

Supply—External Affairs

tion of Palestine and the creation of the state of Israel.

Have we thus become the tool of communists and of international jerry, as was written in England?

I say that we will be misled, duped and deceived by the Chinese communists if ever they become our partners because, no matter what our pundits say, we have not the same cards in our hands, we do not understand anything about their way of thinking; their stubbornness and their skill put us off balance and we will also be ridiculed and scoffed at by the Russians because they are more knavish and double-dealing than we are.

In war as in peace, they will remain fundamentally our enemies. Everywhere we will find them in the opposite camp. An example of it is to be found in what happened in the disastrous Korean expedition.

The December 1950 issue of the official bulletin of the Department of External Affairs reported the following, on page 474 of the French edition:

Chinese Communists Intervene

In the first week of November, at least three divisions of Chinese Communist troops moved across the Yalu river, together with heavy supplies of arms, equipment and some air support to bolster the shattered remnants of North Korean forces. The Chinese Communists and North Koreans launched a fierce counter-attack which obliged the United Nations command to withdraw from 50 to 100 miles to protect exposed flanks and supply routes.

In a special communique of November 6, General MacArthur, without identifying the new forces as Chinese, branded this move as "one of the most offensive acts of international lawlessness of historical records". He pointed out that this "new and fresh army" was "backed up by a possibility of large alien reserves . . . Whether and to what extent these reserves will be moved forward to reinforce units now committed remains to be seen and is a matter of the gravest international significance". General MacArthur referred here to an estimated three hundred thousand trained Chinese troops which were reported massed in Manchuria.

Today, one thing is evident: while our soldiers were being killed in Korea, our statesmen were working behind the scenes for the admission of the aggressor among the United Nations council.

Our Secretary of State for External Affairs is an internationalist whose ambition is to unify the North Atlantic community not only from the military standpoint but also from the political, economic, racial and cultural standpoints.

NATO is much more important to Canada than the United Nations and our government is willing to sacrifice on its altars our national sovereignty in exchange for a so-called supernatural sovereignty. On the other hand, Russia is opposed and is striving to destroy,

[Mr. Gagnon.]

if possible, the North Atlantic pact. It would be foolish to believe that China will burn incense before our idols and go against the wishes of its Moscow ally.

The statements of our Prime Minister at Manila and Seoul on his world tour gave rise at the time to strong protests, and I do not believe that public opinion has changed much since.

According to a Canadian Press despatch dated March 10, 1954, a South Korean newspaper expressed the opinion that Prime Minister St. Laurent is one of those who are "becoming the instruments and dupes" of communists.

The Daily Korean Republic took Mr. St. Laurent to task because he stated at Seoul that in his opinion the allies should be realists and recognize communist China.

According to the Canadian Prime Minister, it would be realistic to accept murder, sickness and banditry simply because those evils are with us . . .

states that newspaper. And it adds:

The St. Laurents in our midst are actually playing the game of communists when they unconsciously preach a policy of appeasement.

That semi-official newspaper adds:

The Prime Minister is guilty of the same terrible mistake of communist inspiration when he asserts that the Chinese people accept their communist masters.

It is strangely presumptuous on the part of the Prime Minister (Mr. St. Laurent) to state that the Chinese people wish to be administered, governed, exploited and persecuted by the present communist regime.

On March 20, 1954, *The Ensign* carried the following item on page 3:

(Text):

In a declaration issued by Rev. Louis Bouchard, S.J., of the Jesuit Chinese Mission, and co-signed by His Excellency Philippe Cote, S.J., Bishop of Suchow, Msgr. Edgar Laroche, Superior of Foreign Missions, Rev. François Prudhomme, Clerics of St. Viateur, "stupefaction" was expressed at press dispatches purporting to imply that Canada is considering diplomatic recognition of the red regime over China.

The declaration of the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, regarding the opportuneness of diplomatic recognition of red China has caused stupefaction.

Mr. St. Laurent could not have said what was reported. He has too much esteem for the people of his own province and too much dignity to join his voice to those who act in a way which would make Catholic Canada blush for generations.

It is to calumny the people of China to say that they desire the communist government. This has been proved by the prisoners at Panmunjom who have abandoned all, country, family and home and have proclaimed to all the world, even to the materialist world, which understands little of the sacrifices involved, that the real China does not desire communist rule.