

*External Affairs*

Mr. Speaker, because of aid from Russia. It was never a genuine movement on the part of the people, and on the hands of these aggressors today are stains of blood, including the blood of Canadians. It is to this regime that the C.C.F. party in this house asks the Canadian government to give recognition. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, it is a dreadful, a shocking proposition.

Sir, this is not the first time that the C.C.F. have advocated recognition of this present regime in China. As long ago as June, long before the cease-fire, while Canadians were withstanding the surge of battle, attacks by Chinese troops thrown in under the orders of this so-called people's government at Peking, the leader of the C.C.F. party, speaking at the meeting which nominated the present member for York South (Mr. Noseworthy) in Toronto on June 9 of last year, advocated the recognition of this so-called people's government at Peking. Mao Tse-tung wants recognition; the U.S.S.R. wants recognition of the so-called people's regime at Peking, and they are using every stratagem and every device to bring about that object. Mr. Speaker, in that regard we would do well to recall these words from Lenin's book to which I referred earlier:

It is necessary to use any ruse, cunning, unlawful method, evasion, concealment of the truth—

—for the purpose of achieving the ends of communism.

Sir, we welcome the statement of the Prime Minister today that it is no part of the intention of the government to give recognition to this regime at Peking. Undoubtedly the statement attributed to the Prime Minister in the press during his tour has done incalculable harm. It has received wide currency, and I think the Prime Minister will be the first to say, and I am sure the Secretary of State for External Affairs will be the first to agree, that commendable restraint in this respect has been shown in this house pending the return of the Prime Minister. I think they will agree that there has been on the part of the opposition commendable willingness to defer discussion of the matter until the return of the Prime Minister (Mr. St. Laurent), when he could be present to take part in the discussion. But, sir, I hope that every effort will be made to see that the statement made by the Prime Minister today, in his effort to overtake the statement that was attributed to him in the press, will receive just as wide currency as that other statement which has done so much harm.

How shall we prove that aggression does not pay, if we allow this regime at Peking to shoot and bludgeon its way into polite

international company? The cause of resisting aggression in Indo-China would be lost, at once. What is to be, then, the fate of Formosa?

And they quote recognition of the government in Spain. Well, I do not think anyone in this House of Commons has a lower opinion of the government in Spain than the member who is now speaking. But what happened in Spain, I suggest, is no precedent for a recognition of the regime in Peking. Franco never directed his army in any aggressive manner against us. He never was branded an aggressor in any indictment on the part of the United Nations. And the Canadian government waited just about fifteen years before deciding to exchange diplomatic representatives with General Franco's regime.

So I suggest that, in the light of that fact, we can afford to take our time in considering any question of the recognition of the regime at Peking. So far as recognition of that regime by Great Britain in 1949 is concerned, let us remember that that was before Korea. Had the Korean aggression occurred before Great Britain gave recognition to the Peking regime, I think it is very doubtful if they would ever have considered giving that recognition.

In any event there is not very much, in the way in which Great Britain has been treated since that time by the Peking government, that would encourage anyone else to recommend that course. They have had little except insults from the Peking regime since that time.

Let us not forget, also, that the Japanese government, the new government in Japan to which we are trying to give every encouragement, on June 19, 1952, decided to give recognition to nationalist China as the government of China.

And then, sir, so far as our recognition of the government of the U.S.S.R. is concerned, let us bear this in mind, that we took our time about that, too. The revolution in Russia occurred in November of 1917. It was not until March 24, 1924, thirty years ago yesterday, that the Canadian government informed the then newly-arrived soviet official agent in Montreal that it was prepared to recognize the U.S.S.R. The function of that officer was, to some extent, that of consul, but more largely related to trade. Nothing came of that suggestion.

It was not until March, 1942, that the governments of Canada and the U.S.S.R. agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives. It was on October 21, 1942, that Mr. Gusev presented his credentials as minister