

human beings, to respect the dignity of the human person, to deal with other countries whose co-operation it seeks, not by threats and blackmail, but by peaceful and friendly methods.

I therefore support the statement made by the right hon. Prime Minister on November 1, 1957, when he stated that communist China must atone for its faults and show its good intentions and good faith. Moreover, that statement by the Right Hon. Prime Minister was supported and enlarged upon by a further statement, made by the hon. Sydney Smith, on February 26, 1958. Mr. Speaker, may I say that in my view, those statements were wise, fair and appropriate.

Should the resolution now before us be put to a vote, I would feel compelled to vote against it, for the various reasons I have indicated.

As regards the hon. member for Vancouver East, may I suggest to him that in introducing resolutions in the future, he show more cohesion and co-ordination, unless he wants to deepen our conviction that he intends to remain, to his very death, connected with a political group whose views are at variance with the facts of present day Canadian life.

(Text):

**Mr. Herridge:** Will the hon. member permit a question?

**Mr. Allard:** Certainly.

**Mr. Herridge:** Does the hon. member know that a good number of the candidates of the Progressive Conservative party in British Columbia at the last election publicly advocated and supported recognition of China?

(Translation):

**Mr. Allard:** Mr. Speaker, it gives me pleasure to answer the question raised by the hon. member. In reply, I would say to him that any good Conservative member of the house should agree with statements made by the right hon. Prime Minister.

(Text):

**Mr. W. G. Dinsdale (Brandon-Souris):** Mr. Speaker, I think it obvious at the outset that any remarks I make will not settle finally the controversial subject propounded in the resolution before the house. It is unfortunate that I have to start at this late hour of the day.

**Mr. Winch:** It was well planned.

**Mr. Dinsdale:** That is the hon. member's interpretation. I can have my interpretation. But I do want to suggest right at the outset that I feel the mover of this resolution has grossly oversimplified the problem. As I

listened to his presentation I noted that it was not the presentation of a reasoned argument but rather quotations from certain authorities who are in favour of the idea of the recognition of Red China. I am sure that we could find equally eminent authorities who take a counter view, if there were time for us to do so.

I should like to introduce this note into the discussion, Mr. Speaker. The hon. member for Vancouver East (Mr. Winch) has suggested that the experience of those who have travelled on the mainland of China is to the effect that all is for the best in the best of possible worlds.

**Mr. Winch:** I never did any such thing.

**Mr. Dinsdale:** Perhaps I am slightly misinterpreting his statement.

**Mr. Winch:** You mean grossly.

**Mr. Dinsdale:** Let me remind the hon. member that I said he was not giving his own opinion but he was quoting the opinions of others. He made reference to such eminent authorities as Mr. James Muir, the president of the Royal Bank, and other authorities of that kind. Now, that is one viewpoint. The viewpoint I should like to put before the hon. member tonight is this: The international communist conspiracy has been rampant in the world ever since the revolutionary events of the year 1917. It has been a subtle conspiracy, yet it has been relentlessly moving forward embracing more and more of humanity. Immediately following world war II we felt the impact of international communism in western Europe. Year by year, one after another, the nations of Europe came under the domination of Moscow until, following the *coup d'état* in Prague in 1948, the western nations finally woke up to the realization they were faced with a new manifestation of international communism and they came together in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Since that time there has been no further encroachment, at least in this area of communist expansionism.

Now, it follows, if the theory is accurate that communism does have this international manifestation, that in some area of the world a new expression is being felt. There are those who feel that the outthrust, the upsurge of international communism today is now being felt in the Asiatic countries, in China in the first instance and in the countries bordering so-called Red communist China. This is one through that I wanted to bring before the hon. members in the few moments that are at my disposal here tonight.

There is the other aspect of the problem upon which he relied very heavily in presenting his case. He inferred that the Canadian