

*External Affairs*

returned from Formosa and he is reported in the Victoria newspapers. I am going to refer particularly to the report which appeared in the Victoria *Times* of March 12, in which he stated:

On his return from Formosa Dr. McLean called that world trouble spot a police state. "There is no open discussion," he said. Police were in evidence everywhere and people were very careful in what they said. In Formosa during the Tachens crisis, he said there seemed more alarm on this continent than in Formosa itself.

The nationalist claim to liberate the mainland was "just propaganda", he said.

The nationalist government was made up of mainland people who had fled to the island. Thus the government was resented by most Formosans, he said.

In another report he went on to say that the government could not exist but for the support of the United States.

I wish to put one more quotation on the record, from the speech which I heard Mr. Attlee make at Scarborough. May I just say in passing that naturally I am quoting these statements out of their context. Mr. Attlee and those who were with him are under no illusions as to the present government of China being a dictatorship; I refer of course to the mainland of China. They are under no illusions that that government, as is the case with all communist governments, has at times been overbearing and cruel towards its opponents. But there is a distinction in his opinion between the situation in China and the situation that has been found in some other communist-dominated countries.

He says this:

As to the direction in which China will move, that is anybody's guess. There is a long tradition of civilization in China going back thousands of years to days when we were barbarians. The impact of communism on an ancient civilization like that is quite different from its impact on Russia, which was after all the most backward of all the European family. I cannot think that the Chinese with their great traditions will fall for the cruder forms of communism. Indeed, I think there is every sign to show that they apply their communism with a good deal of elasticity. You may say in its early days, it is anybody's guess how they will go. There is undoubtedly a considerable degree of toleration in matters of religion; that is a tradition in China. It may go the other way; at present there is a certain amount of it.

Then he adds:

I do think that we in this country, who can take perhaps a more detached view than the people in the United States, should do all we can to try and bring together these peoples of the east and west.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the government of Canada to speak out while there is time to speak out and to support the establishment in Formosa of a Formosan government elected by the Formosan people

with the island neutralized by the United Nations Organization and not dominated by any one of the great powers.

I mentioned the Yalta situation and the transcript of the American-made notes of that conference. Let me remark that this was done under the strong protests and later the reluctant acquiescence of Sir Winston Churchill. May I say that if off-the-record remarks and discussions at international conferences are made public, then there is a real danger that those attending will exercise such care in what they say that the results of such conferences may be seriously interfered with. To publish at this time, when conditions have changed so completely, remarks and discussions made under quite different circumstances, and for what appears to be purely political and partisan purposes in the United States, is, as I have said before, a shocking performance. I shall leave it at that.

I mentioned the third matter which is causing grave concern among all thinking people and that is the nuclear tests which are being made in the United States and Russia at this time. Scientists, of course, disagree as to what their effects may be; no one knows. But one group of eminent atomic scientists warn that the dangers are imminent and grave indeed.

Consequently, I appeal to the government again to do what it can and I think that Canada can do much because, after all, Canada is represented on the United Nations atomic committee along with the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

We should do all we can to bring about a conference of the powers which have nuclear weapons with a view first to ending these dangerous experiments. For my part, I believe the control of the manufacture and use of these weapons must ultimately be a part of a larger disarmament conference or agreement.

I realize that disarmament is inextricably linked with the settlement of political differences. The western powers said that a further conference of the great powers must await the ratification of the London and Paris agreements. Whatever views there may be of these agreements, the fact remains that France appears to be about to make the final ratification without doubt. Other countries involved have no further hesitation and hence a four-power conference should be called immediately if for no other purpose than to endeavour to negotiate an agreement regarding nuclear weapons. As I said, I would wish to see effective measures of disarmament as a part of a general agreement for the negotiated settlement of outstanding disputes and difficulties.