass. I have thought of some new ones.

I wonder whether I might comment that it seems to me the very fact that Mr. Taylor is here after an experience in China and is able to give us the insight that he has indicates that one of the great values of diplomatic recognition might be that we build up a corps of people in Canada who are thoroughly knowledgeable about the situation in that country. Do you agree with that, Mr. Taylor? Do you think it is possible for us, through recognition, to advance the knowledge that the Canadian government would have of development in China and get a greater insight into what is going on, and so forth?

Mr. TAYLOR: Yes, sir, I do. I would only add the qualification that foreigners in China, be they diplomats or journalists, are severely restricted in their movements and their conversations with Chinese, and no Embassy, not even, say the French, has real diplomatic exchanges and influence with the Chinese. But the mere presence of some of our younger diplomats, especially language students, and so on, in Peking, would I think, inevitably broaden and deepen their understanding of what is going on as well as keeping their mandarin in trim, which is a very important aspect.

Mr. BREWIN: This is a very general question. You clearly indicated that while we might expect the continuation for a number of years of a militant, suspicious and dogmatic approach by the rulers of China—I think you used the